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History and Medical Virtues of the prin-
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MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON



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THE PLAIN
English Dispensatory:

CONTAINING THE
NATURAL HISTORY
AND
MEDICINAL VIRTUES
OF THE
Principal SIMPLES now in Use.

Also all the

COMPOSITIONS in the three DISPENSATORIES
of *London*, *Edinburgh*, and *Dr. Fuller*;

The History of the Incorporation of the COLLEGE
of PHYSICIANS of *London*; of the PRINCIPAL
CHYMISTS; of the VENEREAL DISEASE; of
the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD; and other
important Subjects.

By ROBERT COLBORNE, *Apothecary*,
in Chippenham, Wilts.

L O N D O N:

Printed by H. KENT, for the AUTHOR, and sold
by JOHN CLARKÉ, under the *Royal Exchange*, *Cornhill*.

M DCC LIII.

T O T H E
R E A D E R.

TH E Description of many of the Simples ends with an Account of the Compositions those Simples enter ; whereby is meant the Compositions of the *London Dispensatory* only.

All the *Edinburgh Receipts* are called *Edinburgh* or *Scotch Receipts*, or else have an *E* at the End of them, except some few, which are distinguished by the *E* in the Index : Those without any distinguishing Mark are from the *London Dispensatory*.

Dr. *Fuller's Dispensatory*, which begins Page 247, and continues regularly for near a hundred Pages, contains some Medicines made with Compositions now unknown in the Shops ; the Reason is, that Book was written when the *third London Dispensatory* was in force ; since which Time, we have had two new ones, and consequently many Alterations ; to provide against this Inconvenience, we have, at the End of those Receipts, proposed Substitutes for those Compositions which would now be difficultly got.

P R E F A C E.

REASON seems to have been concerned very early in the Invention and Improvement of Medicine, by applying to the Distempers of Mankind, those Remedies which the Brute Creation was observed to employ, for Relief, under various Diseases. Thus, Bleeding is said to have been learned from the Sea-horse, which used, when grown unweildy, to come out of the Water, on the Banks of the *Nile*, and there open a Vein in the Leg with a pointed Reed, stopping up the Orifice, after sufficient Evacuation, with Mud. Thus, also, it is reported the *Egyptians* were taught the Use of Glysters, by observing, that a certain Bird like a Stork, frequently filled its Throat with Sea-water, or that of the *Nile*, and then introducing its Beak into the *Anus*, squirted it in, and so procured itself Stools. And thus, *Melampus* discovered the purgative Quality of Hellebore, by observing, that his Goats always purged after browsing upon that Plant.

Neither the *Egyptian* Physicians, nor any others, either before or after the Flood, have given us any circumstantial Account of Medicine, till *Hippocrates*, who was born four hundred and fifty-eight Years before the Birth of our Saviour. He first discovered the various Seasons of the Year to be the Causes of the particular Disorders which generally rage in them; and taught, that the Changes of the Air, the scorching Heats, and pinching Colds, the Showers and Fogs, the stagnating Air, and the furious Blasts of Wind, were productive of their respective Disorders. From the Situation of Countries, the Nature of Soils, the Motion or Stagnation of Waters, the Exhalations of the Earth, and the Position of the Mountains, he accounted for the Causes of epidemical Disorders; and by that Means preserved whole Nations, saved Kingdoms, and, like the Sun, diffused an universal and a happy Influence: By examining the Course of Life, the Food, the Drink, and the Custom of particular Nations; he found out the Source of the Disorders to which they were most subject; and in all he does, he is so minute and circumstantial, that to the shallow and superficial Genius he appears trifling; but to the Sagacious and the Judicious, distinct, accurate, and important.

His *Work Of the Air and Situation*, is such a Master-piece, that it may be said, not only to have laid the Foundation, but to have carried Physic almost to the same Degree of Perfection with which it now shines: Here we have the venerable old Man accurately describing Epidemical Disorders, and sagaciously informing us, that we are not only to have Regard to the Differences of Age, Sex and Constitution, but also to the Exercise, the Customs, and the Method of Life, used by the Patient; and, that an Account of the State of the Air alone is not sufficient for accounting why some should be more remarkably afflicted with Epidemical Disorders than others. We shall here find him describing the Eyes, the Hair, and the Skin, in a just and accurate Manner; and making the most judicious Remarks upon the voluble and stammering Tongue, upon the shrill and the grave Tone of Voice; and all this with a View to discover, and point out the particular Temperament and Constitution of those who were more subject to raging Disorders, than others who wanted these Characteristics. Hence it is obvious, that none ever delivered the diagnostic Signs of Diseases with greater Exactness, described the Disorders, with which these Signs were connected with greater Accuracy, or formed a more just and infallible Judgment with regard to their Events and Terminations, than the divine *Hippocrates*. Nor was he less happy in discovering the Natures, Symptoms, and various Turns, which Diseases might take, than successful in relieving the miserable Patient from the Fury of their Assaults; for he was neither rash in applying his Medicines, hasty in judging of their Effects, afraid of confessing his Want of Success, nor proud of his Skill, when every thing answered his Expectations. He used Medicines which were few in Number, but sure in their Effects, and of a small Price, but excellently accommodated to the Disorder. He was not solicitous about a Variety of Medicines, provided he found a few that were necessary. *Hippocrates* was rather an *Imitator* and *Assistant of Nature*, than a bold Intruder upon her Province, or a rash Disturber of her Operations.

Among the numberless Instances in which he improved, both that Knowledge he had received from his Ancestors, and that which he had learned in Foreign Nations, there is one of a singular Nature, and entirely peculiar to himself; for he sent his elder Son into *Theffaly*, his younger Son to the *Hellepont*, his Son-in-law to another Quarter of *Greece*, and a large Number of his Scholars all over the Country, after having duly instructed them in the Principles of their Art, and furnished them with every thing necessary for Practice. These were ordered to cure the Sick exposed on the Highways, to observe the Terminations of Diseases, to advert carefully to the Operations and Effects of Medicine, and to give a faithful and impartial Account of all to their great and worthy Constituent *Hippocrates*. These, to be sure, were a Set of the most fortunate

fortunate Circumstances that ever yet concurred to the Formation of any one Physician ; and the divine *Hippocrates* well knew how to make the best Advantage of them ; for from the Labours and Observations of this great Number of Physicians, formed upon his own Model, judging as it were with his own Eyes, and practising upon his own Principles ; he formed the most perfect, the most extensive, and the most judicious Body of Physic. Most Practitioners draw their Knowledge from a scanty Number of Patients, but *Hippocrates* was supplied from every Invalid in *Greece*. Few practical Authors have described the Diseases which rage in a single Town ; but *Hippocrates* has judiciously animadverted on all the Disorders that occurred through all the Towns, Villages, and Provinces in *Greece*. This is, no doubt, a sufficient Reason why *Hippocrates* should appear so much superior to others, who were destitute of the like Opportunities, and placed in less favourable Circumstances : Hence it appears, that his Labours have stood the Shocks of Envy, the Assaults of Opposers, and the Malice of Critics, for so many Centuries, and, like burnished Steel, become the more bright and resplendent by Use. Upon the whole, so extensive was the Skill of *Hippocrates*, that the learned *Greeks*, the polite *Romans*, and the industrious *Arabians*, have done nothing but repeat and confirm his Doctrines.

The Medicines taken notice of by *Hippocrates* are principally the following ; but it must be remarked, that as the *Greek* Language in general underwent Variations, so the Names of Plants were frequently changed : Very near, if not all the following are Simples ; and here is not a Composition among them, unless those very few Names which, for Reasons just given, we do not understand are such : And there is less Reason to suppose that he made use of any chymical Remedies.

A

Abrotanum. Absinthium. Acacia. Acetum. Adiantum. Ærugo æris. Æs. Æris flos. Æris limatura. Æris squama. Æs ustum. Agnus castus. Alica. Allium. Althæa. Alumen. Alumen Ægyptium. Alumen Scissile. Alumen ustum. Ammoniacum. Amomum. Amygdalæ. Anagallis. Anagyris. Anchusa. Anemone. Anethum. Anisum. Anseris axungia. Anseris medulla. Anseris Stercus. Anthemis. Aparine. Aqua marina. Argentum. Argenti flos. Aristolochia. Aromatica varia. Artemisia. Atriplex. Asinus. Asini Stercus. Aspalathum. Asparagus. Asphodelus. Avena. Auripigmentum. Axungia.

B

Baccharis. Beta. Bilis Bovina. Bilis Porcina. Bilis Scorpii Marini. Bitumen. Blitum. Bombylium. Brassica. Bryonia. Bulbus inter segetes nascens. Bulbus albus. Buprestis Animal. Buprestis herba. Butyrum.

C

Cachrys. Calamintha. Calamus Aromaticus. Calx viva. Canis. Cantharides. Capparis. Capra, Capræ lac. Capræ Axungia. Capræ Stercus. Capræ fudor. Carabe. Cardamomum. Caseus. Castorium. Cedria. Cedrus. Centaureum. Ceba. Cera. Cera alba. Cervus. Cervi cornu. Cervi medulla. Chalcitis. Chamæleon. Charien. Chondrus. Chryfitis. Chryfocolla. Cicer Cicutæ. Cinnamomum. Cneorum. Cnestrum. Cnicus. Cnidia grana. Colocynthis. Conyza. Coriandrum. Cornu Bovinum rasum & ustum. Cornu Caprinum rasum & ustum. Cornu Cervinum rasum & ustrum. Cratæogonon. Crinanthemum. Crithmum. Crocus. Cucumis. Cucumis Sylvestris. Cucurbita. Cuminum Æthiopicum. Cuminum. Cupressus. Cyclamen. Cydonia. Cyperus. Cytisus.

D

Daphnoides. Daucus. Dictamnus. Dictamnus Creticus. Dracontium. Dracunculus.

E

Ebenus. Echinus. Echinus Marinus. Elaterium. Epipetron. Ericé. Eruca. Ervilia. Ervum. Erysimum. Euanthemum.

F

Faba. Farinæ variæ. Ferula. Ficus Sativæ lignum, folia, & fructus. Ficus Sylvestris lignum, folia, & fructus. Fænicula. Fœnugræcum. Fraxinus. Fuligo. Fungus.

G

Galbanum. Galla. Glans Ægyptia. Glaustum. Glycirrhiza.

H

Hedera. Helleborus albus. Helleborus niger. Hippomarathrum. Hippophae. Holoconitis. Hordeum. Hordeum Archilleum. Horminum. Hyoscyamus. Hypocistis. Hyssopus. Hyssopus Ciliciæ.

I

Ilex. Iris. Isatis. Juncus Odoratus. Juniperus.

L

Lac Asininum. Lac Caninum. Lac Equinum. Lac Ovinum. Lac Vaccinum. Lactuca. Lagopyrus. Lapis Cyaneus. Lapis Magnus. Laserpitium. Laurus. Lens. Lentiscus. Leporini Pili. Lepus. Linum. Lotus. Lupinus.

Magnes.

M

Magnes. Malicorium. Malva. Malum Punicum. Malus. Mandragora. Meconitis. Meconium Catharticum. Meconium Infantum. Meconium Somniferum. Mel. Mel Cedrinum Melantium. Melilotus. Melissæ duæ Species. Mentha. Mercurialis. Milium. Minium. Misy. Modus radix. Molybdæna. Morus. Mulus. Muli Stercus. Muscus. Myrrha. Myrrha Staete. Myrica. Myrtidanum. Myrtus.

N

Narcissus. Nardus. Nasturtium. Nifus. Nitrum. Nitrum rubrum. Nux. Nux Thafia.

O

Ocymum. Oenanthe. Oesypus. Oleæ folia. Oleæ fructus. Oleæ Galla. Oleæ Lignum. Oleæ Nucleus. Oleæ Oleum. Omphacium. Origanum. Orobus. Ova. Oxyacantha.

P

Pæonia. Panax. Papaver. Parthenium. Pastinaca. Pentaphyllum. Peplium. Peplus. Pepo. Persea. Petroselinum. Petroselinum Crispatum. Peucedanum. Phaseolus. Philistium. Pinei Nuclei. Pinus. Piper. Pisum. Polium. Polygonum. Populus. Porrum. Portulaca. Prassium. Pseudodictamnus. Pulegium. Pyra.

Q

Quercus.

R

Radix alba. Rana. Ranunculus. Rapa. Raphanus. Refina Lentiscina. Refina Terebinthinæ. Rhamnus. Rhus. Ricinus. Rosa. Rosmarinus. Rubia. Rubus. Ruta.

S

Sagapenum. Sal. Sal Thebanum. Salix. Salvia. Sambucus. Sandaracha. Satureia. Scammonium. Scarabæus. Scilla. Scolopendrium. Secundrinæ Humanæ. Seleri. Sepia. Sepiæ Os. Sepiæ Ova. Serpens. Serum Lactis. Sefamoides. Sefamum. Sefeli. Sinapi. Sifymbrium. Solanum. Scorbus. Spodium. Stœbe. Stapisagria. Struthium. Stoibe vel Stybe vel Stybos. Styrax. Succinum. Sulphur.

T

Tæda. Tauri bilis. Tauri hepar. Tauri Urina. Telephium. Terebinthina. Terra Ægyptia. Terra alba. Terra Samia. Testudo. Thapsia. Thlaspi. Thus. Thuris manna. Thymbra. Thymus. Tithmalus. Torpedo Piscis. Tragus herba. Tribulus. Trigonum. Trifolium.

Verbas-

V

Verbascum. Verbenæ. Vermes. Vina varia. Vini fæces. Vini fæces calcinatæ. Viola alba. Viola nigra. Vitis. Vitis capreoli. Vitis pampinus. Vitis Sarmenta. Vituli Marini Pulmones. Vitulus Marinus. Umbilicus Veneris. Urina. Urtica. Uvæ passæ. Uvarum post pressuram magma. Vulpes. Vulpinum Stercus.

X

Xanthium.

Z

Zea.

The next famous Physician was *Galen*, who was likewise a *Grecian*; he was a Commentator on *Hippocrates*, whom he admired; he invented many Compositions, some of which were inserted in our first Dispensatory. He was born about 130 Years after *Christ*.

Avicenna, *Azaravius*, *Haly*, *Rasis*, *Mesue*, and other *Arabian* Physicians have the Reputation of having introduced some Simples into Medicine, which were not known either to the *Greeks* or *Romans*, especially some of the milder purgative Medicines, as Manna, Sena, Cassia, Tamarinds, Myrobolans, and Rhubarb: Though there is Reason to believe, that Rhubarb was discovered by *Alexander Trallianus*; and Manna is taken notice of by *Galen*. The *Arabians* also brought Sugar into medicinal Compositions; and hence arose many Forms of Medicines unknown to the Antients, and indeed, of no great Use to their Successors; amongst these are Syrups, Julaps, Conserves and Confections, particularly the *Confectio Alkermes*, perhaps the best of them all. We owe farther to them the Introduction of Musk, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, and some other Aromatics; but we are less obliged to them for applying to medicinal Uses, precious Stones, and Leaves of Gold and of Silver. The *Arabians* were likewise acquainted with some few chymical Remedies; but their Knowledge in this Way, seems to have reached no farther than distilled Waters and Oils.

The Compilers of our first Dispensatory took many of their Compositions from these *Arabian* Physicians: They flourished between the Years of *Christ* 900, and 1100.

The History of the VENEREAL DISEASE.

BUT just before, and upon the opening of the *Sixteenth* Century a new Scene presented itself; and surely *Physic* had another Face then, and the History of that Age could afford a great many Particulars well worth taking Notice of: At this Time appeared a new Dilemper, which soon over-run all *Europe* with great Fury, and

and destroyed more People than any other ever did. This was the *Venercal Disease*, imported by some of *Columbus's* Companions from the *West-Indies*, where it was then epidemical and contagious like the Itch : It had got some Footing in *Italy* in 1492, but not being much spread, was little attended to ; however, two Years after, the Siege of *Naples* gave it an Opportunity to spread itself in the *French Army*, and by that Means soon to propagate the Infection both through *Italy*, *France* and *Spain* ; and in a little while, not only through all *Europe*, but also *Asia* and *Afric*. And here one Thing may be observed very extraordinary, that the *Spaniards*, upon their first Expedition to *America*, brought home from thence this infectious Disease ; and soon after carried another of equal Contagion thither, as the best Writers agree, the *Small Pox* ; of which, History tells us, several *Indian Princes*, both of the *Peru* and *Mexican Race*, died. There are indeed some other Ways of accounting for the Original of the former, though not different as to Point of Time : *Sydenham* brings it from *Guinea* ; and *Manardus* relates, that a famous Strumpet of *Valencia* in *Spain*, who had conversed with one over-run with a *Leprosy*, gave the Infection to above four hundred, some of which followed *Charles VIII.* into *Italy*. But this *Valencian Lady* might, in all Probability, receive the Infection herself from some who came from *America*. This Distemper is the most wonderful Thing, which perhaps ever was met with in the History of Physic, if we consider either the Cause of its Production, the Violence of its Poison, or the Newness of its Original : We shall next relate its principal Symptoms as well as what Methods of Cure were attempted to put a Stop to the Rage of this new Plague.

In 1518, *Job. de Vigo*, Physician to Pope *Julius II.* wrote something of this Disease ; he observes how the Pustules in the Privities often grew livid, and after being cured were apt to return, and appear afterwards like Warts all over the Body ; often after six Weeks, were felt great Pains ; and often after a Twelve-month, virulent Ulcers, Nodes, Rotteness of the Bones, and Swellings ; Pains, particularly in the Joints and Forehead. It is usually confirmed in ten, twelve, or eighteen Months ; and terminates at last in other Distempers, sometimes in one, and sometimes another. As to the Cure he observes, that all the old Remedies failed : And if the Disease be confirmed, there is nothing to be done but to use *Mercurial Ointments*, which, by *Salivation*, cure it, he says, infallibly in a *Week*. And this is the first Instance we have upon Record, where the Practice is recommended. He describes too, a *Mercurial Cerote* for the same Intention, which he had experienced a thousand Times ; and is the easier for the Patient, more secure in its Operation, and in the Event as effectual. The famous Anatomist and Surgeon *Jacobus Carpus*, or *Berengarius Carpensius*, who was in great Reputation in the Beginning of this Century, is supposed to be the first

who was Master of this Secret, and got an immense Fortune; so as to leave forty or fifty thousand Crowns to the Duke of *Ferrara*, besides a great Quantity of Plate. Mr. *Le Clerc* says, he killed many, but I don't see how that appears. *J. de Vigo* perhaps might have learnt this way of *anointing* from that great Man: But, however he came to the Knowledge of it, it is certain, that he had great Success in this Practice at *Rome*, and grew very wealthy as well as *Carpus*.

A little before this, the great Specific *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum Vitæ* had been introduced into *Europe*; and was soon in that high Repute, as to be put in Competition, at least, with *Mercury*; nay, and for some time to carry the Vogue far beyond it. *Gonsalvo Ferrand* first imported it; he had been infected himself at the Siege of *Naples*; and meeting with no Cure in *Italy*, went to the *West-Indies*, with a Design to find out how the Inhabitants there treated themselves in a Case, which he knew was so familiar among them, and as common as the *Small Pox* was in the *European Nations*. A Circumstance very remarkable, that the same Country should furnish both the Disease and the Antidote; and the one within a few Years after the Other. And this is a Proof at the same time, that it was a Distemper entirely *new*, and imported from the new-found World, in the Manner I have already related; else, what could have carried this Man back to the *West-Indies* for a Cure? When he had informed himself of a Remedy (which there universally succeeded, and the more so perhaps, because the Climate was hot, and the way of living very temperate) he returned to *Spain*, and set up for a Practitioner himself in this *new Distemper*; and gained as great Riches by this Method as the *Mercurial Doctors* did by theirs. I suppose he might make a *Monopoly* of it; for it appears, that some time after it was sold for *seven Gold Crowns a Pound*.

Some time after, when the Virtues of *China* and *Sarsaparilla* had been *newly* discovered, *Aloysius Lobera*, a *Spaniard*, who had travelled much, Physician to *Charles the Fifth*, published a Tract upon this Distemper; short indeed, but containing better Observations in it, than whole Volumes of some others; besides *Shankers* (which he reckons the most certain Sign of Infection) and other Symptoms, he speaks of the Relaxation of the *Uvula*, the Swelling of the *Tonsils*, which never suppurate; Pains particularly in the Ankles and Thighs; callous Pustules in the Hands and Feet; Abscesses in many Places, especially the Membranes and Bones; and when this is the Case, the Bone seldom fails of being foul and corrupted. He, or *Fracastorius*, I believe, is the *first* who mentions a *Bubo*, or observes, that this and other Swellings, when they break and are well cured, remove the Distemper. He treats of the Cure with the like Judgment, and delivers the Method of *anointing* with great Exactness; orders the Room to be kept close and warm, and the Patient not to shift; and that the rubbing in of the *Mercury* should

should be continued till the *Salivation* comes on well, and the Symptoms abate ; but the Time this may take up is undetermined.

Our Author Dr. *Friend*, in another Place goes on and says, that the great Effect which *Mercury* has in curing this Disease, lies chiefly, if not wholly, in promoting the Flux. For though great Things have been said of *anointing*, and other *mercurial* Applications, especially of late from *Montpellier*, even when they have produced no *Salivation at all*, or at least a very imperfect one, there is Reason to suspect such a Cure as this would be only palliative. However, we are sure the very same Method has been often tried among ourselves, but seldom or never found, upon the best Observation to succeed. Upon the whole, whatever Boasts have been made in these latter Times, of finding out a more infallible Art of curing, I am persuaded it would be the most secure, as well as the most honest way to tread the Steps of our Ancestors ; who, among many good Remarks they have left us concerning the *venereal* Dittemper, have set this down as one, that the *freer* and *larger* the *Salivation* is, the more lasting and the more effectual is the Cure.

The Discovery of the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD.

THE celebrated Dr. *William Harvey* was born at *Folkstone* in *Kent*, in the Year 1577. He studied five Years at *Padua*, where he took a Doctor's Degree ; afterwards took the same Degree at *Cambridge* ; and having been Physician to King *James*, and King *Charles* the First, and President of the College of Physicians, he died in 1657, in the eightieth Year of his Age.

His Discovery of the *Circulation of the Blood* was of the most Importance to Physic of any that was ever made, and acquired him an immortal Name. But as it has been frivolously disputed, whether the Honour of it belongs to him, I shall transcribe a Passage from *Wotton's Reflections on antient and modern Learning*, which sets this Affair in a true Light.

“ This Discovery first made perfectly intelligible by Dr. *Harvey*, is of so very great Importance to shew the Communication of all the Humours of the Body with each other, that as soon as Men were perfectly satisfied, that it was not to be contested, which they were in few Years, a great many put in for the Prize, unwilling that Dr. *Harvey* should go away with all the Glory.” *Vander Linden*, who published a most exact Edition of *Hippocrates* in *Holland*, about forty Years ago, has taken a great deal of Pains to prove, that *Hippocrates* knew the *Circulation of the Blood*, and that Dr. *Harvey* only revived it. The Substance of what has been said in this Matter is this : That *Hippocrates* speaks in one Place of the *usual and constant Motion of the Blood* : That in another Place, he calls the *Veins and Arteries*, the *Fountains of human Nature*, the

Rivers that water the whole Body, and convey Life ; and which, if they be dried up the Man dies : That, in a third Place, he says, That the Blood-vessels which are dispersed over the whole Body, give Spirit, Moisture, and Motion, and all spring from one ; which one (Blood-vessel) has no Beginning, nor no End, for where there is a Circle there is no Beginning.

These are the clearest Passages that are produced to prove, that *Hippocrates* knew the *Circulation of the Blood* ; and it is plain from them, that he did believe it as an Hypothesis ; that is, in plain *English*, that he did suppose the Blood to be carried round the Body by a constant accustomed Motion : But that he did not know what this constant accustomed Motion was ; and that he had not found that Course, which in our Age, *Dr. Harvey* first clearly demonstrated, will appear evident from the following Considerations. 1. He says nothing of the *Circulation of the Blood* in his Discourse of the Heart, where he anatomizes it as well as he could, and speaks of the Ventricles and Valves, which are the immediate Instruments by which the Work is done. 2. He believes, that the Auricles of the Heart are like Bellows, which receive the Air to cool the Heart : Now, there are other Uses of them certainly discovered, since they assist the Heart in the receiving of the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and the *Vena Pulmonaris*. This, no Man who knows how the Blood circulates, can be unacquainted with ; and accordingly, it would have been mentioned by *Hippocrates*, had he understood it. 3. *Hippocrates* speaks of Veins, as receiving Blood from the Heart, and going from it ; which also was the constant way of speaking of *Galen*, and all the Antients. Now no Man that can express himself properly, will ever say, that any Liquors are carried away from any Cistern, as from a Fountain or Source, through those Canals which, to his Knowledge, convey Liquors to that Cistern. 4. *Hippocrates* says, The Blood is carried into the Lungs from the Heart, for the Nourishment of the Lungs, without assigning any other Reason. These seem to be positive Arguments, that *Hippocrates* knew nothing of this Matter ; and accordingly, all his Commentators, antient and modern, before *Dr. Harvey*, never interpreted the former Passages of the *Circulation of the Blood* ; neither would *Vander Linden*, in all Probability, if *Dr. Harvey* had not helped him to the Notion ; which he was then resolved to find in *Hippocrates*, whom he supposed to be not the Father only, but the Finisher also of the whole medicinal Art. It is pretended to by none of the Antients, or rather Admirers of them, after *Hippocrates*. As for *Galen*, any Man that reads what he says of the Heart and Lungs, in the sixth Book of his *De Usu Partium*, must own, that he does not discourse as if he were acquainted with modern Discoveries ; and therefore it is not so much as pretended that he knew this returning Motion of the Blood ; which also farther shews, that if *Hippocrates* did know it, he explained himself so obscurely, that

Galen

Galen could not understand him ; who, in all Probability, understood *Hippocrates's* Text as well as any of his Interpreters, who have written since the *Greek* Tongue, and much more since the *Ionic* Dialect has ceased to be a living Language.

Since the Antients have no Right to so noble a Discovery, it may be worth while to enquire to whom of the Moderns the Glory of it is due ; for this is also exceedingly contested. The first Step that was made towards it, was, the finding that the whole Mass of Blood passes through the Lungs by the Pulmonary Artery and Vein.

The first that I could ever find, who had a distinct Idea of this Matter, was *Michael Servetus*, a *Spanish* Physician, who was burnt for Arianism at *Geneva* near 150 Years ago : Well had it been for the Church of *Christ*, if he had wholly confined himself to his own Profession ! his Sagacity in this Particular, before so much in the Dark, gives us Reason to believe, that the World might then have had just Cause to have blessed his Memory. In a Book of his, intitled, *Christianismi Restitutio*, printed in the Year 1553, he clearly asserts, that the Blood passes through the Lungs from the right to the left Ventricle of the Heart, and not through the Partition which divides the two Ventricles, as was at that Time commonly believed.

Realdus Columbus, of *Cremona*, was the next that said any Thing of it, in his *Anatomy*, printed at *Venice*, 1559, in *Folio* ; and at *Paris*, in 1572, in *Octavo* ; and afterwards elsewhere ; there he asserts the same *Circulation* through the Lungs, that *Servetus* had done before ; but says, that no Man had ever taken notice of it before him, nor had written any thing about it ; which shews, that he did not copy from *Servetus* ; unless one should say, that he stole the Notion, without mentioning *Servetus's* Name ; which is injurious, since, in these Matters, the same Things may be, and very often are, observed by several Persons, who never acquainted each other with their Discoveries. But *Columbus* is much more particular ; for he says, that the Veins lodge the whole Mass of the Blood in the *Vena Cava*, which carries it into the Heart, and so it is thrown into the left Ventricle ; and by the *Aorta* again, when enlivened by the Air, diffused through the whole Body.

Some Years after appeared *Andreas Cæsalpinus*, who printed his *Peripatetic Questions*, at *Venice*, in *Quarto*, in 1571 ; and afterwards with his *Medical Questions*, in the same Place, in 1593. He is rather more particular than *Columbus*, especially in examining how Veins and Arteries join at their Extremities ; which he supposes to be by opening their Mouths into each other : And he uses the Words *Circulation* in his *Peripatetical Questions*, which had never been used in that Sense before. He also takes notice, that the Blood swells below the Bandage in Veins, and urges that in Confirmation of his Opinion. Some Hints of this Matter are likewise to be found in *Constantius Varolius*, who printed his *Anatomy* in the Year 1591.

At last, Dr. *William Harvey* printed a Discourse on purpose upon this Subject, at *Frankfort*, in 1628.

This gave him a just Title to the Honour of so noble a Discovery, since what his Predecessors had said before him was not enough understood to form just Notions from their Words. One may also observe how gradually this Discovery, as all abstruse Truths of human Disquisition, was explained to the World. *Hippocrates* first talked of the usual Motion of the Blood. *Plato* said, that the Heart was the Original of the Veins, and of the Blood, that was carried about every Member of the Body. *Aristotle* also, somewhere, speaks of the returning Motion of the Blood. Still all this was only Opinion and Belief: It was rational and became Men of their Genius: But not having as yet been made evident by Experiments, it might as easily be denied as affirmed. *Servetus* first saw that the Blood passed through the Lungs; *Columbus* went farther and shewed the Use of the Valves, or Trap-doors of the Heart, which let the Blood in and out of their respective Vessels, but not the self-same Road. Thus the Way was just open when Dr. *Harvey* came, who built upon the first Foundations: To make this Work yet the easier, the Valves of the Veins, which were discovered by Father *Paul the Venetian*, had not long before been explained by *Fabricius ab Aqua pendente*; whence the *Circulation* was yet more clearly demonstrated.

There was one Thing still wanting to complete this Theory, and that was the Knowledge how the Veins received that Blood which the Arteries discharged: First, it was believed, that the Mouths of each sort of Vessels joined into one another: That Opinion was soon laid aside, because it was found that the capillary Vessels were so extremely small, that it was impossible, with the naked Eye, to trace them: This put them upon imagining, that the Blood oozed out of the Arteries, and was sucked up by the Veins, whose small Orifices received it, as it lay in the Fibres of the Muscles, or in the Liver, Spleen, and Lights; which Opinion has been generally received by most Anatomists since Dr. *Harvey's* Time: But *Leewenhoeck* has lately found in several sort of Fishes, which were more manageable by his Glasses than any other Animals, that Arteries and Veins are really continued Vessels, variously wound round each other towards their Extremities, in numberless Mazes over all the Body; and others have found what he says to be very true, in a Water-newt; so that this Discovery has passed uncontested. And since it has been constantly found, that Nature follows like Methods in all sorts of Animals, where she uses the same sorts of Instruments, it will always be believed, that the Blood circulates in Men, after the same manner as it does in Eels, Perches, Pikes, Carps, Bats, and some other Creatures, in which *Leewenhoeck* tried it. Though the Ways how it may be visible to the Eye, in human Bodies, have not, that I know of, been yet discovered.

But

But *Thomas Bartholine* and *Consentinus* have raised up a modern Rival to *Harvey*, for the Honour of the Discovery of the *Circulation*, which is the celebrated Father *Paul*; what they relate amounts only to this; that in a Manuscript of Father *Paul*'s, which was left in the Hands of Father *Fulgentius* at *Venice*, the Particulars of the true *Circulation of the Blood*, as published by *Harvey*, are contained; hence they conclude, that he communicated it to *Fabricius de Aqua pendente*, who told it to *Harvey* whilst he was at *Padua*.

But the Truth of the Affair appears to be; that after *Harvey*'s Return to *England*, he made a Present of his Book, just then published, to the *Venetian* Ambassador; who, immediately after going home, lent it to Father *Paul*, whose Curiosity led him to make some Extracts from it, which are contained in the Manuscript above mentioned.

History of Dr. LINACRE, and the ESTABLISHMENT of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

DR. *Thomas Linacre* was in his own Time reckoned, by the best Judges, a Man of a bright Genius and a clear Understanding, as well as unusual Knowledge in different Parts of Learning; and his Works, which are now extant, will fully satisfy us, that he deserved this Character. *Canterbury* gave him his Birth, and *Oxford* his Education: He was chosen, in 1484, Fellow of *All Souls*; and being very desirous to make further Improvements by travelling, he thought he could no where succeed in his Designs so well as by going to *Italy*, which began then to be famous for reviving the antient *Greek* and *Roman* Learning. There he was treated with extraordinary Kindness by *Lorenzo de Medicis*, one of the politest Men in his Age, and a great Patron of Letters; who favoured him so far in his Studies, as to give him the Privilege of having the same Preceptors with his own Sons. *Linacre* knew how to make all his Advantages of so lucky an Opportunity; and accordingly, by the Instructions of *Demetrius Chalcondylas*, a Native of *Greece*, he acquired a perfect Knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue; and so far improved under his *Latin* Master *Politian*, as to arrive to a greater Correctness of Style, than even *Politian* himself. Indeed, if we consider him in this Character, his Skill in the *two* learned Languages, he was much the most accomplished Scholar of that Age. His Style in *Latin* was very elegant and accurate; so far, that his Friend *Erasmus* thought it too elaborate; yet Sir *John Cheke* (chiefly out of Contradiction perhaps to his Antagonist Bishop *Gardiner*) seems to censure it as not *Ciceronian* enough, and represents him, as, out of some morose Humour, an Enemy to that great Orator. However, it is certain, that *Linacre* had a better Taste of a truly *classical* way of writing, than either of these modern Authors: The former, though a copious and clear Writer, yet

yet did not study any Accuracy of Style ; and the latter, as the Fashion was then, went a little too far in his Imitation of *Tully's* Numbers and Periods, used mostly by him in his *Orations*, and his other *rhetorical* Pieces. Whereas, *Linacre*, though well acquainted with all *Tully's* Writings, chose rather to follow the Style of his *Epistles* and *philosophical* Works ; and besides, endeavoured to express the Elegancy of *Terence*, and what was often more opposite to the physical Subjects he treated of, the Neatness of *Celsus*.

Having laid in such an uncommon Stock of Learning, he applied himself to the Study of *Natural Philosophy* and *Physic* ; particularly he made it his Business, and was the first *Englishman* who ever did so, to be well acquainted with the original Works of *Aristotle* and *Galen*. He translated and published several Tracts of the latter : What these were, and how well they were received by the Public will be best seen by a Letter of the learned Mr. *Mattaire*. I will only add, that any one in perusing the Preface of the fourteen Books concerning the Method of Cure, without knowing, at the same time, that it was a Translation from *Galen*, would perhaps, from the Exactness and Propriety of the Style, guess it to be written in a *classical* Age.

A certain *Foreigner*, who has lately published the Works of *Buchanan*, seems to wonder, how one in this Island could write so good *Latin* ; since, though the *Italians* and the *Dutch* have been remarkable for such a Talent, he scarce finds any in *Great-Britain*, who have ever excelled in it. He mentions only *Cambden*, as one who might be thought to deserve this Character : Had this Critic been conversant with our *Linacre's* Writings, and particularly with that excellent Book of his, wherein the Purity and Correctness of Style in the *Latin* Language is so well taught and explained, he would have altered his Judgment in this Point, and might perhaps too have learnt to write more elegantly himself. The Author, whom he publishes and commends, *Buchanan*, had a great Opinion of *Linacre* ; so great, that he thought he could not do better Service to Learning than by translating and publishing his *Grammar* : And, indeed, it is paying no Compliment to him, to say, that he was one of the first in Conjunction with *Collet*, *Lilly*, *Grocin*, and *Latimer* (all which got their Knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue abroad) who revived the Learning of the Antients in this Island. Thus far of *Linacre* as a Scholar and a Writer.

In his own Faculty he distinguished himself so much, that soon after his Return, he was pitched upon by that wise King *Henry VII.* as the fittest Person to be placed about Prince *Arthur*, and to take care, both of his Health and his Education : He was afterwards made successive Physician to that King, and his Successor *Henry VIII.* and to the Princess *Mary*. But if such Favours of the Court be not always thought the clearest Proofs of personal Merit, we have the concurrent Testimony of the most knowing Men, his Con-

temporaries,

temporaries, that he was one of a great natural Sagacity, and of a discerning Judgment in his own Profession: We have an Instance of it in the Prognostic he made concerning the Case of his Friend *Lilly*, where he foretold his certain Death, if he submitted to the Opinion of some rash Persons, who advised him, and did prevail with him, to have a malignant strumous Swelling in his Hip cut off. And Doctor *Kaye* (better known by the Name of *Cajus*) his great Admirer, and for that Reason, among others, worthy himself to be admired, in the Monument he set up to the Memory of this excellent Man, informs us particularly, what extraordinary Cures he performed in many Cases which had been thought desperate. He adds, this farther Character (and that a very amiable one) of him, that he had an utter Detestation of every thing that was trickish or dishonourable; that he was a most faithful Friend, and by the greatest Part of the World, and by all Ranks of Men valued and beloved; and indeed, as he was perfectly skilled himself in his own Art, so he always shewed a remarkable Kindness for all those who bent their Studies that Way; and where ever he found in young Students, any Ingenuity, Learning, Modesty, good Manners, and a Desire to excel, he assisted them with his Advice, his Interest, and his Purse.

And to give still a stronger Proof how much he had the Good of his own Profession, and that of the Public at Heart; he founded *two Lectures of Physic in Oxford*, and *one at Cambridge*. Those in the former University (one of twelve Pounds a Year, the other of six) were given by the Survivor of his Trustees *Cuthbert Tonsal*, the deprived Bishop of *Durham* to *Merton College*; and one Reason of settling this Endowment there was, because more of that College, than of any other, turn their Thoughts and Studies to Physic. The Lecturers are obliged to explain *Hippocrates* and *Galen* to the young Students in the University; and if there be none in that College capable of performing this Duty, proper Persons in any other Society may be chosen to read either of these Lectures. In which Donation he gave a very convincing Proof of the Regard he had, both to the Faculty which he professed, and to the University where he was bred.

But he had still further Views for the Advantage of our Profession: He saw in how low Condition the Practice of Physic then was, that it was mostly engrossed by illiterate *Monks* and *Empirics*, who in an infamous Manner imposed upon the Public; the Bishop of *London* or the Dean of *St. Paul's*, for the Time being, having the chief Power in approving and admitting the Practitioners in *London*, and the rest of the Bishops in their several Dioceses. And He found, that there was no way left of redressing this Grievance, but by giving Encouragement to Men of Reputation and Learning, and placing this Power of *licensing* in more proper Hands. Upon these Motives he projected the Foundation of our *College*; and using

his Interest at Court, particularly with that great Patriot and munificent Promoter of all Learning, Cardinal *Woolsey*, he procured Letters Patent from the King, which were confirmed by Parliament, to establish a corporate Society of Physicians in this City : By Virtue of which Authority, the *College*, as a Corporation, now enjoys the sole Privilege of admitting all Persons whatsoever to the *Practice* of *Physic*, as well as that of supervising all Prescriptions. And it is expressly declared, that no one shall be admitted to exercise *Physic* in any of the Dioceses of *England*, out of *London*, till such time as he be examined by the *President* and *three* of the *Elects*, and have Letters testimonial from them ; unless he be a *Graduate* in either University, who, as such, by his very Degree, has a Right to practice all over *England*, except within *seven* Miles of *London*, without being obliged to take any *Licence* from the Bishop. Thus stands this Act of Parliament to this Day in full Force ; and it is to be hoped, that it is, as the Law directs, observed in every *Diocese* accordingly.

Besides this, he very prudently took care, that a Power should be reserved for his *Succeffors* to make such Statutes and Ordinances as they, from time to time, should think most expedient for the public Service ; and to do them right, they pursued the Intentions of their Founder so punctually, and have always acted with that Regard to their own Dignity, and the Good of the People, and in particular to the Honour of the Universities, that it is a standing Rule in this Community, that no one but he who has taken a Doctor's Degree in one of them, can be capable of being chosen a *Fellow*, or of having a Share in the Management of any Affairs relating to the Society ; except he be Physician to the *English* Establishment to the *Crown*.

By other Acts, another weighty Affair is committed to the Care of the *College*, the *Visiting* of *Shops*, and the *Inspection* of *Medicines* ; a Thing, surely of as much Consequence, at least to the Patient as the Prescriber. This Power was indeed at first confined to the *City* alone, there not being perhaps, at that time any Shop which sold Medicines in the *Suburbs* : But as it has lately, by the Wisdom of his Majesty and the Parliament, been enlarged and extended, so it has been executed by the proper Officers the *Censors*, with so much Diligence, Candor, and Impartiality, that there is no doubt but the *Legislature* will think fit to continue it in the same Hands.

Linacre was the first President of this new-erected *College*, and held that Office for the *seven* Years he lived after : The Assemblies were kept in his own House, which he left upon his Death as a Legacy to this Community, and which we continue in Possession of now. The Wisdom of such an Institution speaks for itself. His Scheme, without doubt, was not only to create a good Understanding and Unanimity among his own Profession, which of itself was

an excellent Thought, but to make them more useful to the Public ; and he imagined that by separating them from the vulgar *Empirics*, and setting them upon such a reputable Foot of Distinction, there would always arise a Spirit of Emulation among Men liberally educated, which would animate them in pursuing their Inquiries into the *Nature of Diseases*, and the *Methods of Cure*, for the Benefit of Mankind. And perhaps no Founder ever had the good Fortune to have his Designs succeed more to his Wish : This Society has constantly produced one Set of Men after another, who have done both Credit and Service to their Country by their Practice, and by their Writings ; and whoever looks forward, cannot fail of being pleased with the Prospect of a like learned Succession.

In 1693 was published the Statutes of the College, out of which the following is an Abstract,

Of the President and his Office.

Who is to be *President* shall be appointed for a Year, and must be of the Number of Electors, and whom the other Electors present, either all or most shall judge fit : If the Votes are equal that Party shall carry it in which the greater Number of Seniors shall be ; but if they also are equal, that shall prevail to which the *old President*, or he being dead or absent, the *Born-president* inclines : The Senior of the Electors is the *Born-president*.

His Office is to appoint Meetings, to assist in choosing Electors, Assistants, and Censors ; in which he is first to receive the Votes, then give his own, and determine for the greater Part.

He is to take care that the common Seal be safely kept in a Chest : also to sign all Things to which the other Fellows have consented. If any Books are given to the College, he shall take care that they are placed in the Library, and at the Year's End give an Account of them to the *new President* : Also, if any Revenue, yearly Income or Lands belong to the said College, let an Account thereof be kept in the Chest, of which he is to have a Key, and each of the Assistants one.

He is to receive an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Year, from the Treasurer and other Officers of the College : He is to expound at all Meetings the Cause of their coming together ; to keep a due Order and Decorum at the Time when any are speaking ; and to transact any other weighty Affair belonging to the College.

But if the *President* be detained in the Service of the Prince, or oppressed by a Multitude of Business, he may appoint a *Pro-president* to transact his Affairs in the College.

Of the Assistants.

The Electors are to chuse out of their own Order *two Assistants*, according to the Method of chusing above described : If the Numbers are equal, that Side to which the President inclines shall carry it. Their Duty is to attend the President in their greater Meetings ; to assist him with their Labour and Council when Need be ; and not to be absent but on extraordinary Affairs. If any Strife, or Controversy concerning the Interpretation of a Law, or any other Discord arise among the Colleagues, the Matter is to be determined by the President, *Assistants*, and Censors, or the greatest Part of them.

Of the Electors.

Out of the Number of Fellows there are *eight Electors* chosen, who, for Gravity, Learning, Manners, and Age, excel the rest : They must be first dignified with the Degree of *Doctor*, and be *Englishmen* by birth.

Their Business is to chuse a President yearly out of their Number ; also, two Assistants ; and to help in transacting any other weighty Affairs belonging to the College.

Of the Censors.

Four are chosen yearly whether they be Electors or Fellows : Their Office is to enquire after all People practising Physic, whether they be our Country-men or Foreigners through the City and Suburbs, and within seven Miles in Circuit thereof ; to examine, correct, and govern them ; and if need be of a Law-suit, together with the President and Treasurer to persecute ; to enquire their Methods of Cure ; to condemn their Medicines : To search the Apothecaries Shops ; to judge of their Medicines ; to burn, or otherwise destroy the Corrupt ; and if the Apothecary withstand or oppose, to refer the Matter to the President of the College ; and to perform all these Things for the Health of the Public, and the Honour of the College.

Of the Treasurer.

He shall receive the Income and Profits which yearly belong to the College, and keep it safe in his Custody for the Use of the College : He shall also safely keep the Utensils, Goods, Books, Householdstuff, and other Ornaments thereto belonging ; also take care of the Buildings of the College ; pay the Officers their Salaries ; give in his Accounts twice a Year, and surrender all he is trusted with at the Year's End. He shall receive out of the *Treasury* forty Shilings for

for his Year's Trouble; also, for every Person admitted, whether into the Order of Permissives or Candidates, Six and Eight-pence.

Of the Register.

He is to be present at all the Meetings of the College, whether greater or lesser; and what shall be there acted, ratified, and established, he shall faithfully set down; and in the Beginning of the next following Meeting he shall read it over, and then enter it in the *Register* of the College. The Form of Letters written to the College or from the College are also to be entered. For every one admitted, either into the Number of Candidates or Fellows, he shall receive Eleven and Eight-pence: There are also other Salaries, as well as his yearly College Payments of Forty Shillings.

Fellows.

Fellows are Doctors of Physic chosen out of the Candidates; they were heretofore limited to the Number of *Forty*; but, by a Charter from King *James* the Second, they are confined to the Number of *Fourscore*: They must have been one whole Year Candidates, or have publicly read Physic in some University of *England*, or have been Doctors of the Chair (as they say) in some University of this Kingdom; or the King's Physician in ordinary.

Candidates.

Candidates must be Doctors in Physic, admitted to that Degree in one of our Universities; must not be Foreigners; and must have practised Physic four Years before they are admitted into that Order. They must not exceed twelve in Number.

Honorary Fellows.

Honorary Fellows are such Doctors of Physic, as by reason of their being Foreigners, or their having taken their Degree in some University beyond the Seas, are not incorporated into either of ours; or for some other Reason (having not been Candidates) are not of the Number of those who have Votes in the Affairs of the College: They are allowed to practice in *London*, and seven Miles round.

Licentiates.

Licentiates are such other Persons skilled in Physic; who, by Reason of their being Foreigners or their not being admitted Doctors in one of our Universities, or for their not being eminently learned, or by Reason of their too great Youth, or such like Causes,
are

are not capable to be elected into the Number of Candidates ; yet may, notwithstanding, be serviceable to the Public in taking care of the Health of the King's Subjects, at least in some particular Diseases : These are suffered to practice in *London*, and seven Miles round.

The Form of the Examination of a Fellow or Candidate before he is admitted.

First, let him be examined in the *physiologic* Part, and the very Rudiments of Medicine ; and in the Examination let Questions be propounded out of Books concerning Elements, Temperaments, the Use of Parts, Anatomy, natural Powers and Faculties, and the other Parts of natural Medicine. Secondly, Let him be examined in the *pathologic* Part, or concerning the Causes, Differences, Symptoms, and Signs of Diseases, which Physicians make use of to know the Essence of Diseases ; and in his Examination, let Questions be proposed out of Books concerning the Art of Physic, of the Places affected, of the Differences of Diseases, and Symptoms of Fevers, of the Pulses, of the Books of Prognostics of *Hypocrates*, &c. Thirdly, Let him be examined concerning the Use and Exercise of Medicine, or the Reason of healing ; and let that be done out of the Books concerning Preservation of Health, of the Method of healing, of the Reason of Diet in acute Diseases, of simple Medicines, of Crises, of the Aphorisms of *Hypocrates*, and other Things of that kind which relate to the Use of healing : For Example Sake, What Caution is to be observed in purging ? What in Blood-letting ? At what Time ? In what Disease ? In what Person ? With what Medicine ? And in what Vein those Things ought to be done ? Likewise, What is the Use of *Narcotics*, and sleeping Medicines ? what Caution is to be observed in them ? What is the Position and Site of the internal Places ? And by what Passages Medicines come to them ? What is the Use of Glysters ? What of Vomits ? The Danger, Kind and Measure ?

Laws made by the College to regulate Consultations, &c.

No Physician who shall be called second to a sick Person shall cause the former Physician to be repelled or put by ; nor shall he alter any Thing unless the Matter be urgent, before he meet his Colleague ; and that there be no Place for Deceit, whoever is sent for to a sick Person, shall enquire of him, or of the By-standers, whether any one hath prescribed any Medicine, under a Penalty.

If to visit the same sick Person, two or more Physicians shall meet together, let none prescribe any Thing, nay, let him not so much as hint what is to be done in the Presence of the Sick, or By-standers, before, with joint Council in Private, it shall be concluded

cluded betwixt them; lest he seem too ambitiously to forestal Practice, and snatch the free Opportunity of prescribing from all the rest; unless by some sudden and urgent Occasion, and that to be approved by the President and Censors, he shall be compelled to prescribe alone, under a Penalty.

Lest any Strife or Controversy should arise between Physicians for officious Visitings, Fore-stalments, and Insinuations, we appoint and ordain, that when other Physicians shall be called to any Physician to consult, then the elder Physician, or some other relate to the Sick or By-standers what, by common Consent has been approved and prescribed; and let the rest leave the Execution thereof to the ordinary Physician. Nor shall they again visit the Sick, unless expressly desired to do so by the ordinary Physician, or the sick Person, under a Penalty.

No Colleague shall print, divulge, or by any Means publish any Book, Treatise, Table, or any Paper or Pamphlet whatsoever wherein is contained any Thing that relates to the Art of Physic or Surgery, or the Practice of them without Leave and Approbation of the President and Censors, or the greater Part of them: Offenders against this and the above Laws are at first to be fined, and afterwards expelled.

If by chance any Surgeon or Apothecary shall offer himself to the President and Censors to be examined that he may be received into the Number of Candidates or Licentiates; we will that he, before Examination, or at least before Admission, be wholly discharged from all Tie and Obligation, wherewith he was formerly obliged to his Community.

The Treasurer is to be elected after the same Manner as the Censors. A Beadle is kept constantly to attend them at their Meetings, having a set Salary and many Perquisites. They have a noble Building near the End of *New-gate-street*, of which their Dispensatories contain a Draught; there they meet and transact their Affairs.

Next follows a short Account of their first Dispensatory, which was published ninety-five Years after their Incorporation, and in the Year 1618, till which Time the Practice of Physic must have been very uncertain, there being none but private Dispensatories, and every Apothecary being left to follow which he thought proper.

In this Book several of the Compositions were invented by the Arabian Physicians before mentioned: Others by *Rufus Ephesus*, who flourished under the Emperor *Trajan*; by *Gilbertus* about the Year 1250; by *Stephanus* and *Riverius* about the Year 1540; by *Fallopious*, *Fracastorius*, *Fernelius*, and *Nicholaus* about the same time: Throughout this Book the Authors Names are mentioned with their Compositions.

Jesuit's-bark, Snake-root, Contrayerva-root, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, and other Simples the Productions of *America*, have been so lately introduced into Medicine, that they are not once mentioned there.

Of about one hundred and eighty *Simple-waters* there directed to be made, not a tenth Part would be *now* more esteemed than common Water: In the next Book, above forty are dropped, yet some of the most whimsical ones are continued or added, as, the *Cow-dung-water*, the *Swallow-water*, the *Magpie-water*, and the *Cray-fish-water*. Though the Art of chusing proper Subjects for Distillation has been improving ever since, yet this Branch of Knowledge was not greatly changed till the *Dispensatory of 1746*.

There are three and twenty *compound distilled Waters*, many of them filled with numerous Ingredients not well suited to Distillation: Several of these Waters are entirely left out in the next Dispensatory; but the *Aqua Mirabilis*, Treacle-water, Hysterick-water since called Briony-water, Dr. Stephens's-water, Cinnamon-water, the Water for Treacle-water, and the Wormwood-waters are continued with no material Alteration through all our Dispensatories ever since, except the last.

Of seven very indifferent *Decoctions*, Gereon's *Decoction* of Sena, and the Pectoral Drink have the most Contrivance: The former enters the two next Books without any Alteration, but is dropped in the last but one: The Pectoral Drink passes the three next Dispensatories with a little Alteration, but is considerably changed in the last.

This Book has neither *Tinctures* nor *Elixirs*, but contains a few medicated Wines, and a Rule whereby to make many others.

The *Lobocs*, *Syrups*, *Honeys*, and *Oxymels*, are numerous and filled with many unnecessary Ingredients; particularly the *Syrups* of Balm, of Radish, of Thyme, of Succory, and Rhubarb, of Maudlin, of Mugwort, the two *Syrups* of Betony, of *French* Lavender and some others; the *Syrup* of Liquorice, and the compound *Syrup* of Colt's-foot are good Compositions; and the *Syrup* of red Poppies not to be condemned: In the next Book, they have no better Contrivance in general, and their Number is increased to ninety-eight: In the Book of 77, this Error is not remedied, but in the Dispensatory of 1721, their Number is less by half: In the last Book, this Form undergoes a great Change for the better, and the Number, with equal Wisdom, is judiciously yet contracted: The *Syrups* of Marshmallows, of Quinces, of Cloves, of white Poppies, of red Poppies, of Roses and Violets have entered all our Dispensatories, so has the *Oxymel* of Squills, and the *Mel Ægyptiacum*.

The *Powders* are most unmeaning Compositions, being for the most part a Union of Spices and precious Stones: The *Powder* of hot precious Stones, the *Powder* of cold precious Stones, the hot compound *Powder* of Pearl, the cold compound *Powder* of Pearl, the sweet *Powder* of Musk, the bitter *Powder* of Musk, and many others are of this kind: *Haly's Powder*, which is intended as a Pectoral,

Pectoral, enters all the Dispensatories but the last, yet is a Medicine of no Worth: The *Species Diambrae*, now called *Aromatic Powder*, has passed all these Books; and in Cases where the Sweets are not disagreeable is as well-contrived a Medicine in the first as the last: Of the purging *Powders*, the *Pulvis Sanctus* and the *Powder* of Sena are as well contrived as those of later Date; but the *Powder* of Turbith with Rhubarb, and the *Powder* of Turbith without Rhubarb, may be justly objected against.

The *Electuaries* are of a Piece with the *Powders*; *Venice-treacle*, *Mithridate*, *Diascordium*, *Philonium*, and *Electuary* of Bay-berries, *Lenitive Electuary*, *Electuary* of Cassia, and *Electuary* of Scammony, formerly called *Caryocostinum*, have passed all our Dispensatories, the first three with very little Alteration for the better: The *Roman Philonium* has Euphorbium in it, which is continued in the next Book, but dropped in the third; yet it continued much too numerous a Composition till the last Amendment. Extract of Cassia, now called *Electuary* of Cassia, has undergone many Alterations, and possibly may some more: The same may be said of *Lenitive Electuary* and *Electuary* of Bay-berries: The *Caryocostinum*, is, even at first, no unartful Composition.

The *Pills* are less numerous Compositions than either of the former; the *Storax Pill*, *Rudius's Pill*, *Ruffus's Pill*, rosed Aloes and washed Aloes, shew as much Wisdom in our old Compounders as any Alterations and Additions made by the most Modern: *Mercurial Pills* made their first Appearance in the last of our Dispensatories, but were commonly known more than fifty Years before. Almost all the *Pills* have some Meaning, for they are purging Medicines or Opiates.

The *Troches* were at first forty, but have ever since been lessening; they are a Form of no great Use, several of the Compositions being now better kept in Powder: *Lozenges* for a Cough and for the Heart-burn are the only ones of any sort of Consequence.

Oils made by Infusion or Boiling were at first very many, nor was their Number greatly lessened till our last Dispensatory: The Use of this Form seems now to be well understood, and we have two *Oils* for suppling, and two for cherishing and warming.

Chymical Oils made by Distillation are directed in this first Dispensatory with great Judgment, whether we consider the Fermentation, Subject, Separation, or any other Circumstance; even *Oil* of Turpentine is here directed to be made in the large Copper-still: Thus, a hundred and twenty Years seems to have added little to this Branch of Knowledge.

Among the *other Chymicals*, the subliming Quicksilver into *Calomel*, the precipitating it into *Turbith Mineral*, the melting Antimony with Salt-petre into *Crocus Metallorum*, and many other Preparations seem to be as well known then as even now. But what is *Chymistry* but a rank Weed, which of late has mightily grown

to the Disadvantage of Thousands, but to the Welfare of none but the *Traders* in the Art.

Some of the *Ointments* are numerous Compositions such as the *Poplar Ointment*, *Nerve Ointment*, the *Soldier's Ointment*, and many more: The two first are continued down to the Dispensatory of 1721, but now all three are discontinued. The most significant, such as the white *Ointment*, *Arceus's Liniment*, black *Basilicon*, and *Ointment* of Marshmallows are artfully contrived, even in this first Dispensatory: The same may be said of the *Ointments* of Tutty, of Roses, *Nutritum*, the red drying *Ointment*, and many others. Here is an *Ointment of Scabious Juice and Lard*, taken from an old Manuscript of Mr. *John Ardern*, Surgeon in *Newark* in the County of *Nottingham*, who flourished in the Year 1370. Here are also two other *Ointments*, one called *Tapsvalentia*, and the other *Tapsimel*; all recommended in the *Stile and Words* of that famous Author. In the *Itch Ointment* is contained sublimate Mercury, and the *Neapolitan* has Quicksilver killed with *fasting Spittle*. The common Oil of Bays, Pomatum, and Diapompholigos have been so long in Use as to be inserted here.

Not one of the *Plaisters* is designed for blistering, nor contains any *Spanish Flies*, yet is that Insect inserted among the Animals in the Catalogue. Here is a *Frog Plaister*, in which Quicksilver, first killed with *fasting Spittle*, is an Ingredient; the Gum Ammoniac *Plaister*, the *Plaister* of Bay-berries, the *Betony Plaister*, *Cæsar's Plaister*, the *Hemlock and Vinegar Plaister*, *Diachalceteos*, the *Calamine Plaister*, the *ad Hærniam Mastich Plaister*, *Melilot Plaister*, and *Oxycroceum*: All these have passed through all our Dispensatories save the present. The *Lead Plaisters* are excellent Compositions, nay, the simple *Diachylon* is better than the present, and the Method of making the *de Minio*, was well understood. That warming, cherishing and comforting weak Parts, as well as ripening some Swellings, and dispersing others is to be promoted by *Plaisters*, has been the Opinion of both our antient and modern Physicians, and therefore *Cummin Plaister*, *Mucilage Plaister*, *Cephalic Plaister*, *Stomach Plaister*, *Paracelsus* and *Diachylon*, have been remarkable Remedies from first to last.

The following are among the Preparations of Simples.

May Butter.

Take fresh unsalted *May Butter* made about the middle or latter End of *May*, put it into a glazed Pan, and put it in the Sun when its Heat is greatest, that it may be every where melted, then strain it without squeezing through a Cloth, then place it in the Sun again, and being made white, strain it again, and keep it the Year about.

The Burning of Swallows.

Take young *Swallows* and cut their *Throats*, letting the *Blood* run over their *Feathers*, then sprinkle a little *Salt* over them, and burn them in a glazed *Vessel* well covered. The *Ashes* are to be kept for *Use*. Thus are prepared, but without *Salt*, *Hedge-hogs*, *Toads*, and *Frogs*.

Euphorbium prepared.

Take *Euphorbium* finely powdered, then rub it on a *Stone* with *Oil* of *Almonds* till it resembles a *Collyrium*, put this *Mass* into a hollow *Quince* or *Citron*, wrap it up in *Dough*, and bake it in an *Oven*, then keep it in a *Glass* well stopped.

Fox-lungs prepared.

Take the *Lungs* of a *Fox* newly killed, and after they are separated from the *Blood-vessels*, wash them in *White-wine* wherein *Hyssop* and *Scabious* have been first boiled, then gently dry them in a *Pan* or *Pot* without burning; lastly, keep them for *Use* wrapped up in dry *Hyssop*, *Wormwood*, or *Horehound*.

May Butter was an *Ingredient* in many *Ointments*, *Euphorbium* entered several *Medicines* for inward *Use*, and *Loboc* of *Fox-lungs* was prescribed to phthysical *Patients* to lengthen their *Breath*.

In 1650, they published their *second Dispensatory*: Among the *Waters* some are left out, and several new *Receipts* added, particularly *Radish-water*, and *Spirit* of *Lavender*; the first *Runnings* of the *Wormwood*, *Angelica*, and *Earthworm-Waters* being kept apart are to be called *Spirit* of *Wormwood*, *Angelica*, and *Earthworms*.

Here *Tinctures* make their first *Appearance*, and these are of *Castor*, of *Saffron*, of *Straw-berries*, of *Treacle*, of *Cinnamon*, and two or three more of *Herbs*. Here is the vomiting *Wine* of *Antimony*.

To the *Syrups* are added several of little *Consequence*, and that useful one *Syrup* of *Buckthorn*.

The *Powders* are considerably changed, but yet they are most unmeaning *Compositions*. Here appears the *Gascoin Powder*, which *Receipt* is not altered till the last *Dispensatory*.

Among the *Electuaries* *Matthiolus's* *Antidote* against *Poison* and the *Plague*, a *Composition* more numerous than *Venice-treacle*, *Mithridate*, and *Diascordium* put together, is left out; some are added, and very few altered: Upon the whole, this *Form* is not greatly changed for the better.

The *Pill ex duobus* makes its first *Appearance* among the *Pills*: Here is the lesser *Pill Cochiae*, and *Rhasis's* *Pill Cochiae* in the former *Book* is here called the greater *Cochiae*; The *Number* in general is lessened by seven.

The Ointments are not remarkably changed, however, the Method of mixing Quicksilver is now known to be better done with Turpentine than fasting Spittle.

The Compositions for Plaisters are still more numerous: The first useful Melilot is here; also a Blistering-plaister where the *Spanish* Flies, which are about a tenth Part of the Composition, are directed to be put in whole.

Here Snake-root and Jalap may be found in the Catalogue, but no Preparation is directed from either, whether Tincture, Extract, or Refin.

In 1677, we find the *third Dispensatory* published: To the Simples are added those spicy Turpentine commonly called Balsam of *Capivi* and *Tolu*; also Contrayerva Root and Jesuits Bark; but the Character of the last was great, long before that Time, as may be seen in the historical Account of that Drug.

The Number of strong Waters is encreased; here are added Plague-water, and Dr. *Stephens's* Water; but the Compositions in general are not mended.

The Ointments are much alike, so are the Plaisters; though here is the first Soap-plaister, and the first Composition any thing likely to answer the Intent of a Blistering-plaister.

The Syrups, Lohocs, and Oxymels are, as before, ridiculous Compositions, and not less numerous.

The Powders, Electuaries, and Pills have no material Difference.

The first bitter Decoction, Steel-wine, *Elixir Proprietatis*, and Refin of Jalap are here.

In 1721 came Abroad the *fourth Dispensatory*: The Catalogue of Simples is here ranged more methodical, the vegetable World being all put together; the Part in use is distinguished by a separate Column; the mineral and animal are also more judiciously sorted: To the first Ipecacuanha is added; In this Catalogue may be found all the Simples now known in Practice.

One third Part of the spirituous Waters is left out; particularly the most unreasonable and most troublesome Compositions. The Tinctures which are now of Saffron, of Castor, of Poppies, of *Spanish* Flies, of Myrrh simple and compound, of Sulphur, *hiera Picra*, Snake-root, red Roses, Rhubarb, and Hellebore; *Sydenham's*, and the tartarized Laudanums, Elixir Salutis, and Green Tincture, make some Shew and appear like modern Preparations. The three Infusions are very useful ones: The Syrups are contracted into some reasonable Compass, both in their Number, and the Ingredients they are compounded of: The Troches are fewer by a third Part: The Lohocs are but two; and the Honeys and Oxymels are wisely reduced.

The Powders have undergone a Change greatly for the better, and that superstitious Ignorance which discovered itself by the Use of precious

precious Stones, and sweet Scents, is wisely rejected: Of seven and twenty Powders, the *Pulvis Antilyssus*, the *Pulvis ad Guttetam*, the *Cornachini*, the Cephalic-powder, and the *Lapis Contrayerva*, are new Additions, and yet the Number is lessened by ten.

Among the Electuaries great Changes are made for the better: Some few Receipts, indeed, are continued, but only from an Esteem to Antiquity; yet so many whole Compositions are quite thrown out, that the Number of Alteratives is reduced from 27 to 15, and of the Purgatives from 25 to 12.

Additional Pills of Consequence here, are the Ecphractic and Gum-pills; twenty-three is the total Number; ten are rejected, and yet here are enough and enough of them.

For the Rue and Nightshade-ointments left out, is added a more useful one of Elder: The *Neapolitan* is changed into Blue-ointment for the better; above a fifth Part are rejected, among which are *King Agrippa's*, and the *Apostles*.

Here are some very effectual Blister-plaisters: But the *Barbarum magnum*, Catagmatic, of Cinnabar, *e Creta*, *e Crusta Panis*, *Diaphenicon* hot and cold, *Divinum*, *e Gratia Dei*, *Hermodact*, *Hysteric*, *Metroproptotic*, *sine Patre*, *de ranis*, *sacrum*, *de Sandyce*, *Syconium*, and *Stephaniæum* are expelled.

To the Chymicals in Use are added, *Ens Veneris*, *Aurum Mosaicum*, Emetic Tartar, Salt of Steel, *Æthiops Mineral*, Spirit of Sal Volat. Oleos, *Mynsicht's* Tincture of Steel, and Elixir of Vitriol.

The Year 1746 produced the *fifth and last Dispensatory*, where the Waters, Wines, and Tinctures are arrived to a great Degree of Elegance and Simplicity; in the first of these are rejected all Vegetables whose Virtues are contained in a Salt, and those only which have *volatile Parts* are admitted, whereby the Waters are made better and more essential; the two latter extracting the Virtues of Vegetables principally contained in a Salt, has shewn the Genius and Art of our Prescribers, in contriving so many of these Forms for tender Habits who cannot take substantial Medicines.

By the Alterations made in this and the foregoing Book, Syrups and Electuaries make quite a new Appearance: By Syrups now is generally understood something to sweeten a Julep, or form an Electuary, Bolus, or Pills, and seldom more: And who will attempt keeping many Electuaries ready mixed up, seeing Use or Spoiling must be the Consequence.

The *Pills* are, most of them, made of purging Vegetables and hardened Juices; such as Aloes, Scammony, &c. By suiting only such Things to this Form, the Mass (which, when made with Aromatics, is continually spoiling) is the better preserved; and by so very few in all being ordered, they are more easily kept in a proper Consistence.

The *Powders* and *Troches* are wisely shortened both in their Numbers and the Ingredients they are compounded of.

Galenical Oils, Cerates, Liniments, Ointments and Plaisters, are now compounded without the Fat or Marrow of *Goats, Hens, Rams* or *Deer*; the *dried Flesh of Men*, or the *Gall of Bulls*; by these and many more Ingredients being rejected, the Public is furnished with Medicines more to be depended on, and the Artist saved many a troublesome Jobb.

Thus, in a hundred and twenty-eight Years *our Dispensatory* from containing thirty-five Cordial Waters and Spirits, wherein were near three hundred simple Ingredients, and near as many more put in Compositions, now contains only sixteen Waters and Spirits, and in all thirty-one Ingredients: Other Forms of Medicine have not undergone a less Alteration, some a greater.

Though within these *two Centuries* we are greatly informed in the Use and Preparations of Mercurials; though this *last Century* has discovered the Bark, Snake-root, Contrayerva, Jalap, and Ipecacuanha; yet for all these Advantages, it must be acknowledged, that, from new Diseases which in every *Climate* constantly arise; from unavoidable Alterations Medicines must undergo before they reach the *Part diseased*; and from a Difficulty constantly found in going through a *long Course* of Medicines with many Constitutions; *Physic is, and will be* very often uncertain.

Seeing our Disadvantages, at best, are very great, it behoves us to obtain such Medicines as are always to be found of the *same Degrees of Strength*, and are, of course, the most effectual; and these, long Experience has determined to be the most *uncompounded and simple*; nay, it is notorious, that when Jalap, Ipecacuanha, and Rhubarb do most good, they do it in Substance, in *plain Powder*.

This leads me to prophesy, That in future Alterations in our Dispensatory, the Time will come, when the first Part wrote on every Simple will be, only such a Description of it, that the Artist may know how to chuse the best sort (like what is hereafter said on the Bark) and then will follow its Preparations, as Tincture, Extract, or the like; exclusive of all Preparations by Composition; and that this will hereafter come to pass, is, I think, plain to every distinguishing Capacity.

For many Ages past it might be truly said, That the Works of Physicians consisted principally of Collections; and whoever reads them carefully, will find them extremely faulty, in neglecting to ascertain the Efficacies of known Simples, and seldom attempting to discover any Virtues in them, which had not been observed by former Authors, from whom they transcribed. Instead of being thus usefully industrious, they have shamefully mispent their Time, in describing and recommending an infinite Number of *compound Medicines*, which has contributed to *overload* Physic, render the Practice of it precarious, and stop its farther Advancement.

The only Drugs, perhaps, necessary to be compounded with others, on certain Occasions, are *Opium, Rhubarb, and Quick-silver*.

silver. *Opium* is properly joined with purging, sweating, and binding Medicines; and now and then with Things to promote Urine. *Rhubarb*, with binding Opiates, as *Diascordium*: And *Quicksilver* must be divided, and joined with other Things, to have a just Efficacy, both in inward and outward Applications. Yet *Opium* and *Rhubarb* are sometimes powerful Remedies given alone.

The *Americans* appear to have acted the most prudently; and with respect to Physic, to have been the wisest People of whom we have any authentic Accounts; because it is indisputably better to have no *Theory* at all, than one that is bad, and capable of introducing Errors into Practice.

Antonio di Solis says, *Montezuma* Emperor of *Mexico*, took a particular Care to transplant into his Gardens all the choice *Simples* that benign Climate produced, where the only Study of the Physicians was to attain to the Knowledge of their Names and Properties. They had Names for all kinds of Pains and Infirmities; and in the Juices and Application of those Herbs consisted all their Remedies, with which they effected surprising Cures; having, by long Experience, found out their Virtues, and which, without distinguishing the Cause of the Distemper, they applied to the Patient's great Benefit and Relief.

The King freely distributed to all, who had Occasion for them, such of his *Simples* as were prescribed by his Physicians, or desired by the Sick; and used to enquire if the Patient had received any Benefit from them, either gratifying a sort of Vanity he had in the successful Operation of his Medicines, or believing he fulfilled the Obligation of a *Sovereign*, in taking such Care in the *Health* of his *Vassals*.

Let the rational Physician laugh at Empirics; it is certain, however, that the first Knowledge of Physic was from *Experience*; and in a Country entirely unacquainted with natural Philosophy, which searches out Causes by Effects, it was no small Matter to find so great a Progress made in the *Knowledge of Nature*.

Theory cannot assume, with any Appearance of Reason, the Power of discovering the Virtues of *Simples* in curing Distempers, though, by accounting for the Causes of Diseases, it may adapt known Remedies with greater Propriety, and perhaps Success to particular Cases; provided always, that the *Theory* has its Foundation more in Truth, than in the Imaginations of the Whimsical and Trifling.

In Consequence, therefore, of neglecting all manner of *Theory*, and cultivating *Experience*, the *Americans* have been able to discover to the *Europeans* the most effectual Remedies yet known, as the *Peruvian Bark*, *Jalap*, and others; for which we are indebted to the *Experience* of the illiterate Inhabitants of the new World; whilst all the boasted learning of the *Europeans* has been so little productive of Improvements in Physic; that, with respect to our

own Plants, we know very little more of their Virtues, than what we have learned from *Dioscorides*, and some other of the Antients: And as to Distempers, those which were esteemed incurable two thousand Years ago, would have remained so to this Day, if the Experience of the Virtues of the *Peruvian Bark*, *Mercury*, *Antimony*, &c. had not furnished us with the Means of relieving Patients labouring under some few.

WEIGHTS.				MEASURES.			
℔	A Pound	} contains {	12 Ounces.	Cong.	a Gallon	} contains {	8 Pints.
℥	An Ounce		8 Drams.	℔	a Pint		16 Ounces.
ʒ	A Dram		3 Scruples.	ʒ	an Ounce		8 Drams.
ʒ	A Scruple		20 Grains.	Coch.	a Spoonf.		half an Ounce.

Of distilled Waters, a Spoonful contains but three Drams, though of Syrups half an Ounce.

In the Shops, the Weights from two Drams to a Grain-weight, are almost always *Troy-weight*; but the Ounces and Pounds, are commonly, *Averdupois*: Therefore, in compounding Medicines, it is of the greatest Importance to have the Ounces and Pounds *Troy-weight* also; otherwise, Uncertainty and Confusion must be the Consequence. This is not so often looked into as it ought to be.

CHARACTERS sometimes used.

M. A Handful.	Ss. Half any Quantity.
P. A Pugil or the 8th Part of a Handful.	F. Form, or make into.
S. V. Spirit of Wine.	S. A. According to Art.
S. V. R. Rectified Spirit of Wine.	P. Æ. Equal Parts.
Ana. Of each a like Quantity.	Q. V. As much as you will.
C. C. Hartshorn.	B. A. A Sand-bath, or Sand-heat.
C. C. C. Burnt Hartshorn.	B. V. A Vapour-bath.
	B. M. A Water-bath.

A *Bath-heat*, or *Water-bath*, when directed for the making of Syrups, is no more than placing the Earthen-pan, which contains the Syrup, into an Iron or Copper Vessel with Water in it, and suffering the Water to boil gently to dissolve the Sugar in the Syrup; as soon as the Water is near boiling an incessant stirring up of the Sugar in the Syrup will greatly forward the Operation. A small Quantity of Straw or Hay should be put under the Earthen-pan in the Water to save the Pan from cracking. —

The best way of *distilling in a Bath-heat*, is to fit a Copper-body to be hanged in the Body of the Still, so exactly, that the Head of the Still may be luted into its Mouth, and a little Cork-hole in the upper Part of the Still kept open for the Steam of the boiling Water to vent itself: This is what we have mentioned under Spirit of Lavender.

The Names of the FELLOWS, &c. of the College of Physicians of London, at the Time of printing their several Dispensatories ; and first,

Of that of 1618.

HENRY Atkins, King's Physician, and President.

Theod. de Mayerne, King's Physic.

John Craig, } King's Physici-
Sir Wm Paddy, } ans.

Tho. Frear

Tho. Moundeforde

Mark Ridley

Edward Lister

Richard Palmer, *the last seven are seven of the eight Electors.*

John Craig, *Jun.* first Physician to Prince Charles.

John Argent

Edward Jordan

John Giffard

Francis Herring

Matthew Gwynn, Physician to the Tower.

Matt. Lister

Will. Harvey, King's Physician.

Will. Clement

Sim. Fox

L. Poe, King's Physician:

Rob. Fludd

Rich. Andrews

Tho. Pattison

Theodore Goulston

John Collins

Simon Baskerville

Tho. Winestone

Edmond Wilson

George Rogers

J. Raven, King's Physician.

Paul de Laune

Eleazer Hodson

Otvellus Meverell

Alexander Ramsey.

That of 1650.

JOHN Clerk, President.

Sir Theodore de Mayerne

John Craig

Sir Matthew Lister

William Harvey

Tho. Winestone

Paul de Laune

Tho. Rugeley

Lawrence Wright

Francis Prujean

Sir Tho. Cademan

Edward Alston

Edmund Smith

Sir Morrice Williams

Balduinus Hamey

William Rant

Richard Catcher

Francis Gliffon

Tho. Sheafe

John Bathurst

Peter Salmon

George Ent

William Stains

George Bate

Alexander Fraifier

John Micklethwaite

Ahasuerus Regemorter

Nathan Paget

Jonathan Goodard

Edward Emilie

Edmund Trench

John King

Edmond Wilson

Thomas Coxe

Henry Stanley

Christopher Benet

Daniel Whistler

Candidates.

Joseph Dey

Robert Wadefon

Charles Scarburgh

Thomas Warton

Christopher Merret

Samuel Collins

Lucas Rugeley

John Prat

John Wilbie.

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That of 1677.

SIR George Ent, President.
 Henry, Marquis of *Dorchester*
 Baldwin Hamey
 Francis Gliffon
 William Stane
 Sir Alex. Fraſier, King's Phyſician
 John Micklethwaite
 Nathan Paget
 Thomas Coxe
 Daniel Whittler
 John King, *the laſt eight are Electors*
 Sir Char. Scarburgh, King's Phyſi.
 Th. Witherley, the ſame
 Chriſtopher Merret
 Samuel Collins
 Lucas Rugeley
 Sir William Petty
 Walter Charleton
 Sir Edward Greaves, Bart.
 Th. Wolfe
 Sir John Finch
 Sir Thomas Banes
 George Rogers
 Walter Mills
 Zurifhaddi Lang
 John Betts
 John Twiſden
 Th. Waldron, King's Phyſician
 Peter Berwick
 Arthur Dacres
 Samuel Collins, *Jun.*
 Caſpar. Needham
 Henry Clarke
 John Packer
 Th. Allen
 Nath. Hodges
 Th. Millington
 John Smith
 John Lawſon
 Eliſha Coyſh
 Humph. Brooke
 John Atfield
 John Downes
 William Croone
 Ed. Browne
 Th. Burwell
 Th. Short
 Joſias Clark
 Rich. Lower

Th. Frankland
 Richard Torleſs
 Samuel Morrice
 Th. Alvey

Candidates.

Henry Yerbury
 George Smith
 Peter Gerrard
 James Rufine
 William Vaughan
 Francis Eedes
 Edward Hulſt
 Richard Morton
 Thomas Novell
 Charles Goodall
 William Warner
 Phineas Fowke

Honorary Fellows.

Sir Thomas Browne
 Sir William Langham
 Robert Bidgood
 William Denton
 Th. Timme
 Th. Arris
 And. Meverell
 Robert Fielding
 Sir Thodore de Vaux
 Ed. Dickenson
 Nich. Carter
 Nich. Stanley
 John Fiſher
 Walter Needham
 Nich. Barbon

Permiſſives.

Sir Jo. Wedderburn
 Jo. Triſt
 — Barrough
 Phil. Broome
 Simon Welman
 William Sydenham
 Robert Wrench
 Jo. Feake
 Th. Giſon
 Richard Browne.

That

That of 1721.

SIR Hans Sloane, Bart. President
 John, Duke of *Montague*
 Walter Harris, Elector
 Walter Mills
 Frederic Slare, Elector
 Richard Darnelli
 John Bateman, Elector
 William Johnston
 William Dawes
 Richard Robison
 Robert Gray
 Joshua Le Fevre
 Thomas Walsh
 Sir Richard Blackmore
 T. Robinson, King's Physician
 Jacob Welwood
 Peter Gelfthorp
 William Musgrave
 William Gibbons
 John Hawys, Elector
 Robert Coney
 Hugh Chamberlen
 Salusbury Cade
 John Woodward
 Gideon Harvey, Elector, and Physician to the Tower
 Sir David Hamilton
 Richard Moreton
 James Ladd
 William Grimbaldson
 Henry Levett
 Thomas Crowe
 Henry Plumtree, Register
 John Arbuthnott
 Sir John Shadwell, King's Physician
 Edward Norris
 Th. Pellett
 John Gardner
 Richard Mead
 Richard Hale
 John Freind
 Richard Tyson
 Th. West
 William Wagstaffe
 William Barrowby
 Edward Hulse
 Th. Wadsworth
 Stephen Chase

Jacob Jurin
 Charles Bale
 G. Lewis Teissier, King's Physician
 Pierce Dod
 William Stukeley
 George Wharton
 William Ruttty

Candidates.

Thomas Hoy
 William Coward

Honorary Fellows.

Daniel Coxe
 Thomas Gibson
 John George Steigertahl

Permissives.

William Sydenham
 Caleb Cotefworth
 Th. Botterell
 James Mauclerc
 Charles Moreton
 Stephen Hunt
 William Cockburn
 Thomas Turbeville
 John Crichton
 Sir John Colebatch
 Roger Kenyon
 James Keith
 Francis Bellinger
 John Turner
 Robert Welsted
 Richard Watts
 Arnold Boot Beirman
 James Augustus Blondel
 Daniel Turner
 John Cartledge
 John Gormon
 Jos. Eaton
 Th. Lewis
 William Browning
 John Beale
 Conradus Joachim Sprengell
 John Misfaubin
 Charles Jernegan
 Alexander Stuart
 Richard Manningham,

xxxvi The Names of the F E L L O W S, &c.

That of 1746.

HENRY Plumptree, President
 Charles, Duke of *Richmond*, &c.
 John, Duke of *Montague*
 Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. King's Phyfi.
 Tancred Robinson, Elector
 Gideon Harvey, Elector, and Phy-
 sician at the Tower
 Thomas Crowe
 Sir John Shadwell
 John Gardiner, Elector
 Richard Mead, Elector, and King's
 Physician
 Richard Tyson, Elector, and Trea-
 surer
 William Barrowby
 Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. Elector, and
 King's Physician
 James Jurin, Elector
 P. Dod
 William Stukeley
 William Wasey
 Noel Broxolme
 R. Bouchier
 William Browne
 Edward Wilmot, King's Physician
 John Bamber
 Lawrence Martel
 Cromwell Mortimer
 John Cuningham
 Robert Nesbit
 Richard Watts
 James Monro
 William Woodford
 John Oldfield
 John Newington
 Matthew Lee
 Frank Nicholls
 Pelham Johnston
 Abraham Hall
 Matthew Clark
 Robert Hopwood
 Ben. Hoadly, King's Physician
 Thomas Reeve
 Robert Banks
 Ambrose Dawson

Samuel Horseman
 Joseph Letherland
 Charles Cotes
 W. Bedford, Register
 William Battie
 Ruffel Plumptree
 James Hawley
 Matthew Morley
 Charles Chauncy
 Thomas Addams
 Thomas Lawrence
 Edmund Crynes
 Charles Feake
 John Barker
 William Heberden

Candidates.

Christopher Packe
 John Beauford

Permissives.

Arnold Boot Beirman
 John Cartledge
 Thomas Lewis
 Charles Jernegan
 Sir Richard Manningham
 Edward Browne
 Meyer Schamberg
 Masheus Teale
 Jacobus a Castro Sarmento
 Nicholas Robinson
 Samuel Pye
 John Eaton
 Francis Douce
 William Clarke
 Peter Shaw
 Michael Connel
 Theophilus Lobb
 Edward Hody
 John Andree
 Benjamin Bosanquet
 James Mac-Donald
 George Pile
 John Fothergill
 Peter Canvane

THE PLAIN

English Dispensatory.

SIMPLES.



B I E S, the *Fir-Tree*.

The *Fir-Tree* is produced in all Northern Countries, whether in *Europe* or *America*. It is near of Kin to the

Pine-Tree, and the *Straßburg Turpentine* is produced by the *Fir-Tree*, as other *Turpentine*s are by the *Pine*. The Tops and Leaves are recommended in Diet-drinks for the Scurvy; and *Miller* tells us a good Quantity of them are said to be used in making *Brunswic Mum*. We are informed a Decoction of the Wood, or Sawdust, is much used by the People of the Country where it grows in Plenty, for Disorders of the Urinary Passages, and for the Whites in Women.

Abrotanum. *Southernwood*. It is very well known, being cultivated in most of our Gardens. It is a shrubby Plant, which, as it grows old, will increase into a Bush or little Tree. The Leaves and Flowers have a pleasant grateful Smell, but with a little Sourness. *Ray*, *Dale*, and *Miller*, recommend it inwardly for Disorders of the Breast, also for the Jaundice. It enters none of our Compositions,

except the common Fomentation, which is design'd to warm, comfort, and cherish.

Absinthium Maritimum. *Sea Wormwood*. It is quite unlike both the Common and Roman Wormwood. It grows on a slender Stalk at least a Foot long; is white, and has slender Leaves about an Inch long, but the greatest Number much shorter. It is supposed to possess the Virtues of Roman Wormwood, but was seldom recommended in our former Dispensatories. It is good for a Weakness of Stomach, Loss of Appetite, and a bad Digestion, helps to discharge Choler, and is friendly to the Liver. It will surrender its Virtues to boiling Water, by way of Infusion or Decoction. It enters simple alexiterial Water, strong alexiterial Water, both with and without Vinegar, the common Fomentation, and green Oil.

Absinthium Vulgare, *Common Wormwood*. It is so well known that it needs no Description. It grows in Lanes by Highways, and in waste Places. The Virtues of this Herb, says *Boerhaave*, are immortal: It is of
B excellent

excellent Use where the Stomach is clogged with Phlegm, and unactive Gall, but of none at all in a hot Distemperature. An Infusion of the Leaves is good against Worms. The Herb is effectual against Agues, and in the Scurvy; in such Cases I take the Tops of the Branches, powder them, and prescribe the Powder in the Morning fasting. Its Juice cures all Sorts of Dropsies, provided there be no Rupture of the Bowels. Of this Herb is made the Wormwood Wine, which is always proper where the Gall fails in cold Distempers. It restores lost Appetite where there is a cold Cause; but it has one Fault, that if taken in too great a Quantity, it weakens the Sight, because of its drying Quality. It will surrender its Virtues in Infusion or Distillation; this latter Way it has gone through all the Dispensatories save the present, where it enters no one Composition. From its Ashes is made a Salt, and a chymical Oil is prepared from its Leaves.

Acacia vera. Egyptian Thorn. Its harden'd Juice, called *true Acacia*, comes from *Egypt* in Cakes wrapt up in Bladders, weighing each from four to eight Ounces; appears outwardly of a deep brown inclining to black, but inwardly somewhat reddish. It is of a firm Substance, softens in the Mouth, and has a rough, but not disagreeable Taste. The *Egyptians* make use of it in spitting of Blood, and in other Discharges of Blood when violent: They likewise employ it in Eye waters, for strengthening the Eyes, and preserving them from Inflammations; and in Gargarisms for Quinsies: It is said Nothing is of greater Service in the falling down of the Anus and Womb, than a Solution of the Juice, in a Decoction of the Leaves and Flowers. It is true, *Egyptian Acacia* is rarely to be found in our Shops; what is usually sold under that Name, is the harden'd

Juice of unripe Sloes; this is harder, heavier, blacker, and sharper than the true Sort. It is an Ingredient in Venice Treacle and Mithridate.

Acetosa. Sorrel. Common Sorrel is known to most People. This Plant is of great Service in Physic: A Handful of the Leaves boiled in a Pint of Whey, is an excellent Medicine in *April*. In short, it is one of the most effectual Remedies against the Scurvy, if the Plant itself be eaten green, or its Juice drank; for it helps a stinking Breath, fastens loose Teeth, and cures the Putrefaction of the Gums, and is extremely useful in all Cases where the Blood is too thin, and the Vessels weak.

Acetosella. Woodsorrel. Its Leaves are numerous, springing directly from the Root, each on a slender reddish Stalk, about two or three Inches high, divided into three equal Parts, each in Shape of a Heart, of a pale green Colour, and a pleasant sour Taste. The Leaves of *Woodsorrel*, which only are used, are believed to excel common Sorrel in all physical Virtues, and are reckoned more useful in inflammatory Fevers, quenching Thirst, and allaying the Heat of the Stomach; they help Disorders of the Liver, and are good for the Dropsy and Jaundice. Its Virtues consist in a Salt.

Acetum. Vinegar. Vinegar in all Ages has been esteem'd of great Importance in Physic and Surgery. It is the second Fermentation which tends to the Production of Vinegar, and there ends. This being so commonly used among Food, appears a little strange among Medicine; but long Experience tells us it is as beneficial for the Sick, as it is proper for the Healthy. Acids in sweating Medicines do promote many and great Advantages, and prevent many malignant and fatal Distempers, particularly Fevers of many Kinds. The alexiterial Water with Vinegar succeeds

ceeds the Treacle-water; and, though made with a very little Trouble and few Ingredients, is capable when directed by a judicious and prudent Physician, to do mighty Things.

Acorus verus. Sweet Flag. See *Calamus Aromaticus*.

Adiantum. Maidenhair. The Maidenhair of the Shops is a Plant that bears several slender blackish Stalks, about six Inches long, and less than the smallest Knitting-needle. Its Leaves, which are very small, are set on in Pairs, are green on one Side, and have a brown Dust on the other. It grows on old Stone Walls and Buildings. This Plant contains a Salt communicable to boiling Water, so that steeping it after the Manner of Tea seems to be sufficient. It is good in Coughs, Colds, Pleurifies, and most Disorders which affect Breathing. *Boerhaave* says, bruised with warm Water and Honey, it helps the Asthma and other Distempers of the Breast; it provokes Urine, and expels Gravel.

Agallochum Lignum Aloes, Xyloaloe. Wood of Aloes. 'Tis said this Wood comes from *India* and *Arabia*; that the best Sort is black, of a changeable Colour, full, heavy, solid, and thick, which cannot be whitened, and is difficult to be set on Fire. It is a spicy Wood, but what it is good for is hard to say. Our former Physicians had so great an Opinion of its Virtues, that it was an Ingredient in Spirit of Lavender, and in most of the spicy Powders in the first, second, third, and fourth Dispensatories; but in the present it enters no one Composition.

Agaricus. Agaric. Agaric was much used by the *Greeks*, but whether theirs and ours be the same, is a Question not easily answered: It comes from the *Levant*. It is an irregular spongy Substance, extremely light, liable to crumble, of a snowy Whiteness except the outward Part,

which is of a brownish Colour, and is usually taken off before the Agaric is brought to the Shops. The best Sort is as described above; but there is an inferior Kind of a bad Colour, full of red Fibres or Veins, and which, upon cutting, appears hard and gritty. Notwithstanding the Opinion the *Antients* had of this Drug, the present Practice has almost rejected its Use, on Account of the manifest Inconveniences which attend the giving it.

Ageratum. Maudlin. The whole Plant has a strong though not an ungrateful Scent: It is a Native of *Italy* and the warmer Countries, but with us only grows in Gardens. It is of a bitter Taste, of a warming and drying Nature, beneficial in Disorders of the Stomach, and serviceable in the Jaundice.

Agnus Castus. The Chaste Tree. This has had a Name for a Cooler, and particularly of the secret Parts, so as to have been prescribed to allay extraordinary Emotions and Desires: But our modern Physicians look upon all these Things as fabulous.

Agrimonia. Agrimony. It grows about two Feet high, having several winged hairy Leaves, of a pale green Colour composed of an unequal Number of Parts, sometimes five, oftner seven, whereof the three at the End are largest. It grows in most Parts of *England* very common. It contains a rough, binding, and strengthening Juice, and is recommended for an Opener and Cleanser, good in Disorders of the Liver and Spleen, and is prescribed in Dropsies and Cachexies.

Alce. The Elk. The Elk is a wild Beast furnished with Horns; as big as a Horse: This Animal is found in *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Prussia* and other Northern Parts. The Hoof of the Elk has been used as a Cure for the Epilepsy taken inwardly; for this Purpose it was an Ingredient in the Powder called *Ad Gutturam*.

Alchimilla. Ladies Mantle. It grows common in Meadows, and pasture Grounds. On Account of its thick, binding, and glutinous Juice, it is placed among the vulnerary Plants, both applied outwardly with other Substances, and given inwardly in Potions, and vulnerary Decoctions; for it thickens the thin Blood, and is for that Reason beneficial in the Whites, and immoderate Discharges of the Womb.

Alkekengi. Winter Cherries. This Fruit, though not originally a Native of *England*, may be easily propagated in Gardens: It has been famous for its Qualities against the Stone, and was said, powerfully to cleanse and scour the urinary Passages of all Gravel, and whatsoever was apt to obstruct them; and likewise, by its cleansing Virtues, to be good in the Jaundice. The Compilers of our former Dispensatory inserted there, from *Mesue*, an *Arabian* Prescription, in which these Berries, with several other Things, are made into Troches.

Alliaria. Sauce alone, or Jack by the Hedge. Its Name is from *Allium*, *Garlick*; it smells strongly, and like it. It is said to promote Urine, and to be excellent against an old Cough: Also, being used as a Poultice to very bad and foul Wounds, it is reported to have an extraordinary Property to prevent a Mortification. The Seed being powdered is described as a Snuff good for the Brain.

Allium. Garlick. Its Root is medicinal, its Virtues lie in certain volatile Parts; yet it will easily yield them up to boiling Water; so that the Syrup and Oxymel seem to be the Principal, if not the only Preparations of it. *Syrup of Garlick* is a good Medicine in Asthmas; powerful to cut and divide thick Phlegm, and helps to dislodge fizy Matter; in short, it is good where the Breathing

is obstructed, provided the Patient can bear warm and heating Medicines.

Alnus nigra. Black Alder. It grows in many Places, and is commonly known. The middle Bark of the Tree pounded with Vinegar, is reported to heal Scabs; and boiled in it, is excellent to wash and preserve foul Teeth: Inwardly its Bark is said to have an opening, and strengthening Quality; and to act on the Bowels after the same manner as Rhubarb; but the Authority of Writers, and experimental Truths are not always the same.

Aloe. Aloes. The Plant *Aloe* is like a Squill, only bigger, and with fatter Leaves, striated cross-ways; it has a tender Stalk red in the Middle. *Aloes* is the hardened Juice of the Plant, it is made by gently pressing the Leaves plucked from the Roots, stroaking them downwards; by which the bitter Juice, which is contained in particular Veins, drops into Vessels set under; and having stood all Night, the thin Liquor is poured off, and the Sediment is dried and hardened in the Sun.

There are various Sorts of it in the Shops, which are distinguished either from the Places whence they are brought, or from the particular Plants which yield them, or from some Difference in the Juices themselves. The Antients reckoned but two Sorts, the one was pure and of a yellowish Colour, inclining to red, resembling the Colour of the Liver, and thence named *Hepatic*; the other was full of Impurities, and supposed to be only the Dross of the better Sort. Modern distinguishing Writers range the different Sorts of *Aloes* found at present in the Shops, in three Classes, the *succotrine* or the finer; the *common* or second Sort, which is less esteemed; and the *stinking*, which is the worst of all: These two last Sorts, when pure, are also called *hepatic*, and when very impure,

Horse

Horfe Aloes. The *Succotrine* is bright, shining, clear, brittle in the Winter, somewhat pliable in the Summer, of a yellowish red Colour, with a purple Cast: The purest Sort of this Kind of *Aloes*, when reduced to Powder, is of a bright golden Colour, of a spicy, bitter Taste, and smells not unlike Myrrh. The common Sort of *Aloes* is less clear and bright than the former, of a darker Colour, and more firm and hard; it is likewise drier, of a disagreeable Smell, and a more bitter Taste. The third and worst Sort of *Aloes*, properly called *Caballine*, has been usually given only to Horses; this is easily distinguished from the foregoing Sorts, by its ungrateful strong Smell, although in other Respects, it agrees pretty well with the *common Aloes*: Sometimes it is prepared so pure, and bright, that in Powder it cannot be distinguished by the Eye from *Succotrine*.

A great deal of Pains has been taken with this Drug to correct it, and render its working mild and gentle: In one Place we find *Aloes rosed*, as though by dissolving it in the Juice of Roses, it was to become another Thing. In another Place *Aloes purified*, as though this Operation was to change it for the better: Our present College have not been without some Thoughts of this Kind, and have accordingly prescribed a Method to separate the gummy Part from the resinous, as may be seen under Gum or *Resin of Aloes*. After all, experimental Instruction informs us, that, if the *Aloes* be pure, and clean, all our Preparations of it are unnecessary, nor is this Medicine fierce, cruel, or violent; but on the contrary mild, moderate, and gentle.

Aloes being an Extract, its Virtues, without doubt, consist in a Salt, which is capable of mixing with the Blood, and producing extraordinary Effects; and will be still more Advantageous, if used as an Opener or

Alterative, and not as a purging Medicine: By this Means it will assist cold Habits, and greatly discharge watry, flegmatick Humours: Joined with prepared Steel it will be very beneficial to promote Women's monthly Discharges; and even without it, when assisted with other warm Medicines, it will be frequently not less effectual; witness, *Rufus's Pill*, which, being taken every Night for some Time, will often do Wonders; and *Tincture of Hiera-picra* is no less a Medicine for the Head than the Stomach: In Palsies it is commonly used, and most other Disorders of the nervous Kind; in Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Jaundice, and many other Cases it has not its fellow. *Elixir of Aloes* is another noble Medicine full of the same Virtues, and productive of the same extraordinary Effects. Thus is *Aloes* one of the best and most valuable Drugs we have: In Powder it may be given from twenty Grains, to thirty, or even forty: It may be easily made into Pills, and five middling ones given for a Dose: But the best Way is in the Preparations just mentioned.

Aloes should not be given to Persons subject to the Piles; where there is a Vomiting or Spitting of Blood; to Women with Child; nor where there is a Bearing down of the Womb.

The Fleet of *Alexander* the Great, when it sailed round *Asia*, touched at the *Island Socotra*, and thence brought the first *Aloes* used among the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

Alfine. Chick-weed. It grows in watry Places, and by the Sides of Hedges and Paths. The Herb is in use: It cools, moistens, and has the Virtues of Pellitory of the Wall.

Althæa. Marsh-mallows. Marsh-mallows may be propagated almost in any Sort of Ground; the Stalks grow to be above a Yard high, the Leaves are covered with a soft Pile like Velvet, of a yellowish green Colour, more angular, longer, and sharper pointed

pointed than the common Mallows. The Roots are pretty large, thick, woody and tough, of a yellowish Colour on the outside, whitish within, and very slimy.

The Virtues of this Root consist in a Salt which it yields by boiling; of the Decoction is made a Syrup as effectual as most Syrups are: The Powder of this Root is a Part of the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth: Hereof is also made with Fenugreek and Flax Seed in Oil, a Jelly, or Mucilage; which, with a little more Assistance becomes Ointment of *Marsh-mallows*.

Seeing the Virtues of *Marsh-mallows* Roots lie in a mucilaginous Salt, no wonder it is most commonly used in Decoctions, where this Salt easily communicates itself, and this is the best and most effectual Preparation made from it. This Liquor, by its softning and healing Quality, is very serviceable in some secret Disorders; for the Sharpness of certain Humours, which occasion so uneasy and disagreeable a Sensation, are by frequent Draughts hereof blunted, smoothed, and greatly altered. As to the Syrup hereof, though better made according to our present Instructions of the College than ever, yet it is no ways comparable to half an Ounce of the dried Root in a Quart of the Decoction. Nor is this Decoction famous in venereal Cases only; but in the Gravel, Stone, and many other Obstructions in the urinary Passages, it is unrivaled.

Alumen. Alum. A Salt. It is distinguished into natural and artificial: The former is scarce, the latter is generally used; which differs only according to the Places where it is made. At making, the Salt shoots into eight squared Forms, though not regularly: It easily melts over the Fire, and rises into Blisters. *England, Flanders, and Italy* are the Countries where *Alum* is principally

produced. The *English Alum* is made from a bluish Stone like Slate, common in the Hills in *Yorkshire*, and *Lancashire*. This Stone they burn on a Hearth or Kiln; then steep it successively in several Pits of Water; then boil it twenty-four Hours; lastly, letting it stand about two Hours, the Dregs will settle, and leave a clear Liquor; which being removed into a Cooler, and having some Urine or Kelp Liquor added to it, begins in three or four Days to gather into a Mass; which being taken out, washed, dissolved, and shot over again is fit for use.

At *Civita Vecchia*, they proceed thus; The Stone, which is of a ruddy Hue, is burnt; then the Lime is boiled and dissolved in Water; this Water thus filled with the aluminous Matter, is left some Days, and of its own Accord it shoots into Salts, which we know by the Name of *Rock*, or *Rock Alum*.

Near *Puteoli* in *Italy*, is a Plane, the Soil whereof is saltish, and so hot, that the Hand cannot long bear it; whence, in Summer Time, arises a saltish Dust; which being swept up, and cast into the leaden Cisterns of Water at the Bottom of the Plane, the Heat of the Ground alone, where they lie, consumes the Water, and leaves *Alum* behind.

Alum is drying and binding. A large Nutmeg with an equal Quantity of *Alum*, powdered, and divided into three Doses, if one is taken every Morning, is said to cure an Ague. *Alum* melted, with a due Proportion of Dragon's Blood, is the celebrated Styptic of *Helvetius*, which is extremely beneficial in great Discharges of Blood from the Womb, also for the Whites. Milk turned with *Alum*, and the Whey, taken as freely as the Stomach will bear it, is excellent for those who cannot hold their Water.

Ambra-

Ambragrisæa. Ambergrease. It is a fat Substance of an ash Colour, variegated like Marble, here and there sprinkled with white Spots. It is supposed to ooze out of the Bowels of the Earth, and to be hardened in the Sea; where it is either found floating upon the Surface, or is thrown upon the Shores. The best Sort of *Ambergrease* is light, of a strong Smell, and being pierced with a hot Needle yields a fat, sweet smelling Juice. The *Indians* of the *Simbal Isles* hunt for it, and gather it in a very curious Manner. After the Sea has been well agitated by a Storm, so that it seems likely there is *Ambergrease* thrown on the Shore, they immediately haste away to be before hand with certain dainty Birds who devour it. They go against the Wind till they perceive the Odour of the *Ambergrease*, which being now fresh, smells strong; and when they lose the Scent thereof, they return back the same Way till they recover it again; and so at length they find it upon the Sands; and often, by the Assistance of the above mentioned Birds, who are also invited by the Scent, pecking in the Place where it lies. It is sometimes found in very large Pieces, weighing thirty or forty Pounds; but the largest hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty Years since; it was almost round, more than two Feet in Diameter, and 182 Pounds Weight. The Duke of *Florence* offered 50,000 Crowns for it; but it was reserved to adorn the *East-India House* at *Amsterdam*; where it has been examined by the Curious, and found to be one entire Piece.

The Virtues of *Ambergrease*, as a Medicine, are not yet well known; but from the notable Effects which Musk has been of late found to produce, it is extremely probable, that this might prove a Medicine of similar, though not of equal Virtue.

Ammi. Bishop's Weed. Of this there are two Sorts, the antient and the modern; the latter is called *common Bishop's Weed*, and is cultivated in Gardens: The Seeds are of a drying, warming Nature, and consequently good to expel Wind, and prevent the Cholic: They also promote Urine, and excite Women's monthly Discharges: The former is called *true Bishop's Weed*, or *Ethiopian Cummin*; but the Seed of this Herb is much less than Cummin Seed, and of the Taste of Origany. They come from *Alexandria* and *Crete*; are of a spicy, heating Nature, and greatly extolled against Difficulties of Urine, and the Bites of venomous Animals. They are an Ingredient in Venice Treacle, but are in no other Shop Compositions.

Ammoniacum. Gum Ammoniac. This is a hardened Juice, between a Resin and a Gum, brought from the *East-Indies*, usually in large Masses, composed of little Lumps or Tears, of a milky Colour, but soon changing, upon being exposed to the Air, of a yellowish Hue; the better Sorts of this Juice very much resemble, in Appearance, the finer Kind of Benjamin. It has a nauseous sweet Taste, followed with a bitter one; and a peculiar Smell somewhat like that of Galbanum, but more grateful, and nearer to that of Opoponax. For inward Use, such Tears as are large, dry, free from little Stones, Seeds, or other Impurities are to be chosen: This fine Sort is called *Gum Ammoniac* in Drops. The coarser Kind is purified by dissolving and straining, and then carefully boiling it up; but unless this be artfully managed, the Gum will lose a considerable Deal of its best Part. The strained Gum of the Shops is a grievous Abuse, being a Composition of Ingredients much inferior in Virtue and Price. The genuine *Gum Ammoniac* is, according to some, the Juice of an umbelliferous

belliferous Plant growing in *Africa*, which flows from Wounds made in it for that Purpose.

This Gum will, in some Measure, dissolve in Water; thus prepared, it is called Milk of *Gum Ammoniac*; and this is the only liquid Form it is commonly taken in; it is more easily dissolved in Vinegar, which is done to unite it in Plaisters, and such Forms for outward Application.

Gum Ammoniac is of an opening, expectorating Nature, proper to clear the Lungs of tough Phlegm, for which Reason it is recommended in Asthmas, and Shortness of Breath; in this Case it is commonly given in some liquid Form. It is also good in nervous, hysseric and hypocondriac Disorders; and for these Intentions is most commonly given in Pills, either with the Gum Pill, or something of its Nature, but seldom or never alone. Outwardly used it is suppling, ripening, and dissolving; it is proper for Hardness of the Spleen, Liver, and Mesentery; with Quicksilver it enters a Plaister which is good to dissolve Swellings; in another Composition it is joined with the Juice of Hemlock for the same Intentions.

Amomum verum. True Amomum. The Seeds of the *true Amomum* are brought to us from the *East-Indies* in roundish Pods, divided into three Parts; the Seeds are rough, squarish, spicy, of a dark Colour withoutside, and white within; easily pounded, in which Respect they manifestly differ from Cardamom Seeds, with which they are confounded in the Shops. Upon Distillation they yield a considerable Quantity of a spicy Oil. It is said, they resist Poison, disperse Wind, strengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite, and procure Strength. They are an Ingredient in Venicetreacle.

Amomum Vulgare. Common Stone Parsley. It grows common in many

Places; the Seeds only are used. These Seeds are hot, dry, opening, and good for removing Obstructions from the Kidneys, and urinary Passages.

Amygdalus amara & dulcis. The Almond-tree. They grow naturally in many warm Countries, as *France, Spain, Italy*, and many Parts of *Africa*. Sometimes Trees which before bore sweet *Almonds*, begin to bear those of the bitter Kind, whilst those last often bear sweet *Almonds*, if transplanted into a better Soil. Sweet *Almonds*, if fresh, are of a grateful Taste, and very nourishing; they are prescribed with great Advantage in Emulsions, for Patients much wasted by long Illness; also in hectic, and pleuritic Cases. The Oil of sweet *Almonds* is frequently prescribed both for inward and outward Uses. For inward Uses it is mixed with Conserve, Syrup, Sugar-candy or Sperma Cæti, and given in Hoarsnesses, Coughs, Asthmas, Phthisics, Pleurisies, and all Disorders of the Breast. Given by Spoonfuls it is excellent in violent Gravel Pains, for it not only blunts, and sheaths the sharp Points, which so vex these tender Parts, but by its softning Quality it so stretches the Passages, as very much to favour the removing of all such Matter. Outwardly it enters many Cerates, Ointments, and Liniments where softning and healing are intended. Few or none make the Oil from *sweet Almonds*, but from bitter only, which supplies the Place of both. Bitter *Almonds* are much used in order to beautify the Hands, and render them white.

Anacardia. Anacardium. Anacardium is the Fruit of a Tree of a black shining Colour, about an Inch in Length, and in Shape like a Bird's Heart, growing in the *East-Indies*: It is composed of two Barks or Shells, between which is a spongy Substance, containing a dark coloured burning

burning Oil; and a Kernel, of a white Colour and sweetish Taste. All the Preparations of *Anacardium*, are, justly, now disused in the Shops, because they are unsafe.

Anchusa. Alkanet. The *French Alkanet* Root is small, of a deep Red without, and White within. Its Leaves are green, rough, and like those of Bugloss. From amidst the Leaves rises a straight Stem, adorned with lesser Leaves and Flowers, in the Form of Stars, of a pale Blue. To be good, it ought to be new, pliable, though dry, of a deep Red on the Outside, and White within, with a small blue Head, which whether wet or dry, being rubbed upon the Nails or Hands, stains them of a beautiful Vermilion Dye. Its Use is to colour Oils and Ointments.

Anethum. Dill. It is sown in Gardens, and is known by many: Some affirm, that *Dill* is possessed of a sleeping Quality, and for that Reason the Plant is often hung in the Beds of those who cannot sleep: The Seeds are used in Medicine; they are of a spicy, heating, strengthening, dispersing Quality. A Decoction of them is useful for exciting Urine, and removing the Strangury: An essential Oil is made from them, and a simple Water.

Angelica. Angelica. It grows common in many Gardens. This Plant is of a penetrating and spicy Nature; its Seeds and Roots are in a particular Manner proper to expel pestilential Poison by Sweat. The Herb contains many volatile Parts, which will mount over the Still-head: It enters the strong alexiterial Water, as well as the simple; and the Seeds are in the compound Aniseed Water. The Plant is also in the compound alexiterial Water with Vinegar.

Anime. A Resin. This spicy pleasant smelling *Resin* flows from a tall Tree which grows in *Brasil*, and *New Spain* in *America*. In Colour

it resembles Frankincense, and is not unlike Myrrh in Flavour: There are several Sorts of it; it is said they will all yield, in burning, a most agreeable Smell. We use it not in any Medicine inwardly, but outwardly in Plaisters. The *Brazilians* apply the Fume of it for Disorders of the Head from Colds; and are of Opinion, that it is of Service to other Parts of the Body likewise, when affected by the same Cause.

Anisi-semen. Anise-seed. This comes in our *Spanish* Trade, and is most commonly known by the Name of *Alicant Anise-seed*: It also grows plentifully in the Island of *Malta*, in *Crete*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, and many more Places. We hear nothing remarkable of the Form or Growth of the Plant, nor much about it: The Seed is in great Reputation, and much used on Account of its spicy Qualities, in Cases where Wind is to be dispersed, and the Stomach strengthened. In Disorders of the Breast, arising from Cold, they are proper to dislodge the fizy, and tough Matter. In liquid purging Medicines, they are sometimes used to prevent Gripes; and sometimes they enter Electuaries for the same Intentions. As by Means of their spicy Nature they heat the Body, they are placed among the four greater hot Seeds. They are certainly excellent in many Sorts of Cholics, especially in the Bowels, for which Reason they are called, *The Comfort of the Bowels*. They now give a Title to a cordial Water, and a very famous chymical Oil is made from them. They are an Ingredient both in Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Antimonium. Antimony. It has its own Mines particularly in *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Germany*. Its Ore is mixed with a stony Matter, from which it is separated by breaking it into small Pieces, and afterwards refining it, as is practised

in other imperfect Metals. This is the Crude *Antimony* of the Druggists, which is a metallick, solid, heavy, brittle Substance, of a Lead Colour, consisting of long shining Streaks or Needles; it is easily melted by Fire, and flows the thinnest of all Minerals, but is not ductile. There are different Kinds of *Antimony*, and it is often found mixed with other Metals. A great Variety of medicinal Preparations are made from it; some are Vomits, some purging Medicines, and others sweating: It is not uncommon to give crude *Antimony* in Powder well levigated; it is also sometimes joined with other Ingredients, and put in Diet-drinks. It has a copious Use in Medicine. Whatever purging or vomiting Medicines are made from it are given with all the Caution imaginable: It is said to do good in Diseases of the Skin, also in Epilepsies, and Consumptions. It is certainly given to Horses with Success, for they are observed to grow fat after it. One of its most violent Preparations called Liver of *Antimony* is given to Horses, in so large a Quantity as an Ounce, yet is not attended with any visible Operation; though a few Grains of it taken by Man becomes a violent Vomit. Its Use in outward Application is very little; but in Chymistry, noble and unbounded.

Aparine. Cleaver, or Goose-grass. It grows near the Sides of Hedges. It is said, this Herb boiled in Water, and drank, removes Obstructions of the Liver and Kidneys, cures Loosenesses, and a Running of the Reins. It enters none of our Compositions.

Apium. Smallage. This grows wild in some warm Climates, and when transplanted, and carefully cultivated in our Gardens becomes mild, and more grateful, and is called *Celerery*. The Plant itself is of a highly penetrating and spicy Quality, and is therefore accounted good against

Scurvies, and a Promoter of Urine. Its Virtues lie in a volatile oily Salt, and a Spirit. The Root is one of the five great opening Roots.

Aquilegia. Columbine. It grows common in Gardens, where it is cultivated for the Sake of its Flowers. Mr. Ray describes several Sorts of this Plant, but as none of them are famous in Medicine, it would be very tedious to relate them. *Mathiolus* says, the Leaves of *Columbine* taken with Saffron, the Patient continuing sweating in Bed, will cure the Jaundice. Some say, the Leaves are used to make Gargles.

Arabicum Gummi. Gum Arabic. It is a hardened Juice which drops from the Tree that yields the true *Acacia*: It is of a bright, pale yellow, or yellow Colour, brittle, without any Smell or Taste, somewhat wrinkled on the Outside, and shining within like Glass; it grows soft in the Mouth, sticks to the Teeth, and readily dissolves in Water, but not in Spirits of Wine, or in Oils. The best Sort of this Gum is dry, shining, of a white or pale yellow Colour, and free from Dirt. The true *Gum Arabic* is rarely to be met with in the Shops. *Gum Seneca*, which is brought from the Coast of *Guinea*, by our *African Company*, is usually sold for it: This greatly resembles the other, and probably sweats from a Tree of the same Kind, the Coast and Climate being the same: It is generally in large Pieces, rough on the Outside. The former is held to be the purer and finer Gum, and therefore chose for Medicine; and the latter the strongest, most substantial, and cheapest, and consequently more employed in certain Trades and Business.

Gum Arabic has a soft glutinous Quality, and is serviceable against Coughs, Hoarseness, and some Disorders of the Breast. It is put in the white Drink to give the Liquor a Body,

Body, and prevent the Hartshorn from sinking to the Bottom. In *Diascordium* it is of small Consequence, but in *Mithridate* and *Venice-treacle* of ten times less.

Areca. Indian Nut, whose thickened Juice is called *Catechu*, *Terra Japonica*, or *Japan Earth*. This is the Fruit of a famous Tree in the *East-Indies*, and most surprising is the Consumption there made of it; for both Poor and Rich use it in abundance: The Tree that bears it is straight and tall, the shell is plain and even on the Outside, but not so within; it is not much unlike the Cocoa shell, and as large as a middling Wal nut, and the Kernel the Size of a Nutmeg, which it is like: When the Tree has been planted seven Years it bears Fruit, but if in good Land, in the fifth; it lives fifty Years, thirty in Vigour, but afterwards declines; in three Months the Pulp is full of Moisture, in six it is hard; the *Indians* chew this with Betel, and it is said, it keeps the Teeth White, preserves a sweet Breath, strengthens the Stomach, excites Appetite, and does many extraordinary and wonderful Things. In the Shops, *Japan Earth* is famous for stopping Loosnesses, and upon this Account it is given in Boles, or Electuaries.

Argentina. Wild Tansey. It grows in many Places, and is commonly known. It cools, binds, and strengthens; is good against Loosnesses and Fluxes of Blood, and is famous for relieving the Pain of the Teeth: It is said, the distilled Water of it is a most excellent Beautifier of the Skin, clearing away all Brownness, and Spots occasioned by the Sun.

Argentum. Silver. This has no extraordinary medicinal Virtues, but being placed here shall not go without some Observations made by Authors on its Production. Most Countries in all Quarters of the World af-

ford *Silver Mines*, but *Peru* and *Chili* above all others: The Mines of *Potosi* are said to be inexhaustible, being dug now with almost as much Success as when discovered; abating this, that the Vein then lay as it were on the Surface of the Ground, but is now got to a great Depth, being descended to by 500 Steps. *Silver* is scarce ever found pure without some Mixture: We meet with it in almost all Sorts of Minerals; sometimes in the Ore of *Gold*, and sometimes in that of *Lead*, and *Copper*; but oftneft in a kind of black stony Glebes full of shining Streaks. It has a corrosive Sulphur or Bitumen always found attending it, which turns yellow in the Fire, and has somewhat of the Effects of *Antimony*, and perhaps has some antimonial Parts in it, being found to make the *Silver* in the melting Vessels fly away: The Loss in this Respect is considerable, especially if the Ore be very coarse; so that the utmost Care is to be had in the Separation; for a Mass of this Kind being put in melted Lead, the *Sulphur* will indeed be all carried off: But then the Point is somewhat delicate; for if the Fire be too strong, the *Silver* is apt to go along with it; and if too slack, the *Sulphur* will be left behind. It is certain many thousand Pounds worth of *Silver* have been evaporated, and lost in the Separation. The working these Mines is exceeding dangerous on Account of the Steams they yield, which are even felt at a great Distance, and not only suffocate the Miners, but the Cattle grazing in the Neighbourhood. Scarce any of the Workmen can bear such a pestilential Air above a Day together; it sometimes proves so mortal, that they are obliged to stop the Mines up again. The Mines of *Potosi* are reckoned the most innocent; and yet they say, they could not work these but for the Herb *Paraguay*, an Infusion whereof, taken as Tea is among us, serves as a Sort of

Preservative. Many medicinal Virtues have been attributed to this against Diseases of the Head, but they seem to have no Foundation, except the Imagination of Astrologers, and designing People. The *Silver Caustic* is the only Preparation in use.

Argentum vivum. Mercurius, Hydrargyrum, Quicksilver. This is the capital Article of the *Materia Medica*; it is a fluid metallick Substance, cold to the Touch, of a shining Silver Colour, very heavy, volatile, and which will unite with most Metals, especially Gold, to which it joins itself very closely. It comes in great Quantities from the Province of *Friuli* belonging to the Emperor, where there are Abundance of Mines; it is there found under three several Forms; First, In red mineral Stones called *Cinnabar*; Secondly, In hard stony Substances of a Saffron, and sometimes of a blackish Colour; Thirdly, It is also found pure, for upon opening Holes in the Beds of Stones, there sometimes gushes out Streams of pure *Quicksilver* called *Virgin Mercury*; and this Sort is most valued, Chymists esteem it preferable to all others for their Operations. *Mercury* is either found pure in its own proper Mines, or those of other Metals wherewith it is mixed; besides these Mines of *Friuli* there are other considerable ones in *Hungary* and *Spain*: The Earth or Matter it is found in, is different in different Places; in the *Spanish* Mines it is ruddy, streaked with Black, and so hard that there is no digging it without Gunpowder: That of the *Hungarian* Mines is sometimes a pretty hard Stone, but more usually a dark coloured Earth inclining to red: In the Mines of *Friuli* there is a softish Earth, wherein *Virgin Mercury* is found in little Drops, and a hard Stone which yields the common *Mercury*.

How to separate *Quicksilver* from the Ore.

First, they grind the mineral Glebe into Powder, then pour a great Quantity of Water upon it, stirring and working the whole briskly about till the Water becomes exceeding thick; the Water having stood to settle, they pour it off and pour on fresh, stirring and working as before; this they repeat till the Water comes away, at length, perfectly clear; then all remaining at the Bottom of the Vessel is *Mercury*, or other metalline Matter; to this Mass they add the Filings of Iron, then putting the Whole into large Iron Retorts distil it; by which Means all the metallick, and stony Part is separated from it, and the *Mercury* brought over pure.

The most expeditious and advantageous Way of separating *Quicksilver* from its Ore, when rich, is this; They first beat the Mineral to Powder, then put it into long Vessels like long Necks, or Bird Bottles, the narrow Mouths whereof they stop with Moss, then turning their Necks into the Mouths of other earthen Vessels made in this Form, that lie buried upright under Ground, they lute them and make a Fire round the upper Vessels, which causes the *Mercury* to distil into the Receivers which lie cool below: But when the Ore abounds with *Sulphur*, it requires the Addition of Lime, Potash, or Iron Filings to make the *Mercury* separate, and distil off.

As to the *Mercury* in pure *Cinnabar* it is best kept there; for that *Cinnabar* will sell for more than *Mercury* itself.

The miserable People condemned or hired to work in the *Quicksilver* Mines, all die in a little Time; they are first taken with Tremblings, and proceed to salivate; then their Teeth drop out, Pains seize them all over, especially in their Bones, which the *Mercury* penetrates.

When

When *Mercury* is used in Medicine it ought to be pure; the straining it through Leather is not sufficient: One of the best Ways of purifying it seems to be by grinding it in a Glass Mortar with Vinegar and a little Salt, which dissolves and frees it from Impurities: Though it should rather be distilled from quick Lime, fixed Alkali, or Iron Filings, for fear any Particles of *Arsenick* or *Antimony* should stick to it. It is allowed to be pure when a little of it held in an Iron Ladle over a Fire totally flies away.

There is a Method, we are told, will discover the Druggist's Fraud in *Quicksilver*, particularly those who make a Practice of adulterating it with *Lead*, or *Copper*: For grind your *Mercury* with Vinegar in a Mortar, and if the Vinegar grows sweetish, it is a Proof that the *Mercury* is mixed with *Lead*; if the Vinegar turns greenish or bluish, it has been adulterated with *Copper*; but if the *Mercury* and Vinegar both remain without Alteration, then it is unadulterated.

Quicksilver was antiently ranked among Poisons: *Dioscorides* reckons it pernicious; *Galen*, highly corrosive; *Mesue*, commends it in Diseases of the Skin. *James Carpenfis*, who practised in *Italy*, seems to have been the first who used it for the *French* Disease. *Quicksilver* is a great Enemy to all Sorts of Vermin, as well as to Worms, and it suddenly kills or banishes them, being applied in an Ointment to any Parts of the Body where they are found. *Crude Mercury* is likewise given in very large Quantities for the Twisting of the Guts, even two or three Pounds, and it often succeeds in removing the Obstructions; but if the Obstructions be very great, so that the *Mercury* remains in the Body a great while, it may do them an Injury, merely by its great Weight, It was usual a few Years ago

to give it in small Quantities every Night for a Month or more, for various Disorders, but that Method is of late entirely discontinued. *Quicksilver*, joined with *Sulphur*, will not salivate, as is well known by the Use of *Æthiops Mineral*, yet mixed with some testaceous Powder, as *Crab's Claws*, it will occasion a spitting; a very small Quantity in an Ointment will sometimes occasion a Salivation, and without great Care, be attended with a Fever, Inflammation, and the worst of Consequences: In short, *Mercury* and its Preparations are of great Consequence in Medicine, and should not be trusted under the Management and Direction of every bold Pretender.

Aristolochia. Birthwort. Of this there are two Kinds used in Medicine, the *long*, and the *round*; this Difference in the Shape of the Root seems to be the greatest Odds, for in Virtues they both agree: They have been extolled for assisting Women's monthly Discharges, for promoting Delivery, and bringing away the Afterbirth. At present they enter none of our Compositions, and are seldom used.

Artemisia. Mugwort. This grows so common, that it needs no Description: This Plant has been much used in Complaints peculiar to the female Sex, both in inward and outward Applications. It was said to be opening, to promote Women's monthly Courses, to help Delivery, and to cleanse the Womb. It had the Reputation of giving Name to a Syrup in our old Dispensatory; but it is now almost neglected as useless.

Arthanita. Sowbread. This has pretty much the same Virtues as the former: It is not an Ingredient in any Shop Composition.

Arum. Arum-root. This comes up very early in the Spring, and grows in most Parts of *England*: Children know it by the Name of
Lords

Lords and Ladies : When this is fresh and just dug, if it be touched with the Tongue it is almost intolerable, and occasions a burning Pain little less than strong Spirit of Vitriol : By the volatile and pungent Qualities this Root possesses, there is no doubt but it might be better used than according to the present Method ; for in most Places it lies by several Months after drying, and then becomes a Powder, and perhaps is used now and then ; whereas was the volatile Virtue hereof immediately, and properly extracted, it might be of much greater Benefit. It is good against scorbutic Diseases, many Sorts of Breakings out, and Foulnesses of the Skin, Disorders of the Liver, and some Asthmas. Given in an Electuary or some substantial Form is the present, and most usual Way : According to *Boerhaave*, it is safest in Decoctions and Infusions. There is a compound Powder of *Arum-root* by our present College.

Ærugo. Verdigrease. It is a green Rust, raised on *Copper* Plates : The Method of making it is thus ; the Husks and Stones of Grapes, being first dried and after dipped in some strong Wine, are laid for nine or ten Days in wooden or earthen Vessels, till they begin to ferment ; then being squeezed together with both Hands, they are formed into Balls, which are put into proper earthen Pots, and Wine is poured upon them, till about half is covered ; the Vessels have a Straw Lid thrown over them, and are set in a Wine-cellar, where the Balls are left for twelve or fifteen Hours, being turned every four Hours, that the Wine may penetrate every Part of them ; after this the Balls are raised about a Finger's Breadth above the Surface of the Wine, and set upon wooden Bars ; the Vessels are then shut again, and left in that State for ten or twelve Days more ; after which Time the Balls send forth a strong Scent, and

are then fit for dissolving *Copper* ; for this Purpose, they are broken and bruised with the Hand, that the outer Part of them which is driest, may be exactly mixed with the inner, which is still moist with Wine ; then a *Copper* Plate is placed upon these wooden Bars, and a Bed of this upon it, then another Plate and another Bed of the Husks, and so more, the Husks being uppermost. The Plates are four Inches long, and three broad ; and if the *Copper* be new, they must be before buried for twenty-four Hours in *Verdigrease*, and then heated a little in the Fire ; the Vessels being filled in this Manner, and shut close are left without farther Management, till the *Verdigrease* is made, which happens sooner or later, according to the Nature of the *Copper*. Some *Copper* yields its Rust in six or seven Days ; some requires twelve or fifteen Days. The *Verdigrease* thus compleatly extracted, the Plates covered therewith are taken out of the Vessels, and their Edges moistened with the strongest Wine ; they are then wrapt up in linen Cloths, dipped in the same, and laid in a Wine-cellar for three Weeks : By this the Makers tell us, the *Verdigrease* is nourished, and then it is separated off from the Plates with Knives, and kept for Use.

Verdigrease is used outwardly ; it is made into an Ointment with Honey and Vinegar, and called *Ægyptiacum*. Thus prepared it eats and consumes proud Flesh, and is a Cleanser of sloughy and foul Ulcers.

Arjenicum album. White Arsenick. The poisonous *Arsenick* or *Ratsbane* is a white heavy Body, but of late discovered, being unknown two hundred Years ago : It is an artificial Substance made by melting *Cobalt* with Pot-ashes and Flints, in the Preparation of Smalt. The Flower which rises in the Operation affords a white crude *Arsenick*, which being run

run in a coarse Vessel with a vehement Fire produces the common white Shop *Arsenick*. If this arsenical Flower of *Cobalt* be run with a tenth Part of its Quantity of common Sulphur, it produces the *yellow poisonous Arsenick*, which should be carefully distinguished from *Orpiment*, as being of a most deadly Quality. *Cobalt* being the Mother of *Arsenick*, here follows its History :

The *German Cobalt* is a heavy, hard, imperfect Ore, of a blackish Colour, a little like Ore of *Antimony*: It sends out a strong sulphurous Smell in burning; it is sometimes mixed with *Copper*, but oftner with *Silver*: It is dug in large Lumps in the Mines in *Saxony* and *Bohemia*: It is said also to be found in *England*, in the *Mendip Hills* in *Somersetshire*. It is a valuable, though poisonous Mineral, and well worth enquiring after. It has so violent a consuming Quality as to ulcerate the Feet and Hands of the Miners; and taken into the Body, proves mortal to all the known Animals.

Asa fœtida. *Devil's Dung*. It is brought to us in large Lumps from *Persia* and the *East-Indies*. It is a compact gummy, resinous Substance, soft and pliable like Wax while new, composed of various little shining Lumps or Grains, which are partly of a whitish Colour, partly reddish, and partly of a Violet hue; it smells like Garlick, but much stronger, and has a bitter sharp biting Taste. Those Masses are accounted best which are of a clear or palish Red, and variegated with a great Number of elegant white Tears. When it first sweats out of the wounded Root, it is liquid and white like Milk, but upon being exposed to the Air grows of a brownish Colour, and gradually grows harder and harder: With Age it loses Part of its Smell, and also its Strength; a Circumstance to be particularly regarded in dosing this Me-

dicine. The purest white Tears, being fresh cut, are of a yellowish white Colour, which, in a little Time after, changes to a fine Red, tending to a Violet. This Drug does not entirely dissolve either in a watry or spirituous Liquor, but best in the former.

Asa fœtida may be given alone, two or three small Pills for a Dose in hysterical Complaints, Vapours, Lowness of Spirits, and Melancholy. Sometimes it is most effectually joined with half as much Aloes, especially if the Body be costive: Thus taken every Night with a little Pennyroyal Water or any other Liquor going to Bed, it is a famous Medicine. This Gum is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Myrrh, in the Gum Pill, in the fœtid Tincture, the Tincture of Soot, and the fœtid volatile Spirit.

Asarum. *Asarabacca*. This Plant grows in the Gardens of the Curious: It has a sharp, bitter, and disagreeable Taste: It has a vomiting and purgative Quality, though it does not always operate in these two Manners: The Root was heretofore an Ingredient in our *Hiera picra*: The Leaves are now in our sneezing Powder, as they were in the cephalic Powder formerly: There are no wonderful Things ascribed to the Virtue of this Snuff.

Asparagus. *Sparrow-grass*. This grows of its own accord near the *Lizard Point* in *Cornwall*, and in many other Places; but the best is cultivated in Gardens. *Asparagus* eaten freely promotes Urine, and gives it a strong Smell. Some say its frequent Use has occasioned bloody Urine; but we are rather inclined to believe it wholesome and nourishing. The Root is most effectual in promoting urinary Discharges, because it contains the greatest Quantity of Salt. It is one of the *five opening Roots*, and is a good Ingredient in all Compo-

Compositions intended to cleanse the Bowels, especially where their Obstructions threaten the Jaundice, and Dropsy. It is likewise good in many Disorders of the Breast, as operating by Urine is of service in most such Cases. At present it is in none of our Shop Compositions.

Atriplex sativa, foetida. Garden and stinking Orach. The former has been very seldom used in Medicine, the latter more common. Stinking Orach grows on Dunghills, and waste Places. This Herb, is in a peculiar Manner, appropriated to the female Sex, being an Opener of Obstructions, powerful against Disorders of the Womb, good to promote the monthly Courses, expel the After-birth, alleviate Child-bed Purgations, appease Strangulations of the Womb, and remove hysteric Fits. It is generally given in Decoctions.

Aurantia malus. The Orange-tree. In the most delightful Climates, where the Soil and temperate Air both conspire to make Life agreeable, grows plentifully this most grateful Fruit. The Tree is an Evergreen, and you have a perpetual Succession of Blossoms, and Flowers, and Fruit. The southern Provinces in Spain abound with them, particularly the inviting Regions of *Andalusia*. All Parts of the Torrid Zone produce this Fruit: Thus the hottest Countries produce the most cooling and refreshing Liquors; and Nature sends not an Inconvenience without some proper Remedy to make Amends for it.

The Juice of Oranges is exceeding grateful and refreshing, and may be taken in many Sorts of Fevers to great Advantage: Both the refreshing Flavour, which continually flies from them, as well as their Liquor taken inwardly contribute to strengthen the Stomach, and cure nauseous Qualms. Many Times in Reachings, and Vomitings, through Weakness and Abundance of Cholera, they are not more pleasant than useful.

Auricula Judæ. Jews-ears. These grow on the Trunk of the Elder-tree. Boiled in Milk, or steeped in Vinegar, or boiling Water, they are made into Gargles, and are good in Quinsys, and other Swellings and Inflammations in the Throat. Thus used they occasion a great Discharge of Slough, and Nastiness, which is apt to fur up the Mouth and Throat.

Auripigmentum. Orpiment. Orpiment is a mineral Substance, composed of small Scales or Leaves, like Talk; it is said by some to be found in the Mines of Gold, Silver and Copper; by others, in particular Mines and Veins in Greece and Hungary, unmixed with any other Mineral. It is of three different Colours; of a bright, shining, Gold Colour; of a Vermilion Red, intermixed with a deep Yellow; and of a Green with a whitish Yellow. Orpiment has for a great while been reckoned in the Class of poisonous Minerals, and looked upon as a Kind of *Arsenick*; although in its crude Form it does not seem to contain any thing so dangerous. It has been given to Dogs in a considerable Quantity, without vomiting or purging, or producing any of those fatal Effects which are usually attributed to it: But after it has undergone the Action of Fire, it really obtains a fiery and poisonous Quality. Orpiment and yellow Arsenick have been looked upon as the same Thing, ~~and~~ and consequently the poisonous Quality of the latter has been oftentimes attributed to the former. Orpiment is compared to *Antimony*, which taken in its crude and native Form, has no deadly Effect, but as soon as it is stript by Fire, of its sulphurous Covering, it becomes a violent Vommit.

Auricula muris. Mouse-ear. This grows creeping on the Ground in Pastures, and many other Places: It is said to be good for Wounds: It also

also makes a sneezing Powder : Some describe it as good for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, and also for Ruptures : Again, it is recommended in Gargles for Ulcers in the Mouth.

Axungia Porcina. Hogs-lard. It is a very material and useful Part of many Ointments, Plaisters, Cerates, and Liniments. Most commonly its Property is quite changed by the Variety of Alterations it undergoes. But one of the most simple Forms it appears in is Pomatum. Unsalted Lard is cooling, healing, and suppling ; and may with Safety and Advantage be applied to Chaps in the Skin.

Balaustia. The *Balaustine-tree*. The Flowers of this Tree are very binding, cooling, and drying ; they are used against Loosenesses, and sometimes for such Cases are boiled in strengthening Glysters ; but are more commonly boiled in the white Drink. They are an Ingredient in the Compound Powder of Amber.

Balsamita mas. Costmary. This Plant has a pleasant Smell, and is cultivated in Gardens : The Leaves are of a warm, drying Nature, good to strengthen the Stomach, to relieve Head-achs, expel Wind, and prevent sour Belchings. This Plant is said to remove Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen ; and is good against the Dropsy and Jaundice. It is also reported to be most excellent in Wounds, whence it obtains the Name of Balsam Plant.

Balsamum Capivi. Balsam of Capivi. This is a liquid, resinous Juice brought from *Brasil*. While fresh it is of the Consistence of Oil, but grows thicker upon keeping. It is of a white Colour inclining to yellow, of a bitter spicy Taste, and a peculiar Smell : It flows from a considerable Tree, whose Wood is as red almost as red Lead : The Tree bears a Fruit, in Form and Size, like a Hazel-Nut. Some say this

Balsam will cure the Bite of Serpents, but this is doubtful : We are sure it may profitably be made use of on many Occasions. In the Running of the Reins, where there is no Infection, it may safely be used ; and many Times in Coughs, where the Patient can bear heating Medicines, there being no hectic Disposition : For the Whites in Women, and Disorders in the Kidneys and Bladder, it will do great Service : In short, it is a most excellent balsamic Turpentine, very efficacious in various Disorders : Twenty Drops of it may be given in some Powder-sugar once or twice a Day.

Balsamum Gileadense, Opobalsamum. Balm of Gilead. This is the famous natural Balsam mentioned by the *Antients*, all the rest being the Production of *America*. Whether this be called Balsam of *Mecha*, of *Memphis*, of *Asia*, of *Judah*, or *Jericho*, we know they are all but several Parts of *Palestine*, and not very distant from one another. It is likely ours is looked upon as an artificial Composition, because the Physicians do not very often prescribe it. This and the other Balsams are extremely well described by Dr. *Boerhaave*.

Hence we learn under what Form native Oils reside in Plants ; for, first, the nutrimental Juice, drawn from the Earth, seems to be a somewhat tart and watry Liquor, which, when received, lets fall gradually its more unctuous Matter in certain Parts of the Plant ; and this unctuous Matter afterwards uniting more of the same to itself, by Heat, Maturation, and the Assistance of the whole Power of the Plant, it then appears in the Form of a fat Oil ; which being driven outwards, and undergoing the same Changes in a great Degree, at length, makes a Balsam, containing a Water, a salt-like Acid, and an unctuous Spirit, and different

different Kinds of Oil, all mixed together, yet separable; and after the Separation of any particular Part, the Balsam constantly changes to a different Form. Hence appears the great Difference of native Balsams in surgical and other medicinal Uses, whilst they act in their own Substance, and so by means of all their Principles together; or only by means of certain, particular, separate Parts. When used entire, and mixed with the Yolk of an Egg, *Turpentine* becomes more dissolvable, and an admirable Remedy in surgical Cases; and inwardly it proves excellent in many Distempers, where it gives Signs of extraordinary Virtue by its penetrating Nature, and the Violet Smell it communicates to the Urine. We have many Balsams of this Kind not differing so much in Virtue, as in Price, and Place of Growth; as the *Asiatic*, the *Egyptian*, *Hierechutan*, *Judaic*, *Memphytic* Balsams, and *Balm of Gilead*; for these several Names, at this Day, denote the same Thing; or the white Balsam in Form of a *liquid Turpentine*, and of a Citron Smell. The *American Balsams* are various, and proceed from different Trees, as the Balsam of *Capivi*, which is of extraordinary Virtues: The Balsam of *Peru*, *Tolu*, and *liquid Amber*. The true *Turpentine* proceeds from the *Turpentine Tree* of *Chio*, the *Fir*, the *Larch* and the *Pine*; but all these generally resolve into the same Principles by Heat and Distillation; change alike with Time, and produce the same Effects.

Many are of Opinion, that there is now no such Thing to be found as the true Balm of *Gilead* or *Opobalsam*: Others believe the Balsam of *Mecha* is of equal Efficacy with the Balm of *Gilead*. According to some, it is an excellent Promoter of Sweat in malignant Fevers, and of great Efficacy in cleansing Ulcers of the Lungs, Kidneys, and Bladder. O-

thers believe it too hot to be given in these Disorders. It certainly should never be given where there is a *St. Anthony's Fire*. For the Running of the Reins in Men, and the Whites in Women, it may be given with Safety and Advantage, from ten to fifteen Drops once a Day in some Powder-sugar.

Balsamum Peruvianum. *Balsam of Peru.* This is differently denominated according to the Part of the Tree it is obtained from. Balsam, by Incision, is a whitish thick Juice dropping from Cuts in the Tree, and afterwards dried and hardened. Dry Balsam is of a redish Colour, and oozes from the Tips of the Branches cut off for that Purpose: It is like Milk at first, and only reddens by being exposed to the Sun. Balsam by Lotion is black, and comes from the Bark, and from little Branches and Leaves chopped small, and boiled together.

The Balsam most esteemed by us is about as thick as new Honey, of a deep red Colour, of a notable, fragrant, spicy Smell: It is a most excellent warm, nervous Medicine, good in Palsies, and other Distempers proceeding from Coldness: It heats and comforts the Stomach and Brain, and is said to be good in the Jaundice, and to relieve rheumatic Pains. The *London College* uses it in forming the aromatic Powders into Pills, where it is mixed with Ingredients of its own Kind: It is never given alone, but might be taken in Powder-sugar from three to six Drops at a Time.

Balsamum Tolutanum. *Balsam of Tolu.* This Balsam is of a tough, resinous Consistence, growing dry and brittle by Age, of a yellow brown Colour, of an highly fragrant Smell, and aromatick Taste: It comes to us in Shells, about half a Pound or a little more in each: This, and a great many more of our Drugs, are the Product of the *New World*, and unknown to the

the *Antients*. We find but very little Agreement between the *American* and the *Old World* in its Vegetables. This is a most excellent and famous Balsam, effectual in most Disorders of the Breast, as Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas; but what renders it more valuable is, that it has no nauseous and disagreeable Taste, as most other natural Balsams have; nor is unsafe, even in hectic and consumptive Dispositions: This is never given in any substantial Form, as Electuary or Pills, but is made into a Syrup, called *Balsamic Syrup*. In short, there is not a better, pleasanter, and more efficacious Drug in the Shops, in all the above mentioned Intentions.

Bardana. Burdock. This is the large-leaved Dock common in the Hedges, whose Bur is known to Children by the Name of Cuckolds. The Roots of this were accounted good to promote Sweating, and effectual in malignant Fevers, and Colds; for which Reason they were an Ingredient in the Treacle-water: The Leaves are certainly good in Inflammations, and Burns, and for this Reason were ordered in the Poplar Ointment: At present the Roots are ordered in Diet-drinks against Breakings-out, and the Scurvy.

Bdellium. It is a gummy resinous Tear of a Tree, which hardens into Lumps of different Figures and Sizes: It is of a brown russet Colour, and in Appearance somewhat resembles common Myrrh; upon cutting a Piece, it looks somewnat shining, and like Glue: It is not easily powdered, grows soft and tenacious in the Mouth, and sticks to the Teeth, has a bitterish Taste, though no disagreeable Smell, especially when set on fire. Pure *Bdellium* is partly to be dissolved in a watry, and partly in a spirituous Liquor: It is brought from *Arabia, Media, and India*. It is said, this Gum is of a hot and drying Nature, and good against Coughs and Imposthumations of the Lungs. It

is certainly in none of our Compositions for inward Use: Outwardly, it is reported to be an Ingredient in dissolving and dispersing Plaisters.

Becabunga. Brooklime. It grows commonly in Ditches of running Water. The Plant abounds with volatile Parts, and is effectual against the Scurvy, and therefore is used in the antiscorbutic Juices and Diet-drinks: It is also cleansing and useful in Obstructions of the Kidneys by Gravel or slimy Humours, as also for the Stone and Dropsy.

Bellis. Daisy. It grows in Meadows and Pastures: By Experiments it is shewn, that this Plant contains a Salt not very different from that which is contained in the Earth. Hence it will communicate its Virtues to an Infusion, Decoction, or Extract. It is said, it dissolves the Blood which is thickened by too cold an Air, as it often happens in Inflammations of the Lungs. It is certainly now little in Use, though ranked by Authors among vulnerary Herbs.

Benzoinum. Benjamin. *Benjamin* is a hard, dry, brittle Resin, brought to us from the *East-Indies* in large Masses, composed of white and light brown Pieces, or yellowish Specks, breaking very easily when rubbed between the Hands, and yielding a most pleasant Smell. That which is clearest from Dross and other Impurities, smells well, and looks whitest is accounted the best: The purest Sort readily and entirely dissolves in rectified Spirit. It is not certain whether this was known to the *Antients* or not.

According to some, *Benjamin* is very proper in Asthmas, to thin the Phlegm which oppresses the Lungs, and to cleanse and cure Ulcers there; most Authors seem to agree, that this Gum is of a warming, drying, dispersing, dissolving and purifying Nature, good against Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, and effectual against an obstinate Cough. It may be given

in Pills to great Advantage. It is an Ingredient in the *paregorick Elixir*, and the vulnerary Balsam.

Berberis. Barberry-bush. Altho' the Fruit of this Tree, which is well known to all, is acid, cooling, and binding; yet constant Experience has found the Bark to be opening and cleansing: That Part which grows nearest the Tree is most valued; and is reckoned almost infallible in the Yellow Jaundice, taken in Decoction or Infusion. It is not an Ingredient in any of our Shop Compositions.

Beta. Beet. The Herb is one of the five emollient Herbs, yet not commonly used in Medicine. The Root boiled is more frequently eaten for Food, being found to be cooling, gently opening, and nourishing.

Betonica vulgaris. Common Betony. It grows in dry Places, and is commonly known: By Experiments it contains a good deal of Salt, and will communicate its Virtues to an Infusion or Decoction: It is opening, cleansing, a Promoter of Urine, and good for the Brain. Some mix it with Tobacco and smoke it.

Betula. Birch. This Tree grows common in many Places; the Leaves, which are bitter, are heating, drying, cleansing, opening, and fit for discharging thin Humours; for which Reason they are of singular Service in Dropsies. The Tears are commended for diminishing Stones of the Kidneys and Bladder. A Wine is made of the Sap or Juice of the Birch, which is recommended for the Gravel and Stone.

Bezoar. There are numerous Kinds of *Bezoar*, particularly the Eastern, the Western, and the German; the Eastern is universally esteemed the best, and there are large Quantities thereof in different Parts of the *Indies*, particularly in the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Cananor*; where it is found mixed with the Dung of a certain Animal, or kind of

white Goat, called *Pazan*, in whose Stomach the Stone is formed. The Buds of a certain Shrub, which that Creature browses, are, as it were, its Seed or Kernel; the *Bezoar* forming itself around it, and growing sometimes as large as a Pigeon's Egg. The Stone is composed of several Coats surrounding each other like those of an Onion; being sometimes of a Blood Colour, often of a pale Yellow, or a dark Green, and sometimes of the Colour of Honey. But these Animals do not universally afford *Bezoar*; some have no more than one, others two, three, and so to six Stones; and some of them yield none at all. The Price of these Stones rises in Proportion to their Largeness, as does that of a Diamond: One of about four Ounces may be sold in the *Indies* for about a hundred Pounds Sterling. *Bezoar* therefore, being so choice a Commodity, the *Indians* take care to keep their *Bezoar* Goats, or the Animals that afford it, confined in their own Houses, that they may not lose any Opportunity of enriching themselves. The best is that which shines, or appears polished, smells a little like Ambergrease, feels soft to the Hand, and is in large and beautiful Pieces. But the Figure, as well as the Colour of the Stones is uncertain, though they commonly appear of an Olive Cast.

Bezoar is easily sophisticated, which is also as easily discovered; as by steeping it three or four Hours in warm Water; when, if the Water neither changes Colour, nor the Stones lose of their Weight, it is genuine; otherwise not. Another Way to try it, is to pierce it with a hot Iron, made sharp at the Point, when if the Heat causes the *Bozoar* to fry, it may be judged artificial. The third and last Way to examine it, is to draw it along Paper that has been first rubbed over with Ceruse; for if it makes a yellow Stroke, it is generally allowed to be genuine.

The

The Western *Bezoar*, or that of *Peru*, is very different from the Eastern: It is found in the Stomachs of several Animals peculiar to that Part of *America*; the Stones being sometimes as large as a Pullet's Egg; sometimes oval, sometimes round, and sometimes almost flat; and generally of an Ash or obscure Colour. This *Bezoar* is just like the Eastern, but thicker: This being broke looks as though it had been sublimed, by the Number of shining Needles whereof it seems composed; though it is otherwise very soft and smooth without-side. The Animals these Stones are found in are the *Guanacos*, the *Jachos*, the *Vicunnas*, and the *Taraguas*; the latter whereof nearly resembles the *Bezoar* Goat of the East.

It is not much to our Purpose to say any Thing of the *German Bezoar*, which is not used nor regarded.

Besides these three Sorts of *Bezoar*, which are common, there are three others, which are preserved as Rarities in the Cabinets of the Curious, and originally found in the Gall-bladders of the *Wild Boar*, the *Porcupine*, and the *Ape*: The medicinal Use whereof, is only to infuse in any Liquor to be drank, till they have communicated a bitterish Flavour (wherein consists their Virtue) thereto; for which Purpose these rich Stones are usually shut in a Gold Box, and fixed to a Chain of Gold, that they may the readier be hung in any Liquor that is to be medicated thereby: Nor are these all the Kinds of *Bezoar* in Nature; there being scarce any Kind of Animals wherein such Stones may not be found.

Although this costly Drug has occasioned a yearly Remittance of some thousand Pounds to the *East-Indies*; yet honest and judicious Physicians have acknowledged, its Virtues are very few: It enters the bezoartic Powder. *Avenzar*, an *Arabian* Physician, who practised at *Seville* in

Spain, about the Year one Thousand, first recommended it in Medicine.

Bismuthum. Bismuth. It is a metallic Body, very brittle and heavy, and distinguishable from Lead and Tin by its Colour, which is sometimes shining like Silver, and sometimes of a faint purple Colour: It stains the Fingers on handling. It is often found in the Silver Mines; and where-ever the Miners find *Bismuth*, they conclude they shall find Silver; and hence they call it the Proof of Silver. The Magistery of *Bismuth* is prepared by dissolving the Metal in Spirit of Nitre: This white Powder is valued by the Ladies as a Beautifier of the Skin; it helps also to change the Colour of the Hair; Physicians are afraid to use it because of the arsenical Particles contained in it.

Bistorta. Bistort. The Root of this Plant is mostly used in the Shops, and is of a heating and binding Quality, especially in bloody Fluxes, Ulcerations of the Guts, and Vomitings of Blood: In Decoction it is best. It passes with some for a Resister of Poison, and a Promoter of Sweating; for which Reason we find it sometimes in Compositions and Prescriptions of that Intention. It is an Ingredient in the Powder for *Diascordium*.

Bitumen Judaicum. Jews Pitch. What this is, seems to be best accounted for by Dr. *Boerhaave*, thus; *Asphaltum*, as it is called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins*, *Bitumen*, is thicker than Oil of *Petre*, very firm, and stiff, though at first it is in some measure fluid; whilst it retains its Nature, it generally swims on Water, and it burns vehemently in the Fire: the same being farther dried, and boiled by the Fire or Heat of the Sun, or even by Time, becomes harder than *Pitch*, grows shining and heavy, yet will grow soft by the Fire, mixes with any oily Body, and is inflammable; in which State it is denominated

nominated *Jews Pitch*. *Asphaltum* is of a shining black Colour, and so like *Stockholm Pitch*, that were it not for the rank Smell of that *Pitch*, and the Hardness of the *Bitumen*, it would be hard to distinguish them. *Jews Pitch* is an Ingredient in Venicetreacle.

Bolus Armenius. *Armenian Bole*. This, as some say, comes from *Armenia*, but according to others from *France*. *Bole* is a heavy different coloured Earth, fatter than Marl, and less fat than Clay; somewhat dissolvable in the Mouth, of a rough Taste, and stains the Fingers. Tho' there are many Sorts of *Bole*, yet only the *Armenian* and *common Bole* are used in Medicine, being accounted Binders and Softners of Acrimony when given inwardly; and drying and strengthening in outward Application. In the former Case it enters *Diafcoridium*, it also gives a Name to the compound Powder of *Bole*, but is never given alone. When applied outwardly, it is of a drying Quality, and heals Wounds. *True Bole* is as pale as the fine Powder of *Litharge*.

Bonus Henricus. *Mercury*. This is one of the opening Herbs. It is softening, cleansing, and loosening; for this Reason it is sometimes prescribed in Jaundices, and Obstructions of the Bowels. Some have praised it highly for its Efficacy against the Stone. It has been a common Ingredient in loosening Glysters.

Borago. *Borrage*. It grows common in Gardens. The Herb and Flowers are used and esteemed cordial: They are said to fortify the Heart, to cure Faintings, and to relieve Melancholy. The Flowers were heretofore in our Spirit of Lavender, but are now in none of our Compositions.

Borax. A Kind of Salt, used in mechanic Arts, and Medicine. Our *Borax* is found in several Parts of *Persia*, and in the Empire of the

Great Mogul, where, in several Mines, but particularly those of Copper, there runs a salt, thick Water, of a greyish Colour, which they carefully collect, and boil away to a proper Degree for forming into a Paste, with the Slime or Mud of the Streams wherein it flows; and then mixing it up with animal Fat, or any greasy Matter, they bury it in Pits dug in the Earth, and leave it in this State several Months, to obtain a Body and grow hard; and thus it seems to shoot, and get that Form in which it is brought to us.

The *Venetians* used to refine this *Borax*, and get a good deal by it, having it all in their own Hands, and it was called *Venetian Borax*. Since that, it was some Time in the Hands of the *Dutch*; but we of late have begun to refine it in *England*; the Salt having some certain Properties peculiar to itself, and said to be a Secret. The Method is said to be thus;

Dissolve it in a Copper, by boiling in twenty Times its Quantity of Water, then cover the Copper, let the Fire go out itself, and the Whole grow cold; by which Means the Salt will shoot away from much of its Filth, the grosser Part whereof sinks to the Bottom, and the lighter Part rises to the Top. The Salt, now of a dirty yellow Colour, is to be taken out as clear as possible. All the Dirt still containing much Salt is to be boiled again, and to shoot again. When a good deal of this yellow Salt is obtained, it is to be boiled again, and to shoot again; and this is to be repeated with a Ley of Potash, and Whites of Eggs, as in clarifying.

Physicians esteem it as a Promoter of Urine, and a very active Salt; its chief Use is in female Disorders, and to promote Delivery. Outwardly it is esteemed as a Beautifier of the Skin; and no doubt it is vastly preferable

ferable to all the dangerous Preparations of Lead, of Mercury, and many others.

Botrys. Jerusalem Oak. It grows by the Sides of Precipices, and Banks of Torrents. This Herb is of a bitter Taste, and of a strong, but not disagreeable Smell. It is said it opens Obstructions of the Liver, Kidneys, and Womb; cures the Jaundice, prevents Dropsies, promotes Women's monthly Discharges, forwards the After birth, and cures Pains of the Belly and Womb.

Brassica sativa. Cabbage. A famous Plant among the Antients, and a very useful one among the Moderns, but not remarkable in Medicine. It keeps the Belly in an easy and soluble State, and a Decoction of its Tops or tender Shoots, discharge such an incredible Quantity of Gall and Phlegm, that no Medicine proves a quicker, a safer, or more efficacious Purge. The Juice of Cabbage is of such a Nature as not only to afford a sufficient Supply of Nourishment to the Body, but also to correct the acrid Salts of the Juices, allay the Acrimony of the Blood, cleanse the Guts, and scour the Kidneys. We are told it is an excellent Remedy for the Scurvy.

Brionia. Briony. Hereby is meant white *Briony* found in Lanes and by Hedge-sides. The Root is used in Medicine, it is highly acrimonious, very nauseous, promotes Urine, purges violently, and vomits briskly. It has been much extolled for provoking Women's monthly Courses, and for curing Disorders in the Womb, to which they are subject. It may be properly given, in Cases, where heating Medicines are required, and when the Intention is to stimulate the Nerves strongly, and to give a kind of Concussion to the whole System. It is used but in one Composition, and that is Briony Water, which is still kept

in some Shops, though turned out of our Dispensatory.

Buglossum. Bugloss. It grows in Gardens. *Bugloss* moistens, cools, and gives Relief to melancholic Persons; it is good against Rheum in the Breast, and effectual against an obstinate Cough. It enters none of our Compositions.

Bugula. Bugle. It grows in Woods and Hedges. We are told a Decoction of *Bugle* made in Mutton Broth, is an excellent Medicine in a Phthisick, and for inward Ulcers; that it gently loosens the Belly, wonderfully recruits the Liver, and fortifies other Parts. The *Italians*, we are informed, cleanse the Roots and Leaves of *Bugle*, and use them as a Sallad, which is not only grateful to the Palate, but also seems calculated to prevent many Diseases.

Bunias, Napus dulcis. Navew. It is sown in Gardens. The Seeds are used, which are said to be heating, drying, opening, cleansing, and digestive. They are an Ingredient in the Venice-treacle.

Bupthalmum. Ox-eye. It grows wild in many Places. The bruised Flowers with Cerate, disperse certain cold Swellings, and Hardnesses, and are recommended for the Yellow Jaundice.

Bursa Pastoris. Shepherd's Purse. It grows wild. It is said, the Juice of its Leaves is an excellent Remedy in all Losses of Blood, and in Defluxions attended with an Inflammation: That it is strengthening, and binding, stops bleeding at the Nose, is good against spitting of Blood, Loosenesses, and bloody Urine. It may be used in Infusion or Decoction.

Buxus. Box. The Leaves of *Box* are bitter and have an ill Smell, and yield in Distillation a very black stinking Oil. Neither the Leaves, nor Wood, enter any of our Compositions.

Cacao.

Cacao. It is the Seed or Fruit of a Tree of the same Name, growing in several Parts of the *West-Indies*: The Fruit is enclosed in a kind of Pod, of the Size and Figure of a Cucumber; except that it begins and ends in a Point. Within the Pod, which is half a Finger thick, is formed a Tissue of white Fibres, very juicy, a little sour, and proper to allay Thirst. In the Middle of these Fibres are contained ten, sometimes twelve, and sometimes more, as far as forty Grains or Seeds, of a Violet Colour, and dry as Acorns. Each Grain, which is covered with a little Bark or Rind, when stripped thereof separates into five or six unequal Pieces, in the Middle whereof is a Kernel or Pippin, having a tender Bud, very difficult to preserve.

There are two Kinds of *Cacaos*; the most common, which is likewise the best, is of a dark Colour, bordering on red, and round: The other, called *Patlaxe*, is white, larger, thicker and flatter.

Of this Seed, with the Addition of Vanilla, and some other Ingredients, the *Spaniards*, and, after their Example, the Rest of *Europe*, prepare a kind of Conserve, or Cake, called *Chocolate*.

It was a considerable Time since the Discovery of *America*, that *Chocolate* was known in *Europe*: It was not commonly known, till within this last Century.

The newest *Chocolate* is esteemed the best; the Drug never keeping well above two Years. *Note*, The best is that which dissolves entirely in the Water, leaving no Grounds or Sediment at the Bottom of the Pot.

Chocolate is a very nourishing wholesome Food, particularly suited to thin People; and we are not without Examples of its wonderful Effects in restoring many, who were seemingly past all Hopes, in consumptive Disorders. The *Spaniards*

in *America* drink it several Times a Day.

Cacao-Nuts, like Almonds, abound with an Oil, very effectual in Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breast.

Calamintha. Calamint. It grows wild in the Hedges. It is reckoned a Resister of Poison, good against Wind, and proper for cold Constitutions: It also promotes Urine, cleanses Ulcers of the Kidneys, and cures Discharges of bloody Urine. It is a powerful Provoker of Women's monthly Courses, and is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet-flag. It grows in many Parts of *England* in Rivulets and marshy Places; but the greatest Quantity is brought from *North-America*, where it grows exceeding plenty. The Root only is used, which is somewhat flattened on the Sides, crooked, full of Joints, of a reddish yellow Colour outwardly, of a palish Colour, and spongy Texture within; of a bitterish Taste, and very pleasant Flavour, when sliced or broken. The warm aromatic Qualities of this Root are highly beneficial in Disorders of the Stomach, arising from a cold Cause; in Cachexies of young Women, and in Obstructions of their monthly Courses. It is commonly infused with Steel and Bitters.

Calx viva. Quicklime. It may be prepared, not only from the Stone called Limestone, but also from Marble, and other Stones. Lime-water, and Ley, lately so famous for dissolving the Stone may have very great Effects in the Body, if taken in such a Manner as not to do Injury by its Corrosiveness and Heat. It is esteemed excellent for the Scurvy. Lime outwardly is used to make Issues.

Lignum Campechense. Logwood. It comes from the Bay of *Campechy* on the *Spanish Continent* in *America*. This Wood is esteemed strengthening, and good to fortify the Stomach; a

Decoction

Decoction and Extract of it are used in our Hospitals, and are said to have proved very serviceable in Loosenesses. It has been but lately introduced as a Medicine.

Camphora. Camphire. Camphire is a highly perfect, most simple, and volatile Resin, or an Oil of a solid Form and Consistence. But it is a Kind of Resin unlike all others; for there is no other Resin known, that can be sublimed entirely dry, without leaving any Fæces, and without undergoing a Change as to its Parts, or which, being kindled, burns away entirely, without leaving any Earth or Ashes. The Leaves of the Tree which yields *Camphire*, are like those of the Pear-tree, fibrous, and stand alternately upon the Branches; the Flower consists of one Leaf, which is divided into five or six Segments or Partitions. The Root has but few, and those strong Divisions, which smell stronger of the *Camphire* than the other Parts, and yields more of it in the boiling.

The Writers on Drugs have been much divided, as to the Nature and Way of making *Camphire*; some believing it a Salt, others a Gum; some have said, it flowed of its own accord from a Tree, and others, that it was gained from it by boiling the Wood: Both these Accounts are as follows:

They cut the Wood into small Pieces, which they put into large Pans over a moderate slow Fire: Then they pour a small Quantity of Water on the Wood, and fit a Head to each Pan, wove of Twigs, like a Bee-hive: The outward Surface of this Head is smooth like a Mat, but within it is somewhat rougher, by reason of the small Twigs of which it is made: By this Means the *Camphire* is carried up or sublimed, sticks to the Head, and when cold, has a whitish Colour, and is taken off.

Seba says, the Inhabitants of *Ja-*

pan form elegant small Cakes of the Roots of these Trees, thus: What remains of the Root or Wood, together with the small Twigs, they cut down into Pieces about an Inch long; these are put into an Iron or Brass Kettle, full of Water, and boiled for forty-eight Hours; upon these Kettles they fix Covers, which, like Alembics, with rising hollow Necks, receive the *Camphire* raised with the Vapours; and, when it is cold, it is then taken out, and kept for Use.

The Method to obtain it without boiling the Wood.

Camphire is a real congealed Oil, or Resin, flowing from Cuts made in the Trunk, or principal Branches of a very large Tree growing in many Parts of the *East-Indies*, and more particularly in the Island *Borneo*. The *Camphire* most in use is the white or artificial Sort, which has been sublimed from the *Coarse*, which falls *native*, and runs into Lumps at the Bottom of the Tree; the subliming Vessels being but slightly closed, and placed over a gentle Fire.

Some Authors recommend the inward Use of *Camphire* in Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and petechial Fevers. *Mindererus* is of Opinion, that *Camphire* ought never to be given to such as have infirm Heads, or weak Stomachs. Hence it is that studious and unactive People, and Women of delicate Constitutions, who cannot bear strong Smells, have a thorough Aversion to *Camphire*; and these latter, by the Use of it, fall into hysteric Fits, to which, however, it puts a Stop, in more hardy and robust Constitutions. *Hoffman*, cautions against taking too large Doses of *Camphire*, and affirms, that two Grains are sufficient for a Dose, and can produce no bad Consequences.

It is of Service, not only where a strong corroborating and stimulating Medicine is required to remove a

putrid

putrid Matter lodged in the Bladder or Urethra, but also in Cases where there is a Stone formed. For these Intentions Powder of *Cantharides* is given with some Grains of *Camphire*, which corrects the fiery Qualities of the Flies, and prevents dangerous Inflammations. Outwardly, it is dissolved in Spirits of Wine and used to Bruises, Falls, Numbnesses, Palsies, and sometimes rheumatic Pains; for it readily dissolves the Stagnations of the Humours, and restores Warmth to the Parts benumbed. Some advise it in Inflammations, and even in St. *Anthony's* Fire, in Cases of a beginning or confirmed Putrefaction, stinking Ulcers, or Wounds inclining to a Mortification. Applied in Blister-plasters, it is said to prevent Stranguries occasioned by the *Spanish* Flies. *Camphire* was known by the *Arabian* Physicians. It is best preserved in Glasses.

Chelæ Cancrorum. Crabs-claws. What is used, is only so far of the Tip of the Claw as looks *black*, these levigated are greatly regarded in Fevers, being commonly given with Nitre in Juleps. They make a principal Part of the compound Powder of *Crabs-claws*, the Bezoartic Powder, and compound Powder of *Contrayerva*.

Cancrorum Occuli. Crabs-eyes. These Substances, we are told, are found in the Heads or Stomachs of Cray-fish. These white Stones, about the Size of Peas, have an orbicular Form, but compressed, and somewhat hollow on one Side; whereas the other is convex, and disposed in Laminæ: They have an earthy Taste. We frequently meet with a counterfeit kind of this Commodity, prepared of a whitish Earth, and made up in the same Form; but this artificial kind is easily distinguished by breaking them, since they want those Laminæ, which are always found in the convex Part of natural and genuine *Crabs eyes*.

These are used in the same Compositions with *Crabs-claws*, and are given with the same Views.

Canella alba. White Canella. It is a Bark rolled up into long Quills, and cleared from the outer Coat: It is both outwardly and inwardly of a whitish Colour, highly inclining to a Yellow: It is thicker than Cinnamon, has a fragrant Smell, and a smart, pungent Taste, with something of the Aromatic in it, resembling a Mixture of Cinnamon, Ginger, and Cloves.

The Tree from whence this Bark is taken, has a Trunk about the Thickness of ones Thigh, rising to about thirty Foot high, having many Branches and Twigs hanging downwards, making a very comely Top. It grows on each Side of the Road between *Passage-Port* and the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* in *Jamaica*, also other Places in the *West-Indies*.

This Bark is accounted excellent against the Scurvy, and is a good nervous Medicine, and useful in Palsies and Convulsions. It is likewise of Service against Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It will yield a heavy spicy Oil, like Oil of Cloves, so may be advantageously distilled in cordial Waters. It is commonly used in Powder, and is a Part of *Hiera Picra*. The following is an Account of *Winter's Bark*, for which this is generally used.

Captain *Winter*, went round the World with Sir *Francis Drake*, and at his Return, brought with him from the Streights of *Magellan*, a spicy Bark, which had been very useful to those of his Ship, both used instead of other Spices with their Meat, and as a Medicine very powerful against the Scurvy. The Tree which bears this, is higher than an Apple-tree, as well as larger, spreading very much both in Root and Branches. Hence it appears, that the Face of the Tree, and the Place of

of its Growth differs widely from the foregoing, though its spicy Bark is in all Respects much the same.

Cannabis. Hemp. It grows in most Northern Countries: The Seed is the only Part used in Medicine, being accounted excellent in old Coughs, and good in the Jaundice.

Cantharides. Spanish Flies. They are of a shining green Colour, intermingled with somewhat of the Blue, and a golden Colour: They are found sticking to certain kind of Trees, in the warmer Climates of Spain, Italy, and France, and sometimes in Germany, in Bulk and Colour they differ considerably from each other: The largest and most esteemed are brought from Italy: They are killed by the Steam of Vinegar, and then dried by the Sun. These Flies should be chosen large, fresh, whole, dry and without Dust: They are apt to fall to Powder on long keeping, and then they are not so good.

The chief Use of *Spanish Flies*, is to raise Blisters: They abound with a fiery Salt, which gives them this Property. Their outward Use has not been known much above a Century past, though of late they are commonly applied in most acute Diseases: They will however, in Application, so affect the Bladder, as to occasion Heat of Urine and a Strangury: This Inconvenience is remedied by Emulsions and cooling Liquors. Perpetual Blister-plaisters are nothing but Ointments, or Cerates made with the Powder of these Flies, which, being thinly spread, are renewed at certain Times, to cause a continual Running. Their inward Use was known both to the *Greeks* and *Latins*: It is true, they are not often thus used; but when they are, by the Skilful, they become very powerful Remedies. They are given in the Stone, and particularly to Women, to cleanse the Womb and urinary Passages; but then they are

well guarded with soft, healing, mucilaginous Substances and Opiates. Their Tincture is greatly recommended to excite conjugal Intercourses in cold Constitutions: But the Dosing this Medicine, and indeed, all the inward Preparations from this Drug, is a Nicety, not to be practised but by the Judicious and Skilful; and a Mistake may be of a very fatal Consequence.

Capparis. Capers. This Fruit or Buds pickled, is brought to us from Genoa, Turkey, and other Places; yet the Bush will grow in England. These are reckoned good in Obstructions of the Bowels, especially those of the Spleen, for the Palsy, and for Convulsions arising from a Superfluity of offending Humours.

Caprifolium. Honey-suckle. A Gargle made with the Leaves of *Honey-suckle* is said to be good for sore Throats; some prescribe them for a Cough and Asthma, and to remove Obstructions. They are seldom used.

Capsicum. Guinea Pepper. This was brought to us from Guinea, and other Parts of the torrid Zone; yet will prosper very well in some of the temperate Climates. The Seeds grow in red Pods, and both are extremely hot. It enters none of our Compositions.

Caranna. It is a firm, resinous, hardened Juice, rather resembling *Storax* than *Myrrh*, both in Taste and Smell. It appears outwardly of a dark brownish Colour, and upon breaking, of a brown with a cast of red, with irregular white Streaks in it. It comes from *New Spain*. It is said, this Gum is of singular Efficacy in Pains of the Joints, that it disperses hard Swellings, and that, without any other Assistance, it cures fresh Wounds of the Nerves and Joints.

Cardamomum. Cardamoms. There are three Sorts of *Cardamoms*; the great, the middle, and the lesser: The great are Grains of Paradise,

which are the Seed of a Plant contained in a sort of Pod or Fig, of a tolerable good red Colour; the Seed itself being triangular, and somewhat reddish without, but white within, especially when it is fresh. The middle *Cardamom* Plant has its Leaves indented, pointed, and growing three together like Trefoil; its Pods or Husks are two or three Inches long, and of a triangular Figure: The Seed also is triangular, a little furrowed, and flat at the End. The Plants creep along the Ground without rising much above it. The lesser *Cardamom* is gathered in the Kingdom of *Cananor*, upon a Mountain about eighteen or twenty Miles from the Sea, this being the only Place in the World where it grows; its Husk is triangular, and of a Colour between white and green, and a little furrowed, and much smaller than those of the middle *Cardamom*, containing several very small, rough Grains, almost like so much Meal. The Land where this Plant grows is exceeding valuable, as requiring no Cultivation nor Sowing, nothing more being requisite to make it produce than to burn up the Weeds after the Rains, which cause them to grow, are fallen. The Sun soon dries, and fits them for this Purpose, and their Ashes enriches the Ground, and dispose it to yield *Cardamom*; but nearly the whole Crop of that which is fine, is used in the East, where the Inhabitants season their Rice with it: However, some is brought into *Europe* by the *English* and *Dutch*; where it is entirely used in Medicine, being esteemed as a notable Aromatic, equal, at least, if not preferable to any Thing of the kind, in Distillation, Tincture, and Powder: This is frequently made Use of, and enters more Compositions in the present Dispensatory than ever it did in any of our former ones. It is excellent for cold Stomachs, exceeding helpful in Cholics, and most

Disorders of the Bowels: It is one of the best Correctors of purging Medicines; a most famous Cordial, and very useful Drug.

Cardamoms are an Ingredient in the purging Extract, *Cardamom* Water, common purging Infusion, bitter purging Infusion, Tincture, of *Rhubarb*, bitter Tincture, aromatic Tincture, Tincture of *Cardamoms*, Tincture of *Sena*, stomach Tincture, aromatic Powder, cordial Confection, common Infusion of *Sena*, aromatic Pills, *Mithridate*, and *Venice-treacle*.

Cardiaca. Motherwort. It grows best in moist Places: It is of a highly bitter and penetrating Taste; it is given to promote Urine, help Women's monthly Courses, and hasten Labour. A Decoction of *Motherwort*, and the Powder of it, mixed with Sugar, are said to give great Relief in Palpitations of the Heart, and Disorders of the Spleen and Womb.

Carduus benedictus. Holy Thistle. This is cultivated in Gardens, and commonly known. A Decoction or Infusion of this Herb will vomit, and it is sometimes used to that very Purpose, yet in Compositions with other Stomachics, and taken in small Quantities, it has no such Effect, and is a very good Ingredient. It is with good Reason accounted a Promoter of Sweat, but for such Intentions is not properly distilled, as was heretofore done in the Treacle-water. Its Salts, wherein its Virtue consists, are obtained by Infusion or Decoction. It is in none of our Compositions.

Carlina. Carline Thistle. This Root, which is brought from the *Alps* and the *Pyrenean* Mountains, is from four to eight Inches long, and about an Inch thick. Its Surface is reddish, and as it were consumed, and full of little Holes. It is white on the Inside, of a sharp, bitter, spicy, but not ungrateful Taste, with a fragrant Smell. About an hundred Years ago it was often used, especially in

in Distillations. It is not in the present Practice, nor to be found in the Shops.

Carthamus. Bastard Saffron. The Seeds of *Carthamus*, which are the Part of the Plant chiefly made use of for medicinal Purposes, have been in all Ages reckoned among the Purgatives: Though even these have, at length, become almost Strangers to the Apothecaries Shops. These Seeds, when in Perfection, are white, smooth, about three Inches long, angular on one Side, and roundish on the other; they contain, under a hard Bark, a whitish Pulp of a sweet Taste, followed with a sharp and a nauseous one; when good they sink in Water.

Carui. Carraway. The Seed is one of the greater hot Seeds, is good for the Stomach, breaks and expels Wind, and is serviceable against the Cholic, and Weakness of the Stomach, helps Digestion, is good for Dizziness of the Head, and Weakness of the Sight, to provoke Urine, and increases Milk in Nurses. They are an Ingredient in the *London Philonium*, the Tincture of Sena, the Electuary of Bay-berries, compound Juniper-water, Carraway-water, &c.

Caryophyllata, Avens. Herb Bennet. The Roots are only used, which being infused in Wine, gives it a pleasant Smell and Taste, and render it more cordial and chearing to the Spirits; they mitigate Pains arising from Cold or Wind in the Guts, they comfort the Head, promote Sweat, and are binding.

Caryophyllus aromaticus. Cloves. Aromatic Cloves are the unripe Fruit of a Tree, in Shape somewhat resembling a short, thick Nail; they are almost four square, of a rusty Colour inclining to Black, about half an Inch long; at the large End shoot out from the four Angles four little Points like a Star, in the Middle of which is placed a round Ball of a lighter Colour than the rest of the Fruit;

this is hollow and composed of little Leaves, which, when the Fruit is ripe, open into a Flower; this Part is very hard to be rubbed off. Cloves are of a strong, though agreeable, spicy Smell, and a hot biting Taste. Choose such Cloves as are of the darkest Colour, weighty, oily, and of a strong Smell, and which, upon tasting, almost burn the Tongue, and have a sort of rich Moisture. They grow in the *Molucca Islands*, and are cultivated with great Care in the Island of *Ternate*. The *Dutch* bring them to *Holland*, whence they are brought to us. Great Care ought to be taken in the Choice of them, for they are very liable to be robbed of their essential Oil.

This Spice, besides the many beneficial Uses it is applied to in Cookery; is regarded in Medicine as a Comforter of the Brain, good in Palsies, Apoplexies, and most Disorders of the Head. It is excellent for the Stomach in Vomitings, or certain Cholics, and many other Calamities proceeding from Cold. Its Oil is good to correct purging Medicines of many kinds, but suits none better than Pills. Cloves are in the compound Powder of Sena, Electuary of Scammony, cordial Confection, Syrup of Quinces, &c.

Caryophyllus hortensis. Clove July Flower. These Flowers are very pleasant and grateful both to Smell and Taste: They are used in making a Syrup, which is more regarded for the Sake of its Colour than for any other Cause.

Cassia Fistularis. Pudding-pipe-tree. This is a round Pod or Fruit of a Tree, scarce an Inch in Diameter, about a Foot, and often times more, in Length: The Outside is a dark brown, hard, woody Bark, having a large Seam running the whole Length on one Side, and another less visible on the other. The Inside, which is of a yellowish Colour,

lour, is divided by a great Number of parallel, thin, woody Plates, or Partitions placed a cross, covered with a soft, black Pulp of a sweetish Taste, with some Degrees of Sharpness; with a flattish, smooth, oval Seed in every Partition: There are two Sorts of this Drug in the Shops: The one is brought from the *East-Indies*, the other from the *West*. The Canes of the latter are generally large, rough, thick rinded, and the Pulp disagreeable and nauseous: Those of the former are less, smother, and the Pulp is more black, shining, of a sweet and not disagreeable Taste: This Sort of *Cassia* is preferable to the other. The Pods should be weighty, new, and which do not make a rattling Noise from the Seeds being loose when shaken: The Pulp should be black, shining, sweet, not harsh, nor sourish, as it is apt to turn upon keeping: It should be neither too dry nor too moist; nor at all mouldy, which, from its being kept in damp Cellars, or moistened, in order to increase its Weight, it is very subject to.

The Pulp of *Cassia* is a gentle Opener, and therefore more used to procure a convenient Laxness in some costive Habits, than as a Purge to discharge an Overload of Humours. It is likewise found to be extremely beneficial to the Bladder and Kidneys, because it extinguishes any immoderate Heat of those Parts, scours from thence the Humours, and discharges them by Urine. Hence the frequent Use of it prevents the Generation of Stones and Gravel: Joined with Venice-turpentine it makes an Electuary very efficacious in the Running of the Reins. This Pulp will not keep long, so must be often made; it enters the lenitive Electuary, and the Electuary of *Cassia*.

Cassia lignea. *Woody Cassia*. The Tree, whose Bark the *Cassia lignea* is, is a sort of wild Cinnamon growing in several Islands in the *East-Indies*.

We have two or three kinds of this Bark in the Druggists Shops, whereof the quill Sort, which is of the Colour of Cinnamon, and rolled up like it, but in less Quills, is most esteemed. There is another Sort which is thicker and not so curled up, which breaks blackish, and as it were resinous, of a strong and biting Taste; this is likewise very good; the best is what comes nearest to Cinnamon both in Smell and Taste. See *Cinnamon*.

Cassamunair. *Cassamunair Root*, is knotty; some of it is an Inch or more thick, and marked on the Surface with Circles like Galengal: It is of a dusky yellow Colour within, of a bitter, hot, aromatic Taste, and fragrant Smell, somewhat resembling Ginger; it is brought from the *East-Indies*. This Root is recommended for strengthening the Nerves, recruiting the Spirits, warming the Stomach, and expelling the Wind. It is prescribed in Apoplexies, Palsies, Tremblings, convulsive Motions, hystERIC and hypocondriacal Disorders, and is highly extolled for a Loss of Memory. It is often joined with Bitters, and infused in Wine.

Castoreum. *Castor*. It is the inguinal Glands of the Beaver: They are of various Shapes and Sizes, covered with a thick Skin, filled with a fat Liquor, which grows hard in keeping, and is of a sharp, bitterish, nauseous Taste, and a strong, disagreeable Smell: They should be chosen large, weighty, neither too dry nor too moist, of a brown Colour, of a strong penetrating Smell, and filled with a hard and brittle Substance, of a brownish-red Colour, interspersed with Skins and Fibres neatly interwoven. There are several Sorts of *Castor* to be met with in the Shops, which are named from the Places whence they are brought. The best Sort is the *Russian*, and is said to come from *Siberia*; this is in large, round, hard Cods,
and

and appears, when cut, of a red, liver Colour: An inferior Sort is brought from *Dantzick*; which is generally fat and moist. The worst of all is that of *New-England*, which is in longish, hard and thin Cods. Another Sort is brought from *Hudson's Bay*, in Shape, somewhat resembling that of *New-England*, but of a far better Quality; of a very strong Smell and Taste, little inferior to the *Castor* which come from *Dantzick*.

Castor is of a very extensive Use in Medicine, a most noble Drug, very efficacious in many Diseases of the Head, in Apoplexies, Palsies, Lethargies and Vertigoes; highly useful in hysterical and hypocondriacal Complaints: In the Height of Fevers when Convulsions appear, this will often, by raising a gentle Sweat, prevent Lightheadedness, and bring the Distemper to a Crisis: In these Cases it is commonly given with compound Contrayerva Powder. *Castor* is best given in Powder, yet is sometimes given in Tincture. It enters Venice-treacle, Mithridate, compound Powder of Myrrh, *Castor* Water, Tincture of *Castor*, and Confectio Paulina.

Cauda Equina. Horsetail. This grows best in watry and wet Ground. This Herb is reckoned binding, and is reported to be effectual in stopping Blood. It enters not one of our Compositions.

Centaurium majus. The greater Centaury. This Plant is reputed to open Obstructions, to be good for the Liver, and effectual in Ruptures. It is seldom to be found in Practice.

Centaurium minus. The lesser Centaury. This grows in Meadows, and is commonly ripe at mowing Time; this is the *Centaury* used in the Shops. It is an excellent Bitter, and very serviceable to the Stomach in all Compositions of that kind: It is good by itself in Infusion, which is best made with boiling Water: It opens Ob-

structions of the Liver and Spleen, promotes Women's monthly Courses, is powerful against the Jaundice, destroys Worms, and mightily strengthens the Stomach: It is sometimes used outwardly in Fomentations to warm and strengthen: It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Centinodium. Knot-grass. It grows in dry Places. We are told, the Juice, Decoction or Infusion of this Plant made in Wine, is given inwardly in Loosnesses, the Piles, Bleedings at the Nose, and spitting of Blood. It is seldom found in Practice.

Cepa. Onion. This Root is a great Promoter of Urine, for it powerfully carries off both Slough and Gravel, which often obstructs the urinary Passages. It is also very efficacious in Disorders of the Lungs, and wonderfully relieves Asthmas and other Difficulties of breathing: Eaten they are allowed to be wholesome, and good for those who abound with cold and moist humours. We are convinced by Experience, that *Onions*, when outwardly applied are possessed of very singular medicinal Virtues; for nothing is of greater Efficacy in softning hard Swellings, and ripening pockey Buboës than roasted *Onions*, especially when applied in Conjunction with Figs. Roasted and applied to the Ear, they help to ripen and break Impostumations in the Head.

Cerasus nigra. Black-cherry-tree. The Fruit of this Tree is allowed to be very wholesome and grateful to the Stomach. A Water made from the Fruit (the Stones being first bruised) has been in great Esteem for Disorders of the Head, as Apoplexies, Palsies, &c. The Kernels have been lately said to yield, by Distillation, a very poisonous Oil, so that *Black-cherry* Water is now in disrepute, and made but by few.

Cera flava & alba. Yellow and white Wax. It is known well that Bees Wax

Wax is made by boiling the Honey-comb in Water after the Separation of the Honey; and *white Wax* is nothing but the *yellow Wax* whitened by the Sun and Air. *Wax* is softening, heating, and healing; it is not used inwardly, but outwardly in Plaisters, Ointments, Cerates and Liniments.

Cerusa, Ceruse. White Lead. This is a Lime or Calcination of Lead not made by a material Fire, but rusted or consumed by Vinegar; the Lead being first made into thin Plates the better to undergo the Operation. The Part which is not quite consumed being burnt in an Oven, and frequently turned, becomes red Lead. There are both in *London* and *Bristol* certain Companies who carry on these Works; and it is remarkable, that the Labourers, who work there, are troubled with Palsies, Gripes, Costiveness, and other bad Disorders occasioned by the Unwholesomeness of that Metal. See *Plumbum, Lead*.

Ceterach. Spleenwort. It grows in dry Places, and on old Buildings. It is said, it removes Swellings of the Spleen, and thereby prevents its extreme Largeness. It opens Obstructions, and is good against the Jaundice. It enters none of the Shop Compositions.

Chalybs, Ferrum. Steel or Iron. *Iron* being the most useful, as well as the most common of all Metals, deserves to have its History traced, and its Nature thoroughly enquired into. In some few Mines it is now and then found native and pure, either granulated or in small Twigs or Lumps. Its Ore is found of very different Forms or Colours, sometimes it appears like a heavy dark, yellow or reddish Stone; sometimes like a Hone or a Whetstone; sometimes like Oker, Ruddle or red Sand. These different Ores are also different in their Natures, with respect to the *Iron*, they afford

by the same Treatment. Thus there is a peculiar *German Ore* smelted in *Holland*, which affords an almost malleable *Iron* at the first Running, and thus makes Plates that will cut or file with great Ease. *Iron Mines* are found in most Kingdoms in *Europe*; and we have many in *England* discovered, and likely many more not yet known.

The Method to convert it into Steel the large Way.

Take Rods of fine soft *Iron*, about an Inch broad, and lay them upon one another in a Furnace, built after the manner of a Chest, with Care, to strew Charcoal Dust between them so as to keep them from touching; when the Furnace is filled, they cover it close on all Sides, using a proper Luting for the Purpose, and keep up the Fire as in a reverberatory Furnace, so as to make the Bars red hot without melting, and in this State they are kept from the outward Air seven or eight Hours; then suffering the Fire to go out of itself, and the Furnace to cool, they open it, and find the Bars changed into Steel.

The medicinal Virtues of Iron.

The inward medical Virtues of *Iron* were not unknown to the Antients; *Dioscorides* attributes an astringent Virtue to it, and recommends it in inward Bleedings; it is allowed to be an excellent Remedy in many Disorders, but requires a prudent Management: It may safely and advantageously be taken crude, if the Dose be not so large as to load the Stomach. It is remarkable, that the Virtues of *Iron*, and its various Preparations correspond to its Taste, which is stiptic, so as to contract the Fibres of the Tongue, and the whole Mouth; thus occasioning a large Discharge of Spittle. It seems to act in the Body chiefly by means of its vitriolic Salt: It is allowed to produce Effects quite contrary in Name,

Name, so as to bind, and yet to cause a Discharge; to promote Women's Courses, and yet to check them, &c. all which is easily understood by knowing its Nature, and the manner of its acting upon the Body, by means chiefly of this styptic or vitriolic Quality: Whether the best Ways of preparing it for inward Use are yet known, is uncertain. Some Ways of preparing it seem rather to spoil it, as those by burning or Reverberation to make a Rust. The softest, cleanest *Iron* seems to be best for medicinal Use: But perhaps some of its native Ores, if properly purified and extracted without much Fire, are better in Physic than the Metal. *Iron* is one of the noblest Remedies in all Medicine, perhaps of more Efficacy in chronic Cases than all the animal and vegetable Matter put together.

By the prudent Use of *Iron* the Motion of the Blood is encreased, and in Consequence hereof, the Circulation is better carried on, and Obstructions removed; but prudent Practitioners will be very cautious of giving *Iron* in a full Habit of Body, without proper Discharges being first made; because, by encreasing the Blood's Motion in such Habits, violent Bleedings, Fevers, Apoplexies, and other very bad Diseases may be produced.

Chærefolium. Chervil. The Leaves of *Chervil* are Promoters of Urine, and good in the Stone. It is said, it dissolves congealed Blood, and procures Sleep. Some say it helps Breathing, and is good in Asthmas. It enters none of our Compositions.

Chamædrys. Germanæ. The Leaves of *Germanæ* are accounted good for the Spleen, Liver, and for promoting Urine; also for other Disorders where cleansing is required. By many it is esteemed for its sweating Quality; and is accordingly prescribed in Compositions when such

Intentions are to be answered. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Chamæpitys. Ground-pine. It is hot and dry, warming and strengthening to the Nerves; helps the Palsy, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Scurvy and Pains of the Limbs. It greatly promotes Urine, opens Obstructions of the Womb, powerfully promotes Women's monthly Courses, and is good against the Gout. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Chamæmelum. Cammomile. The Herb *Cammomile* is not much in use, but the Flowers answer many Purposes. Some say, the Powder of *Cammomile* Flowers, given at due Distances, has the same Effect in curing Agues and Intermitting Fevers as the Jesuit's-bark. No Simple in the Catalogue of Drugs seems to be possessed of a Quality more friendly to the Bowels than *Cammomile* Flowers; and they are with Judgment prescribed in Glysters. Outwardly they are often used in Fomentations. They are in the common Decoction for a Glyster, the common Fomentation, and the green-Oil.

Cheiri. Wall-flower. The Flowers are used, which are esteemed cordial; good to mitigate Pains, to promote Women's Courses, to expel the Afterbirth, and to give Relief in Palsies and Apoplexies. They enter none of our Compositions.

Chelidonium. Celandine. It grows wild in many Places; taken inwardly it is both opening and cleansing; good in Obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and very effectual in the Jaundice and Scurvy. The *Aqua Mirabilis* is the only Shop Medicine in which it has been used; at present it enters not one of our Compositions.

Chermes. Kermes. Is a light-brownish red coloured, shining, membranous Bag, of the Size of a Pea, covered over with a light Down, or an ash-coloured Dust, and filled

with innumerable Eggs or Animalcules, which being squeezed between the Fingers, pour out a dark reddish Liquor, of a sharp bitterish Taste, and not ungrateful Smell: It sticks to the Leaves or tender Branches of a particular kind of Oak, or Cherry-trees: These are wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine Cordial: The Confection, in which it is the principal Ingredient, and to which it gives its Name, is not so good as the clarified Juice alone. Some esteem the *Alkermes* as a very useful Medicine where the Pulse is low, and look upon it as a Composition effectual in bringing out the Measles and Small-pox.

China. There are two kinds of this Root in the Shops, one is brought from the *East-Indies*, the other from the *West*. The Eastern, which is the only sort here intended to be used, is a thick jointed Root of the Reed kind, heavy, woody, full of unequal Knots: Its Bark is of a brown Colour, with somewhat of a reddish Cast: The Inside of the Root is white with a reddish Tinge; it has very little Taste or Smell. That which is fresh, close, solid, heavy, neither worm-eaten nor rotten, and which, upon being chewed, appears to be full of a fat Juice, is to be chosen for medicinal Purposes. Upwards of two hundred Years ago this Root had a very great Character, and a Decoction of it was given with Success for pocky Wounds and Ulcers. However, it soon lost all the Credit and Reputation it so speedily got, and has not been very famous ever since. It is certainly drying, and promotes Perspiration. It is seldom prescribed, and enters not one of our Compositions.

Cicer. The *Cicer* is a kind of Pulse, sown in several of the warm Countries in *Europe*, whence the Seed is brought to us. They promote Urine, and are said to dissolve

the Stone in the Bladder; the Decoction is said to be good in Jaundices, to promote Women's Courses, and to forward Delivery. They enter none of our Compositions.

Cichoreum. Succory. It is of a warm Nature, promotes Urine, opens Obstructions of the Liver, is good for the Jaundice, and cleanses the urinary Passages of slimy Humours: Heretofore it entered some of our Shop Compositions.

Cicuta. Hemlock. This grows wild in many Places: It is generally thought to be poisonous, and is never taken inwardly, unless by accident: It grows very much like Parsly, ~~and~~ and in all Probability, they have been many times used together; for there have been many Instances of Persons, and sometimes whole Families, being suddenly taken ill, so as to occasion Suspicion of Poison, when they had Reason to suspect it in the Parsly. There have not been Instances where it has proved deadly, though many have been caught with it. It first affects Persons with a Giddiness of Head and Dimness of Sight, and afterwards works violently by Vomit and Stool. Fat Broths and oily Liquors are good in such Cases, to defend the Stomach and Bowels against the Fury of this Poison. It is said, the Juice of this Plant is powerful to disperse hard and cold Swellings, being made into a Plaister. It certainly was in one of our Shop Compositions for that Purpose.

Cineres Clavellati. Potash. This is brought in great Quantities from *Russia* and other Countries in the North, where it is prepared from the Wood of green Firs, Pines, Oaks, and others of the like Nature, of which they make large Piles in proper Trenches, and burn them till they are reduced to Ashes. These Ashes are then dissolved in boiling Water, and when the Liquor which contains the Salt is clear, it is poured off,

off, and becomes a Ley; this is immediately put into large Copper Vessels, and is there boiled for the Space of three Days and three Nights, till, at last, a Salt is left, which takes the Name of *Potash*. This Salt, whilst it is hot and dry, is put up in Casks made of dry Wood, that by this means it may be preserved dry; otherwise, if it be exposed to the Air it turns to a Liquor.

Our Chymists dissolve *Potash* in Water, filtre it, and then boil it to Driness; this is sold for Salt of Wormwood, and of Broom. If in the making, the Salt be kept longer on the Fire, it is then sold for Salt of Tartar, and is nothing inferior to the true Salt of Tartar.

Cinnabaris. Cinnabar. The native or natural is used in Medicine, and its History is this:

Native Cinnabar is found in *Quick-silver Mines*; though it has likewise its own Mines, of which those in *Spain* are most famous; it is also found in *Bohemia, Italy, Hungary, and France*. It is a hard, heavy, metalline Substance, beautifully red and stony, that breaks into bright shining Pieces. It seems to be improperly called the *Ore of Quick-silver*; as, besides other Reasons, being much more valuable, and bearing a higher Price than *Quicksilver*; yet affording, according to its Difference, from six or seven, to thirteen or fourteen Ounces of true running *Mercury* in a Pound. The Sulphur remaining behind after this Separation, seems also to differ from the common, and its Nature seems hitherto not sufficiently known.

Vermillion, or the antient *Minium*, is prepared of the *native Cinnabar*, by grinding it up with Spirit of Wine and Urine, and then drying it.

The factitious *Cinnabar* may be seen among the Chymicals. The *native Cinnabar* is used in Medicine, and we are told, is good in nervous

Cases, and many Disorders of the Head, particularly Epilepsies. We see it commonly prescribed for most scorbutic Cases, Foulnesses of the Skin, Leprosies, &c. Though it contains so large a Share of *Mercury* or *Quick-silver*, yet a Scruple may be given twice a Day for some time without salivating, or any Appearance of it. As to its Use outwardly, it is now discontinued, there being no extraordinary Effect found from it.

Cinnamomum. Cinnamon. *Cinnamon* is a light, redish, thin Bark, rolled up in long Quills or Canes; of a fibrous, woody Texture; its Outside is sometimes rough, at other times smooth, of a yellow Colour, inclining to red, not unlike rusty Iron; of a most fragrant, delightful Smell, and a sweet pungent Taste. Those Trees which are most exposed to the Sun, and grow in dry, sandy Soils, yield the best *Cinnamon*, and are soonest ripe enough to be barked; the inner Pellicle or Skin contains, by much, the strongest Part of the Bark. This Tree grows in the Island *Ceylon*; but the Tree that bears the *Cassia*, in *Sumatra, Malabar, Java, and the Philippine Islands*. *Cassia*, is supposed to be possessed entirely of all the Virtues of *Cinnamon*, but in a less Degree. It was known by *Hypocrates*.

Though *Cinnamon* is an excellent Cordial, and highly beneficial in Palpitations of the Heart; yet it has, by being too often used, been found to bring on the same Disorder, in which Case, Acids are the most effectual Means of Relief. Though it is highly proper in some Disorders incident to pregnant Women, yet in these Cases we are prudently cautioned not to be too free in the Use of it, because it powerfully irritates the Womb, to discharge and expel the Child. Of half an Ounce of *Cinnamon* infused in a close-stopped Vessel, in two Pints of boiling Water, is pre-

prepared a highly-grateful Drink, which recommends itself, not only on Account of its Smell and Taste, but also on Account of its Efficacy in Loosenesses and Weaknesses of the Heart and Stomach. We are told, *Cinnamon* has a restorative Quality in Cases where Strength is impaired in Women, during Child-bearing, hard Labour, or after Delivery. It is also good in Disorders of the Womb arising from a cold and mucous Phlegm: It may be added to Purgatives, not only with Intention to make them more palatable, but also to prevent Wind and Gripes. It enters strong and small *Cinnamon* Water, Spirit of Lavender, Steel Wine, Tincture of Opium, Aromatic Tincture, Tincture of *Cinnamon*, Tincture of *Japan* Earth, Stomach Tincture, Syrup of Quinces, Syrup of Squills, Syrup of Buckthorn, Alkermes, compound Powder of Arum Root, compound Powder of Bole, compound Powder of Sena, Aromatic Powder, Powder for Diascordium, cordial Confection, Confectio Paulina, Mithridate, Venice-treacle, and Stomach Plaister.

Citrea malus. The *Citron-Tree*. These, *Oranges* and *Lemons* being so near a kin, what is said under *Oranges* may serve for the other two.

Citrullus. The *Water Melon*. These grow of their own accord in the *hot Climates*, and in some of the *temperate ones*. *Melon* Juice is cooling, pleasant, and refreshing, it promotes Urine, and is laxative. People where they grow are free in their Use, though they are not at all nourishing. The Seeds are one of the greater cold Seeds, and are principally used in Emulsions.

Cochinilla, *Coccinilla*. *Cochineal*. This Drug comes from the *West-Indies*, but whether it be a kind of Worm, or purely the Grain of a Tree, has occasioned many Disputes. *Dampier*, that famous English Tra-

veller, has affirmed, that there is one Sort which is a Worm, and another which is only a Grain; his Description, which is very circumstantial, describes the Worm-sort in the following manner:

Cochineal is an Insect, generated in a kind of Fruit very much resembling the Prickly-Pear; the Shrub which bears the Fruit is very thorny, and seldom grows above five or six Feet high; on the Top of the Fruit grows a red Flower, which, when ripe, turns in upon the Fruit; when this Flower, being dried by the Heat of the Sun, falls off, the Fruit opens to the Breadth of two or three Inches, and appears quite full of small Insects, which have Wings of a surprizing Smallness, and would there die and putrify, if they were not removed. As soon, then, as the Fruit is sufficiently open, the *Indians* spread a large Sheet, and beat down the Insects with Poles.

According to *Dampier*, the Grain *Cochineal* is produced by a Tree, not unlike that from which the Worm kind is procured. The Fruit of this, when ripe, opens and discloses a great Number of small Grains, which the *Indians* gather: This affords near as beautiful a Colour as the other *Cochineal*. After all, it is now universally allowed, that the *Cochineal* used in Medicine, is an Insect. Some reckon them great Promoters of Sweat, and capable of curing all Fevers, however malignant. Others, that they are never more properly applied than when used to die Scarlet, or when they become Part of that beautiful Paint called *Carmine*.

Cocklearia. *Scurvy-grass*. *Scurvy-grass* abounds with fine volatile Parts, and therefore the Herb infused, or the Juice expressed, is more powerful than a Decoction, the volatile Parts flying away in the boiling. This is accounted a specific Remedy against

against the Scurvy, cleansing and purifying the Juices of the Body from the bad Effects of that Distemper, and clearing the Skin from Scabs, Pimples, and foul Eruptions.

Though this is so effectual in an acid Scurvy, where there is a Defect of Heat, and a Coldness and Viscidity of the Juices ; yet it would destroy the Patient in a Scurvy attended with a hot Fever.

Coffee. It grows in the *East Indies*, at *Surinam* in the *West-Indies*, and in *Turkey* ; which last is accounted the best, and most used.

The *Coffee-tree* may justly be called, *The Jessamin of Arabia, with a Bay leaf, and bearing the Seed called Coffee-berries* : And indeed, by considering its Marks, it appears to be no other than a kind of *Jessamin*, both with regard to the Figure of its Flower, the Make of its Fruit, and the Disposition of its Leaves ; and this also is the Judgment of that able Botanic Professor, M. *Commelin* of *Amsterdam*.

The Berry, when ripe, is found as hard as Horn, which gave Occasion to an Opinion, that the People of the Kingdom of *Yemen* in *Arabia Felix*, where it is cultivated, steeped in boiling Water, or baked in a Furnace, all the *Coffee* they sold abroad, to prevent its growing any where else.

Its Original is not well known ; some ascribe it to the Prior of a Monastery, who being informed by a Goat-herd, that his Cattle sometimes browsing on the Tree, would wake and caper all Night, became curious to prove its Virtue : Accordingly, he first tried it on his Monks, to prevent their sleeping at Mattins.

Others, from *Sehehabeddin*, refer the Invention of *Coffee* to the *Persians* ; from whom it was learned in the fifteenth Century by *Gemaleddin*, Musti of *Aden*, a City near the *Red Sea* ; and who, having tried its Viriues himself, and found that it

dissipated the Fumes which oppressed the Head, inspired Joy, opened the Bowels, and prevented Sleep, without being incommoded by it ; recommended it first to his Dervises, with whom he used to spend the Night in Prayer.

Their Example brought *Coffee* into Vogue at *Aden* : The Professors of the Law, for study ; Artizans to work, Travellers to walk in the Night ; in fine, every body at *Aden* drank *Coffee*. Hence it passed to *Mecca*, where, first, the Devotees, then the rest of the People, took it. From *Arabia Felix* it passed to *Cairo*. In 1511. *Khaie Beg* prohibited it, from a Perswasion that it inebriated, and that it inclined to Things forbidden. But Sultan *Causcu* immediately took off the Prohibition, and *Coffee* advanced from *Egypt* to *Syria*, and *Constantinople*.

The Dervises declaimed against it from the *Alcoran*, which declares, that Coal is not of the Number of Things created by God for Food. Accordingly, the *Musti* ordered the *Coffee-houses* to be shut ; but his Successor, declaring *Coffee* not to be Coal, they were opened again.

During the War in *Candia*, the Assemblies of News-mongers making too free with State Affairs, the Grand Vizier *Cuproli*, suppressed the *Coffee-houses* at *Constantinople* ; which Suppression, though still on foot, does not prevent the public Use of the Liquor there.

Thevenot the Traveller, was the first who brought it into *France* ; and a Greek Servant, called *Pasqua*, brought into *England* by Mr. *Edwards*, a *Turky* Merchant, in 1652, to make his *Coffee*, first set up the Profession of *Coffee-man*, and introduced the Drink among us. At this Time there is yearly expended among us in the three Kingdoms, above one hundred Tun of *Coffee-berries*.

Coffee is taken with very different, nay,

may, frequently with directly opposite Intentions; some use it to prevent Sleep, others to promote Digestion, &c. Its more real Virtues, owned by the Physicians, consist in this; that being an excellent Drier, it carries off Fumes and Disorders of the Head arising from too much Moisture, cures Megrims, and absorbs Acrimonies of the Stomach, whence its Use after a Debauch of strong Liquors; and hence also, its Use in promoting Watching, by bracing the Fibres, and rendering them too hard for the Relaxation required in Sleep.

It likewise promotes Circulation, but best with People of a pretty fat Habit; being found hurtful to those who are thin, lean, dry, and of a bilious Disposition; as it dries up the Nerves, and inclines them to Tremblings.

Coffee-berries, by being roasted become a *Calx*, in Virtues not greatly unlike parched Pease, Beans, or Rye; in consequence whereof, it drinks up and destroys sharp Humours abounding in the first Passages, and hence, those other Virtues just related.

Collocynthis. Bitter Apple. The *Coloquintida* of the Shops is a round, light, white, dry, hollow Substance; containing, in the Cavities, Seeds like those of Cucumbers, but rounder, less flat, and harder: The Kernels of these are oily, and of a sweet Taste. This Drug is the Pulp or Inside of a Fruit about the Size of an *Orange*; it is at first of a green Colour, but afterwards turns yellow as it ripens. The Pulp, which is the only Part used in Medicine, is very nauseous, and extremely bitter: It comes to us from *Aleppo*. Attempts have been made to correct the griping Qualities of *Coloquintida*, by hot Oils, particularly by that of Cloves; but neither this, nor vitriolated Tartar, which has been used

for the same Purpose, has answered the Intention.

Collocynth is one of the most violent Purges known in the Shops; it not only occasions most violent Pains and gripes, but sometimes brings away pure Blood, causes Convulsions and other bad Consequences. This Pulp contains such glewy Parts, that being taken in Substance, it sticks either to the Stomach or Guts; nor has any Mixture yet known, been able to prevent it, and moderate its Operation. It is given in no other Form than Pills. It enters the two Pills of its Name, and the purging Extract.

Consolida major. Comfry. It grows very common. This Plant contains an earthy Salt, but no volatile Parts. The Root contains a Jelly, and such slimy Parts, that it appears to be of the Nature of Marsh-mallows, and like that, affects the urinary Passages. It is of use in Loosenesses, and some Bloody Fluxes, because it renders the Blood less fluid, and defends the Guts from the Sharpness of the Humours.

Contrayerva. This Root is an *American* Production, being brought over from *New Spain*. The Leaves of the Plant creeping upon the Ground, appear green and veiny, and resemble the Figure of a Heart; a naked Stem, of the Thickness of a Man's Finger, arising from the Middle of them. The Root is an Inch or two long, about half an Inch thick, full of Knots, hard, and of a reddish Colour. Long, tough, slender Threads shoot out from all Sides of it. The Root is of a pale Colour within, of a somewhat rough Taste, bitterish, with a light and sweetish kind of Acrimony: It has a peculiar kind of aromatic Smell: The thready Part of the Root has very little Smell or Taste, nor can it be easily powdered, therefore the knotty Part is most valuable.

Sir *Francis Drake* first brought this

this Root into *England*, in 1581. We give it with the testaceous Powders, in several sorts of Fevers, and in many other Disorders, where Relief is expected, by raising a Sweat. The Powder now called compound *Contrayerva Powder* is better than all the other testaceous Powders, the *Bezoartic Powder*, and every thing of that Tribe. Of this, from twenty Grains to half a Dram is a Dose, which may be given in Draughts every four Hours: Hereby a moderate, gentle, breathing Sweat is promoted, without increasing the Heat, or producing any ill Symptoms, the too common Effects of Venice-treacle, Mithridate, and other hot Medicines.

Copal. A Gum or Resin. There are two Sorts of *Copal*, one comes from *New Spain*, the other from the *West-India Islands*; the former is esteemed the best: It flows from a large Tree, after you cut the Bark, or take it all off. The Leaves of the Tree are large and green, like the Chestnut; its Fruit is long, and like Cucumbers, of a dark grey without, and having a mealy Substance within. The mighty Floods, common in all Parts of *America*, bring down this Gum from the remote Country, and leave in on the Banks of the Rivers, where it is found. The principal Use of this Gum being only to make Varnish, a more particular Description must be needless.

Corallina. Sea-moss. On Rocks in the Sea, and on the Outside of many sorts of Shells grows a Moss, in many Respects like that on Trees. It is sometimes redish, bluish, or white, but most commonly of an ash Colour; it has a nauseous Smell and saltish Taste: It is given chiefly for the Worms in Children, and for this Purpose is mixed with Rhubarb, or *Æthiops Mineral*, or with both.

Corallium. Coral. It has been suspected by the Naturalists of all Ages for a Sea Plant, but the Mo-

derms have proved it such, and even discovered its Flowers and Seeds. A famous Naturalist having long doubted the vegetative Nature of *Coral*, was at length convinced by the following Experiment: Having steeped some fresh-gathered *Coral* in Sea Water, he perceived, in a short Time, that the Lumps on its Outside began gradually to unfold, and at length opened into white Flowers in the Form of Stars, with eight Points: Upon taking the *Coral* out of the Water, the Flowers immediately closed, and returned into red Lumps as before, which, being closely squeezed yielded a sort of milky Juice; and upon putting the *Coral* again into Water the Lumps opened and flowered afresh; and this was continued six or eight Days, when the Buds or Lumps ceased to blow any more: In ten or twelve Days they fell from the *Coral* and sunk to the Bottom in Form of little yellow Balls. Accordingly, it is held, that when this falls upon a proper Place, a new *Coral* arises therefrom. Now all the Experiments upon *Coral* shews it resembles other Sea Plants, having a volatile and urinous Salt, and a thick, blackish, stinking Oil. There are *Corals* of divers Colours, as green, yellow, carnation, ash-coloured, white, and red; but the last only are used in Medicine.

Coral is chiefly used in Powder, it is so extreme hard, that very little must be levigated at a time. There is no other useful Preparation of it. Prepared *Coral* is of a binding, cooling, drying Nature; it is given inwardly in Loosenesses, but is never more successfully prescribed than for young Children; for it is excellent to blunt that acid or sour Phlegm so frequently found in their Stomachs; besides, it is good against convulsive Fits, to which they are liable.

Coriandrum. Coriander. This Plant will grow in any Soil; the Seeds

Seeds only are in use: They are of a pleasant agreeable Smell, strengthen the Stomach, suppress Vapours, expel Wind, are a good Corrector of many purging Medicines. Though they seem to contain volatile Parts, yet there is no Oil prepared from them; they are used in Decoction or Powder; they enter the compound Lime-water, and the Lenitive Electuary.

Cornus. The *Cornel-tree*. The Fruit is the Part used, which is cooling, drying, and binding; it strengthens the Stomach, moderates Fluxes, is good in Loosenesses, and effectual in Fevers. It enters none of our Compositions.

Cornu Cervi. *Harts-horn*. From this solid Substance we have many Preparations, as Salt, Spirit, Oil, and others; which may be seen in their Place. The Shavings of *Harts-horn* make a very good and useful Jelly.

The Part of the Stag most celebrated in Medicine is the *Horns*; which, when crude, are said to resist Putrefaction, correct Malignity, and to preserve the Texture of the Blood. Hence it is used in the Small-pox, Measles, and malignant, and putrid Fevers.

Cortex Peruvianus. *Jesuits-bark*. This celebrated Drug I find described with great Exactness; it is a very dry Bark, two or three Lines thick, rough on the Outside, of a brown Colour, sometimes almost covered with a whitish Moss: Its Inside is smooth, of a reddish or rusty Iron Colour; of a very bitter Taste, somewhat rough, accompanied with an aromatic Flavour, which is not disagreeable: Sometimes it is brought over in thick Pieces, three, four, or more Inches long; this is taken from the Trunk of the Tree. There is another sort, which is not so thick as this, and rolled up in small Quills, with several Clefs or Cracks across; covered with Moss, of a Cinnamon

Colour on the Inside: This is taken from the small Branches. There is another sort, which is in lesser Pieces than this, of a yellowish Colour on the Inside, and whitish on the Outside; this is said to be taken from the Root, and is esteemed by the *Spaniards* in *America* as preferable to the other sorts. The best sort of Bark is of a reddish-yellow Colour, resembling that of Cinnamon, but it has somewhat of a duskier Cast: It should be chosen fresh, of an aromatic, not disagreeable bitter Taste, and which easily breaks, and then appears full of shining resinous Particles. It comes from a certain Tree growing in the *West-Indies*, and is by the *Spaniards* there, called *Fever-tree*, on account of the surprizing Effects it had in curing that Distemper. It is generally allowed to grow no where but in *Peru*, and only in one Province thereof; particularly it grows in great Plenty on the Mountains near the City *Loxa*; though it is also said to be found in *Potosi*, and that this is accounted the best. The Tree grows to about the Height of our Cherry-trees, and bears a Leaf like common Trefoil, excepting only that it is indented. Its Flower is long and reddish, and produces a kind of Pod, containing the Seed, which is flat like an Almond; its Bark, whilst it yet remains covered, appears polished, of a whitish yellow without, and of a dusky white within. Cardinal *de Lugo* first brought it into *France*, in the Year 1650; upon which, it was then called by his Name, but afterwards by the Name of *Jesuits powder*, because they had the distributing thereof; the Cardinal, who was of their Order, having left them a large Quantity. Its Use was now neglected till the Year 1706, when Dr. *Talbot* again brought it upon the Stage in *France*, and established its Reputation by the numerous Cures he performed with it.

These

These Cures appeared so extraordinary to the King of France, the Great Lewis, that, by a royal Reward, he procured the Doctor to publish his Secret.

This is the most famous, the most celebrated, and most useful Drug that is yet known; not Chymistry itself can procure a Preparation of such renown: For this, after a hundred Years Experience, has not lost any of its Credit, nor sunk in its Reputation: It is known by every Body, and its Virtues are such, that most People, at one Time or other, have Occasion for its Assistance. After all the Preparations made from this famous Drug, the same Conclusions may be made at last, which were at first, by some distinguishing Capacities, that the simple Powder is best; and that in Agues and Intermitting Fevers, there is no Way so certain, as by giving it in Substance. A Dram may be given every three or four Hours between the Fits, till about six Drams are given; and the Fit having once or twice disappeared, it may then be given in a Decoction, that is by boiling. This is also given in a Remission or an Abatement of the Fever, though there be no very plain and visible Intermission: But in these Cases, to know the Time rightly, as also to distinguish regularly between Inflammatory and Malignant Fevers, and those less dangerous, requires the Skill of an experienced Physician.

Bark is a most famous and excellent Bitter, and may, in Conjunction with other Bitters, be given to strengthen and promote Digestion; also in great Sweatings, and other Disorders from Weakness, Relief cannot be more effectually obtained from any Medicine, than from this Drug.

In rheumatic Cases, I know there are some very free in giving this Powder; but I would advise such,

not to be too forward with it: We have great Reason to think, in some Fevers, this has been fatally given; owing, as far as we can judge, to its styptic and binding Quality; and we have Reason to think, we have no Rheumatisms where the Blood does not want thinning and dividing; which is not like to be done effectually by the *Bark*.

There is one more Remark to be made upon this noble Febrifuge, and that is, that it is of singular Service, not only in stopping the Progress, but also in perfecting the Cure of begun Gangrenes and Mortifications.

Costus Orientalis. Eastern Costus. *Costus* is a long, thick Root, brought from the *East-Indies*, of the Colour of Box, with a thick, pale-coloured Bark; of a warm, bitterish, aromatic Taste, and fragrant Smell, somewhat resembling that of Violets or Florentine Orrice: It should be chosen fresh, compact, well scented, bitterish, and not rotten.

It is reckoned hot and dry, and comforting to the Head and Stomach: It opens Obstructions, and helps Women's Courses. Some say, it is of Service in the Cholic, Dropsy, and Palsy. It is an Ingredient in the *Confectio Paulina*, in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Cotula. May-weed. This, by some, is called stinking Cammomile: It has a disagreeable Smell, and contains a very stinking Oil. It is recommended to assuage the Pain of the Piles; others say, it is good against Vapours, and hysteric Fits. It enters none of our Compositions.

Crassula. Orpine. This Herb is accounted binding. It is said to be of use in violent Loosenesses, and to cure Ruptures. It enters no Shop Compositions.

Creta. Chalk. This is the simplest and driest of all Earths, as having no discernible Fatness at all, and appears to be dense and brittle, readily stains the

the Fingers, and sticks to the Tongue without any Astringency. Different kinds of Earth come under the Denomination of *Chalk*; among which, those used in Physick are the *white Chalk* and *red Oker*. The best *white Chalk*, called *Terra Cretica*, was formerly brought from the Island of *Crete*; but is now found in many other Countries. It drinks up and ferments with Acids, and is therefore successfully used in Acidities of the first Passages, and particularly in the Heartburn. It softens the Acrimony of the Fluids, and checks the violent Motion of the Gall, and consequently proves of service in some kinds of Fluxes.

Crithmum. Samphire. It grows by the Sea-side on Rocks and barren Places; it is well known in the Kitchen. In Medicine it is said to strengthen the Stomach, help the Appetite, promote Urine, open Obstructions; and to be good in the Jaundice.

Crocus. Saffron. There are three sorts of *Saffron* to be found in the Shops; two are brought from abroad, the other is the Produce of our *own Country*: The latter is vastly preferable to the two former, and is the Sort which should be alone made use of in Medicine. This, when in Perfection, is of a fiery red Colour, and yeilds a very deep yellow Tincture: It should be chosen fresh, not above a Year old, in close compact Cakes, neither dry nor yet very moist, of the same Colour within as without, and of a strong acrid Smell. The *English* may be distinguished from the foreign Sorts, by its Blades being broader than those are. *Saffron* imparts all its Colour both to rectified Spirits and common Water: A Tincture made with the latter will not keep, but grow sour, and lose its Colour; extracted with the former, it will keep in Perfection many Years. This Drug loses greatly of

its medicinal Virtues, by being exposed to the Air, or by being much dried, though with the utmost Caution.

Saffron is a valuable Drug, highly efficacious in Coughs, Difficulties of breathing, Phthysics and Asthmas; in Jaundices and all Obstructions in the Bowels it is excellent. It is truly said, *Saffron* conveys Medicine to the Heart, cures its Palpitation, prevents Melancholy and Uneasiness, revives the Brain, renders the Mind chearful, and generates Boldness. Again, it is called a true and genuine Rouser of the animal Spirits, being possessed of aromatic and warming Qualities, and is therefore a great Strengthenner. *Saffron* is highly beneficial in provoking Women's Courses, eases difficult Labours, and forwards the Afterbirth.

Saffron is better adapted to cold and phlegmatic Constitutions, than those which are hot and bilious. It may be given from ten Grains to thirty, but it is seldom given above ten Grains for a Dose. *Saffron* is the most useful and valuable Drug of *English Growth*. It enters Aloes Wine, Saffron Wine, two Tinctures of Rhubarb, Elixir of Aloes, Syrup of Saffron, Rufus's Pill, Storax Pill, cordial Confection, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Cubebæ. Cubebs. These are a dry, round Fruit or Grain, like Pepper, sometimes a little bigger, furnished with a long, slender Stalk; the Bark is of a dark Ash-colour, wrinkled, sometimes smooth; it contains, under a tender Shell, a roundish Seed, which is outwardly of a blackish, inwardly of a whitish Colour. *Cubebs* have a hot, aromatic Taste, which, however, falls short of Pepper. There are two kinds of *Cubebs* brought from the *East Indies*; one is gathered before, the other as soon as fully ripe: Those of the former kind are bright, wrinkled, and have their

their Kernels much shrunk; the others are smooth, full, and heavy. *Cubebs* should be chosen large, fresh, and heavy.

Cubebs are both heating and drying, they strengthen the Stomach, expel Wind, are particularly useful in Disorders of the Head, and strengthen the Memory.

Cucumis. Cucumber. Hereby is meant Garden *Cucumber*. These are apt to dispose the Blood to Fermentations; containing a cooling, and viscid Juice, not at all nourishing. There is Reason to believe, that by the immoderate Use of *Cucumbers*, the Body being at that Time over hot, Scurvies and other bad Disorders have ensued, which, neither Time, nor Medicine could ever afterwards totally overcome; yet pickled *Cucumbers* are not injurious. The Seeds are one of the four greater cold Seeds, and of course are cooling, promoters of Urine, and useful in Emulsions.

Cucurbita. Gourd. This is one of the four greater cold Seeds, and is much of the Nature of the former: Like them, they are only used in Emulsions: They allay Thirst, promote Urine, and are cooling.

Cuminum. Cummin. The Seed is the only Part in use. These grow in *Sicily*, and many other Islands in the *Mediterranean*. Their Virtues lie in an oily Part, but this Oil is seldom made. *Cummin Seeds* are very warming; they expel Wind from the Stomach and Bowels, and for this Purpose they are given in Glysters as well as in Powder, and other Forms. Outwardly applied, they are accounted very effectual in removing Pains from the Breast, Side, Bowels, or any other Parts. They are an Ingredient in the opening Honey, the Plaister of *Cummin*, and the Pultice of *Cummin*. The Seed is one of the four greater hot Seeds.

Cupressus. The Cypress-tree. These are cultivated in Gardens: The Tops and Nuts are heating, drying, and very binding; and for this Reason they are recommended in Spitings of Blood, in Loosenesses, and a Weakness in making Water. They were an Ingredient in the Rupture Plaister.

Cuprum. Copper. It is sometimes found native and pure, in the Form of Twigs, Rods, Branches, Balls, or Grains, but generally mixed in Glebes or Ores. Some Ores are yellow, others violet, purple, green, blue, blackish, bright, gold-coloured, &c. It is generally accompanied with the Ores of Silver, Iron, or Lead, and commonly contains a large Quantity of combustible, common Sulphur. *Copper Ore* is also found in Dust or Powder, and sometimes procured from the Water of certain Springs containing Vitriol.

How separated from the Ore.

The Ore is treated according to the Substances wherewith it is mixed. If it abounds with Silver, it is first gently roasted, till a great deal of the Sulphur goes off in Smoke. At *Goslaar* in *Germany*, they first break the Ore in pretty large Lumps, then burn it in an open Wood or Charcoal-Fire, after which they beat it small, and roast it again twice; and thus make it fit for the first Furnace, where it is melted into a stony, red Matter, called *Copper-stone*; which being again roasted and melted becomes *Black Copper*: This they roast again to free it from its Sulphur: And now it is in a State to be treated for its Silver; which is to be obtained by putting four Parts of Lead to one of *Black Copper*, then melting it and casting it into Moulds. Thus, by repeated Meltings and Separations, the *Copper* is made *malleable*, or capable of taking any Form.

Its medicinal Virtues.

It is of Importance to a Physician to be well acquainted with the Nature and Properties of *Copper*, as it furnishes a great Variety of Remedies: It may be said, that what *Paracelsus* and *Helmont* have advanced of a universal Remedy, holds good of *Copper*. Thus *Butler's* famous Stone, if there be any Truth in the Account, was a Preparation of this Metal: The celebrated Remedy of *Van Helmont* was a Sulphur of Vitriol, fixed by a long Calcination, and Cohobation. Mr. *Boyle's Ens Veneris*, is a *Vitriol of Copper* made with *Sal Ammoniac*. *Copper* has been swallowed crude without Harm, and returned without dissolving in the Body; but its Preparations given inwardly prove so violent and hazardous, that few chuse to employ them where safer Medicines may answer the End: They are most of them Vomits, and disorder the Body too much, so as to approach the Nature of Poisons rather than that of Remedies.

Curcuma. Turmeric. *Turmeric* is a long, slender, knotty Root, outwardly of a Saffron Colour; of a warm, bitterish Taste, and not ungrateful Smell: There are two kinds of it, the long and the round; the former is that of the Shops. That which is firm, and of a lively yellow Colour, in breaking is best. The *Dutch* brought this Root from *Batavia*, and planted it at home: The Leaf resembles white Hellebore Leaves: The Flowers are of a purple Colour: The Root only is of use. *Turmeric* easily communicates its Virtues to boiling Water, for they are contained in a Salt. It provokes Women's monthly Courses, eases Delivery, and opens Obstructions of the Bowels: It promotes Urine, and expels the Stone. It is particularly famous in the Jaundice, and of use

in the Dropsy. It is greatly used among Cattle.

Cydonia. The Quince-tree. The Fruit and Seeds are used; the former is very grateful to the Stomach, is cooling, binding, and drying; is useful in Loosenesses, Vomiting, Hiccups, and Weakness of the Stomach. The *Seeds* steeped or boiled in Water afford a Mucilage or Jelly, exceeding beneficial in Sore-throats, Quinsies, Hoarseness, and Colds; with the Juice, red Wine, and some Spices, is made the Syrup of *Quinces*.

Cynoglossum. Hounds-tongue. The Root and Leaves are used. They are recommended in Fluxes of Blood, and for the Running of the Reins; some say, they are serviceable to Wounds and Ulcers. They enter none of our Compositions.

Cynosbatus. The Dog-rose. These grow common in Hedges. The Leaves are said to be more binding than those of the red Garden Rose; and by some are recommended for the Whites in Women. From these we have the *Hips* to make a Conserve.

Cyperus longus. Long Cyperus. The Root is said to be good for the Stomach and Womb: some recommend it for promoting Urine, and Women's Courses; also against sour Belchings. It is said, the Root has a pleasant spicy Flavour, and makes the Breath sweet.

Dactylifera Palma. The Date-tree. The Fruit is the Part used. It is of the Shape of an Acorn, but bigger, and contains, under a thin yellow Skin, a Pulp of a sweetish, slimy Taste, and under this a long, hard Kernel, with a Furrow running its whole Length. Such *Dates* are to be chosen as are large, yellow, have few Wrinkles, are plump, fleshy, of a whitish Colour towards the Kernel, and of a winey Taste.

Dates, when full ripe, are highly sweet, and somewhat binding; for which

which reason they are used in Hoarsenesses, Coughs, Colds, Pleurifies, and Difficulties of breathing. Some say, a Decoction of *Dates* is good to bring out the Small-pox.

Daucus Creticus. *Daucus* of *Crete*. The Seeds are in use. This Plant is distinguished by the Name of the small *Fennel-leaved Carrot of Crete*. They are said to expel the Gravel, promote Urine, help Women's Courses, and do good in hysterical Complaints. They are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Dens Leonis. *Dandelion*. It grows almost every where. It is said to be opening and good for the Liver: It is also recommended in Pleurifies, and other Obstructions from fizy Blood; also for the Phthific, Consumptions, and Scurvy.

Diſtamnus Creticus. *Littany of Crete*. This Plant is a kind of Origany; said to grow plentifully in the Island of *Crete*; the Leaves, which are the only Part of this Plant in use with us, come from *Italy*. The best Sort are well covered over with a thick, white Down, sometimes intermixed with purplish Flowers; they somewhat resemble Lemon-Thyme in Smell and Taste, but have more of an aromatic Flavour, as well as a greater degree of Pungency.

These Leaves are said to be cordial, to promote Urine, to excite Sweat, and to do good in Disorders of the Head and Womb: They are an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Myrrh, in the Powder for Diascordium, in Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Digitalis. *Fox-glove*. This Plant is said to excite Vomiting, to be good for Wounds, and to agree in Virtues with Pilewort. We are farther told, that a Decoction of it will work both upwards and downwards.

Doronicum Romanum. *Leopardsbane*. The Root is the only Part used. It is produced in the Gardens

of the Curious. It is said to be heating, drying, and sweating. It enters none of our Compositions.

Dracontium, Dracunculus. *Dragons*. This is called *Dragons*, because its Stem is speckled like our *Hedge-snake*. It was some time ago an Ingredient in our Plague-water, and is still retained in many Family-Receipts. It is looked upon as cordial, a Resister of Poisons, and a Promoter of Sweat.

Dulcamara. *Bitter-sweet*. It grows in watry Places. The Root is used, and is said to promote Urine, and be good in the Dropsy.

Ebulus. *Dwarf Elder*. It grows common. The Leaves are bitter, and the Fruit more so. The inner Bark is esteemed in the Jaundice; and is likewise reckoned a great Purger of watry Humours; on this Account it is recommended in Dropsies; it is also a Promoter of Urine. The Berries of this, as well as of *common Elder* dye the Hair.

Elaterium, Cucumis Sylvestris, Aspinus. *Wild Cucumber*. This Plant, we are told, grows commonly by the Sides of Paths in *Italy* and *Sicily*. The Leaf is something like the Melon Leaf; the Fruit is not so long as our *common Cucumber*, but softer, especially on the Inside; hence is made that remarkable Preparation *Elaterium*; a Medicine in Strength exceeding any Drug yet known, and not to be equalled by any Thing which is not a chymical Preparation. *Elaterium* is nothing but the Settlings of the Juice, hardened by the Heat of the Sun or Fire: It is most surprisingly strong, five or six Grains being a large Dose; it is called a Purger of Water, and is recommended in Dropsies; but even here, where the strongest Medicines are given, few or none will venture to give *Elaterium*, so violent and excessive is its Operation.

Elatines. *Fluellin*. This Plant grows

grows wild in many Places in the Fields. It is found to contain a Salt, which it will surrender to boiling Water: It is of an oily Smell, bitter Taste, and is accounted a Strengthner: It is reckoned a Cleanser of Wounds and Ulcers: With its Juice and Honey is made Honey of *Fluellin*.

Eleutherium. Indian Bark. It bears a near Resemblance to the *Peruvian Bark*, though of a somewhat paler brown, less compact, more brittle, and of a bitter and somewhat rough Taste. This *Febrifuge* (as it is called) has this particular Advantage over the *Peruvian Bark*, that it acts in a smaller Dose, and does not require so long a Continuation.

Enula Campana. Elicampane. This grows and thrives with little Cultivation. The Root of it is warm and opening, and particularly famous for cleansing the Lungs from Obstructions. It contains such a Jelly as renders it serviceable in Wastring, and even in confirmed Consumptions: For it gives fresh Substance to the Body, and in some measure makes amends for the daily Waste. In Coughs, Phthysics, and Asthmas it is excellent, for it greatly promotes the Discharge of Phlegm, and fizy Matter. By promoting Urine, it carries off tartarous Obstructions; by its Warmth, it encreases Perspiration, and purifies the Blood. This Root may be reduced into any Form; but an Electuary made with its Conserve or Powder seems to be the best; sometimes it is made into a Syrup, and it has been outwardly made use of in Ointment for Breakings out.

Erigerum. Groundsel. This grows very common in barren and dry Places. Its Decoction will vomit, and is used for this Purpose by country People, though it is not prescribed in the Shops. Some say this Herb is good in the Jaundice, in Rheumatisms, and Sciatic Pains; outwardly it is recommended in Inflammations.

Eruca. Rocket. The Seeds are in use. They are hot, and somewhat resemble Mustard. They are recommended in Disorders arising from Moisture and Phlegm. Some say, they provoke to Venery.

Eryngium. Eryngo. This grows in sandy Places and near the Sea Shore. The Root is in use. It promotes Urine, and is good for the Liver; it opens Obstructions peculiar to Women, assists the Gall and Spleen, and consequently is effectual in the Jaundice and Cholic. It is best used in Decoction or Infusion; and in these Forms is commonly given with Liquorice and Maiden-hair.

Erysimum. Hedge-mustard. It grows common near the Sides of Hedges. The Seeds and Plant are both used: They are opening, heating, and drying; they open Obstructions of the Lungs, discharge tough Phlegm, and prevail in Coughs and Colds. It is sometimes prescribed in Asthmas and old habitual Coughs.

Esula major & minor. Greater and smaller Spurge. The Roots are used. The Juice of these Plants applied to the Skin will eat it into an Eschar, for which Cause it is used sometimes to consume Warts: Inwardly it is too violent to be trusted in any Form.

Eupatorium Cannabinum. Hemp Agrimony. It grows in moist Places. The Plant is used: It is commended for its Efficacy in Disorders of the Liver and Spleen, and is prescribed in Dropsies and ill Habits of Body. Some say, it takes away Swellings and Inflammations in the Testicles, and that it is frequently prescribed to disperse and dissolve hard Swellings in any other Part.

Euphorbium. Gum Euphorbium. This is a resinous, hardened Juice, which sweats from a tall Shrub, that grows in the remotest Part of *Africa*. It is brought to us in Drops of an irregular Form, some of which, upon being

being broken, are found to contain little Thorns, small Twigs, Flowers, and other vegetable Matters; others are hollow, without containing any thing in their Cavity. The Tears in general are of a pale yellow Colour outwardly, but of a somewhat lighter Colour within; they break between the Fingers easily. The best Sort of *Euphorbium* has a sharp biting Taste, upon being slightly applied to the Tongue; and upon being held some time in the Mouth, proves most violently hot, inflaming, and, as it were, burning the Part. This Drug is extremely dangerous, even to Powder, much less is it fit for any inward Use. Outwardly it has been applied in Plaisters to the Feet.

Euphrasia. Eyebright. It is reckoned a great Dryer, and good for the Head. Its Juice used outwardly is thought good to take away Specks, Films, and Mists in the Eyes: Some recommend the smoaking of it with Tobacco.

Faba. Beans. These are well known. The Flowers, Beans, and Shells, are used; but very seldom in Medicine. They are accounted cooling and drying, and are said to be good in Loosenesses. Bean-shell-water is recommended as a Beautifier of the Skin, and often used to cure the Gripes in Children.

Ficus. The Fig-tree. Figs or Lent Figs, grow common in Gardens in hot Climates: They are good for the Lungs, effectual in Coughs, promote Urine, and expel Gravel from the Kidneys and Bladder: In Decoctions they help Asthmas, and Difficulties of breathing: Outwardly, they are ripening, softening, and drawing: Are effectual in pestilential Buboes, and many sorts of Swellings, particularly Impostumations in the Gums and Ears. They enter the pectoral Decoction, the ripening Pul-tice, and Lenitive Electuary.

Filipendula. Dropwort. The Root

and Herb are both used; the latter promotes Urine, and is principally used when a tartarous Matter choaks the Lungs, and affects the Kidneys and other Parts. In windy Cholics, and for the Whites in Women, it is recommended; also in Epilepsies and Convulsions. An Infusion of the Leaves is said to be good in the Jaundice. It enters none of our Compositions.

Filix Florida. Flowering Fern. It grows in moist Places. The Root is the only Part used in Medicine. It is recommended as a Strengthner, and is in esteem for stopping the Whites in Women, and strengthening the Womb. Some advise it to beautify the Face and Hands, and reckon it good to get off Freckles, and to smooth and soften the Skin. Others reckon it very powerful in dispersing bruised Blood, and taking away the Blackness that arises therefrom.

Filix mas & fœmina. Male and female Fern. They grow common on Heaths and in barren Places. Their Roots only are used. They are reckoned good to open Obstructions of the Bowels, Spleen, and Womb. Some recommend the distilled Water against the flat kind of Worms. These possess the same Virtues as the *flowering Fern*.

Fœniculum dulce & vulgare. Sweet and common Fennel. The Leaves, Root, and Seeds are used. The Root is one of the five opening Roots; the Seeds are one of the carminative Seeds; the latter strengthen the Stomach, cure Nauseas, and Loathings of Food, and are good in windy Disorders: Mixed with Medicines for the Breast, they help Coughs, Colds, and give Relief in Asthmas: They promote Women's monthly Discharges, and assist the Womb, opening Obstructions of the Gall, Liver, and Spleen. They are often used in Glysters, and frequently boiled in

in Children's Food, to prevent the Wind. *Sweet Fennel Seeds* are an Ingredient in the compound Juniper-water, the common Decoction for a Glyster, the Oxymel of Garlick, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Fœnum Græcum. Fenugreek. This grows in many Places in *England* and abroad. The Seeds only are used: These, when boiled, afford a great Quantity of Slime or Jelly, perhaps more than any other Seeds. They are softening and ripening; and are made into Ointments, used Pultice-way, in Fomentations, and sometimes in Glysters. In Fomentation or Pultice, they ease many kind of Swellings; they are effectual against internal and external Inflammations. The Decoction of these, with Marsh-mallow-roots make an excellent Fomentation in Obstructions of the Womb: Used in Glysters, they afford great Relief in inward Piles: As they soften, relax, and heal, they become useful in many Applications, both Plaisters and Ointments. They are an Ingredient in the Oil of Mucilage.

Fragaria. Strawberry. *Strawberry-leaves* promote Urine, are used in the Jaundice, and are sometimes put into Pultices: They are commonly used for the Rickets in Children. Some say, they are good for the Spleen, and effectual in the Stone. The ripe Fruit is cooling and nourishing, and proper in Burning Fevers, even where there is a Degree of Inflammation. Some recommend the ripe Fruit to be eaten in a Running of the Reins.

Fraxinella. Bastard Dittany. The Bark of the Root of this Plant has been accounted cordial, a Promoter of Sweat, good for the Head and Womb, and a Destroyer of Worms. Some prescribe it, even in malignant Disorders, in Epilepsies and other Diseases of the Head. It enters none of our Compositions.

Fraxinus. The Ash-tree. *Ashen-keys* are accounted good in the Pleurisy, Jaundice, and Stone: They promote Urine, cause Sweat, and are said to be good in Fevers. Some recommend them for the Liver; others say, the Wood contains the same Virtues as the *Lignum Vitæ*, and prescribe it in Pocky Disorders. It enters none of our Compositions.

Fuligo. Soot. In the burning of a combustible Matter, the Smoke rising on high, and sticking on the Sides of the Chimney, penetrates the same, with an oily black Substance, which gathers on the Surface in the Form of a *black Fleece* or *Wool*, very light, and easily swept off, called *Soot*. It is itself a volatile Coal, but of a greasy kind, and when dry very inflammable: It is extremely bitter like other burnt Oils; fat, by reason of the Abundance of burnt Oil in it; and black, like all Coals, on account of the burnt Oil spread through it: This Oil may, by Distillation, be separated from it, as may likewise a very volatile Salt. The Salt is used with the same Success as that of Animals: It is good in Palsies, nervous Disorders, Weaknesses, and Numbnesses. It is prescribed in such Disorders as arise from Cold. From *Soot* is made a Tincture, Spirit, Oil, and Salt.

Fumaria. Fumitory. It grows common. This Plant has by some been accounted a Corrector of Cholera and hot Humours; good in the Jaundice, and Disorders of the Spleen and Liver: It is said to bind and strengthen the Bowels, and to purify the Blood. Some recommend it in the Scurvy, and in hypocondriacal Disorders. It enters not one of our Compositions.

Galanga minor. Lesser Galangal. It is a knotty, jointed Root, brought from *China*, cut in short Pieces, scarce an Inch long, and not half so thick; of a brownish-red Coat; pale red

red Colour within, having several circular Rings on the Outside; of a hot, bitterish, spicy, biting Taste, like Pepper, and a sweet aromatic Smell.

Galangal will yield its Virtues by Infusion in Wine, and therefore is joined with Bitters, in such Compositions for the Stomach as are designed to help the Appetite, promote Digestion, and expel Wind. It provokes Urine, helps Women's monthly Courses, and greatly comforts and relieves the Head.

Galbanum. *Galbanum* is a hardened Juice, which either sweats naturally from a kind of *Ferula*, or oozes from Wounds made in the Plant for this Purpose. It is a somewhat clear, soft, gluy Substance, between a Resin and a Gum; but partaking much more of the Nature of the latter than of the former; of a strong, and, to some, unpleasant Smell, and a bitterish warm Taste. It should be chosen free from the Impurities of Sand, Earth, Seeds, or Sticks. *Galbanum*, taken inwardly, promotes Sweat, provokes Women's monthly Discharges, and is good in Hysterical Fits: Drank with Wine and Myrrh, it is said to resist Poison, and expel the dead Child: Outwardly, it is heating, drawing, and dispersing: Applied to the Side, it eases Pains there: When applied, by way of Plaster, to the Navel, it has the Reputation of curing Hysterical Fits: Applied to Swellings, it softens, digests, and brings them to Ripeness: It is an Ingredient in the Powder for *Diafcoridium*, the Gum Pill, *Mithridate*, *Venice-treacle*, *Confectio Paulina*, and the ripening Pultice.

Gallæ. *Galls*. These are rough and binding: Their Use in trying the Steel Waters is well known to all. They are a necessary Ingredient in Writing-Ink: They are accounted effectual in stopping Bleedings from the Nose: Heretofore they were an Ingredient in the Rupture Plaster.

Gallium. *Ladies Bed straw*. It grows in dry Places. This Herb used whole, or in Powder, is said to stop Bleedings of the Nose, also other Fluxes of Blood: It is remarked, that the Decoction hereof is good in the Gout; and a Bath of it is said to remove Weariness. It enters not one of our Compositions.

Gambogia. *Gamboge*. The Drug *Gamboge* is the Gum that flows from the Trunk of a thorny Shrub, which is very extraordinary, being all Branch, and bearing, as it is thought, neither Leaves, Flowers, nor Fruit. The Shrub grows in the Kingdom of *Siam*, in *Cochinchina* and some other Provinces of *China*, and *America*; where the Juice, when collected, grows thick, and turns yellow by being exposed to the Air. The *Chinese*, and Inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, when once it gets the Consistence of Paste, make it into large Rolls. The best is that which is dry, of a high yellow or Orange-Colour, free from Sand or Gravel, and unmixed with any red transparent Gum, having no Smell, and but little Taste.

Gamboge is a powerful Purger of Water, and therefore good in Dropsies, and such watry Habits as have a Tendency thereto: It is a fit Purge only for grown Persons, and those of strong Constitutions; and to such twenty Grains is an outside Dose. Several Attempts have been made on this Drug to correct its griping Quality; but after many Endeavours of this kind, we are left no wiser than before; there being yet found no better way to give it than in Substance. We are told, that though this Gum is so very purgative, yet the Fruit of the Tree, to which it belongs, is perfectly harmless, and is eaten in the Country like Oranges.

Genista. *Broom*. It grows on poor and heathy Ground. The whole Plant is used, being a powerful expeller of watry, and serous Humours

Humours, both by Vomit and Stool: it is effectual in Dropsies; the Sciatica, and Gout; and provokes Urine: It is famous for breaking the Stone in the Kidneys, whether used in Diet-drinks, or in the Infusion with Wine. Yet it enters not one of our Compositions.

Gentiana. *Gentian.* The Root is used, which is large, thick, and woody, pretty much divided, of a yellowish brown Colour, and very bitter Taste: The small Fibres are most yellow, very pliable, and the best Part of the Root.

Gentian was known by *Hippocrates*: The Virtues of it consist in a Salt, which it will surrender to boiling Water; or, by an Infusion in Wine. It excites an Appetite, and wonderfully warms and comforts the Stomach, enabling it the better to digest what it receives. Heretofore it was frequently ordered in Distillations, but very imprudently. It makes a good Extract, and is sometimes an Ingredient in Fomentations: The small Roots are put into Wounds to enlarge their Mouths. It enters the Simple Bitter Infusion, the Purg-ing Bitter Infusion, the Bitter Wine, Bitter Tincture, Powder for *Diascordium*, *Venice-treacle*, and *Mithridate*.

Gin-seng, or *Gin-sem*, or *Gin-zeng*. It is a very extraordinary and wonderful Plant, hitherto only found in *Tartary*.

The *Gin-seng* is one of the principal Curiosities of the *Chinese* and *Tartars*: Their most eminent Physicians have wrote many a Volume of its Virtues.

It is known among them by divers other Names, as *The only Spirituous*, *The pure Spirit of the Earth*, *The Plant that gives Immortality*, &c. It makes, in effect, the whole *Materia Medica*, for the People of Condition, being too precious for the Populace.

Though all the Writers of the *Chinese* Affairs, make mention of the

Gin-seng, yet we knew but very little of this Plant before *F. Jartoux*, a Jesuit, and Missionary in *China*; who being employed by Order of the Emperor, in making a Map of *Tartary*, in the Year 1709, had an Opportunity of seeing it growing in a Village, about four Leagues from the Kingdom of *Corea*, inhabited by *Tartars*, called *Calca Tatze*. The Father describes it thus:

The *Gin-seng*, has a white Root, somewhat knotty, about thrice the Thickness of the Stem, and which goes tapering to the End: At a few Inches from the Head, it frequently parts into two Branches, which gives it some Resemblance of a Man, whose Thighs the Branches represent: And hence it takes the Name *Gin-seng*.

From the Root rises a perfectly smooth and tolerably round Stem; its Colour is a pretty deep red, except toward the Foot, where, by the Neighbourhood of the Earth, it is turned somewhat whiter. At the Top of the Stem is a sort of Joint, or Knot, formed by the shooting out of four Branches, which spread as from a Center; the under Side of each Branch is green, mixed with white; and the upper Part, much like the Stalk, of a deep red: The two Colours gradually decrease, and at length, unite on the Sides. Each Branch has five Leaves; and it is observable, that the Branches divide equally from each other, both in respect of themselves, and of the Horizon; and, with the Leaves, make a circular Figure, nearly parallel to the Surface of the Ground.

The Fibres of the Leaves are very distinguishable, and on the upper Side are beset with small whitish Hairs: The Membrane or Pellicle between the Fibres, rises a little in the Middle, above the Level of the Fibres.

The Colour of the Leaf is a dark green above, and a shining whitish green underneath, and all the Leaves are

are finely jagged. On the Edges, from the Center of the Branches, arises a second Stalk, very straight, smooth, and whitish, from the bottom to the top, bearing a Bunch of round Fruit, of a beautiful red Colour. This Bunch, in the Plant, our Missionary saw, had twenty-four Berries.

The red Skin that covers the Berry, is very thin, and smooth, and contains within it a white Pulp: As these Berries were double (for they are sometimes single) each had two rough Stones, of the Size and Figure of our Lentils. The Pellicles, whereon the Berries were supported, all arose from the same Center; and spreading exactly like the Radii of a Sphere, make the Bunch of Berries of a circular Form. The Fruit is not good to eat, and the Stone includes a Kernel.

Though the Plant here described had four Branches, yet there are some which have but two, others three, and others five, six, or seven; but each Branch has always five Leaves.

Those who gather the *Gin-seng*, preserve only the Root; and all they can get of it in ten or fifteen Days Time, they bury together in some Place under Ground: Then they take care to wash it well, and scour it with a Brush; then dip it in scalding Water, and prepare it in the Fumes of a sort of yellow Millet, which gives it part of its Colour. They may also be dried in the Sun, or by the Fire; but then they have not the yellow Colour the *Chinese* so much admire. When the Roots are dried, they must be kept close in some very dry Place, otherwise they are in danger of corrupting, or being eaten by Worms.

As to the Place where this Root grows, it is between the 39th and 47th Degree of North Latitude, and between the 10th and 20th Degree of East Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of *Pekin*. Here is found a long Tract of Mountains, which

the thick Forests, that cover and encompass them, render almost unpassable. It is upon the Sides of these Mountains, and in the thick Forests, upon the Banks of Torrents, or about the Roots of Trees, and amidst a thousand other different sorts of Plants, that the *Gin-seng* is found. It is not to be met with in Planes, Vallies, Marshes, the Bottoms of Rivulets, or in Places too much exposed or open. If the Forest take fire and be consumed, this Plant does not appear till two or three Years afterwards: It also lies hid from the Sun as much as possible, which shews, that Heat is an Enemy to it.

The Places where the *Gin-seng* grows, are on every Side separated from the Province of *Quan-tong* by a Barrier of wooden Stakes, which encompasses this whole Province, and about which Guards continually patrol, to hinder the *Chinese* from going out, and looking after this Root.

Yet, how vigilant soever they are, Greediness after Gain incites the *Chinese* to lurk about privately in these Desarts, sometimes to the Number of two or three Thousand; at the Hazard of losing their Liberty, and all the Fruit of their Labour, if they are taken as they go out of, or come into the Province.

The Emperor having a mind that the *Tartars* should reap all the Advantage that is to be made of this Plant, rather than the *Chinese*, gave Orders in 1709, to ten thousand *Tartars*, to go and gather all they could of the *Gin-seng*, upon Condition that each Person should give him two Ounces of the best, and that the rest should be paid for, Weight for Weight, in pure Silver.

The *Ging-seng*, we have observed, is an Ingredient in most of the Medicines which the *Chinese* Physicians prescribe to the better sort of Patients: They affirm, that it is a sovereign Remedy for all Weaknesses occasioned by excessive Fatigues, ei-

ther of Body, or Mind; that it attenuates and carries off watry Humours; cures Weaknesses of the Lungs, and the Pleurisy; stops Vomiting, strengthens the Stomach, and helps the Appetite; disperses Fumes or Vapours, fortifies the Breast, is a Remedy for short and weak Breathing, strengthens the vital Spirits, and is good against Dizziness of the Head, and Dimness of Sight, and that it prolongs Life to extreme old Age. No-body can imagine, that the *Chinese* and *Tartars* would set so high a Value upon this Root, if it did not constantly produce a good Effect: Those that are in Health, often make use of it to render themselves more vigorous and strong; and I am persuaded, adds the Father, it would prove an excellent Medicine in the Hands of any *European* who understands Pharmacy, if he had but a sufficient Quantity of it, to make such Trials as are necessary to examine the Nature of it chymically, and to apply it in a proper Quantity, according to the Nature of the Disease for which it may be beneficial.

It is certain, that it subtilises, increases the Motion of, and warms the Blood, that it helps Digestion, and invigorates in a very sensible Manner.

After I had designed the Root, (he goes on) I observed the State of my Pulse, and then took half of the Root, raw as it was, and unprepared; in an Hour after I found my Pulse much fuller and quicker; I had an Appetite, and perceived myself much more vigorous, and could bear Labour better and easier than before. Four Days after, finding myself so fatigued and weary, that I could scarce sit on Horseback, a Mandarin, who was in company with us, perceiving it, gave me one of these Roots: I took half of it immediately, and in an Hour after, I was not the least sensible of any Weariness. I

have made use of it since, and always with the same Success. I have often observed also, that the green Leaves, and especially the fibrous Part of them chewed, would produce nearly the same Effect. The *Tartars* often bring us the Leaves of *Gin-seng*, instead of Tea; and I always find myself so well afterwards, that I should readily prefer them before the best Tea. Their Decoction is of a grateful Colour; and when one has taken it twice or thrice, its Taste and Smell become very agreeable.

As for the Root, it is necessary to boil it a little more than Tea, to allow Time for extracting its Virtue; as is practised by the *Chinese*, when they give it to sick Persons; on which Occasion they seldom use more than the fifth Part of an Ounce of the dried Root.

To prepare the Root for Exhibition, cut it into thin Slices, and put it into an earthen Pot well glazed, with about half a Pint of Water; the Pot to be well covered and set to boil over a gentle Fire, and when the Water is consumed to the Quantity of a Cup-full, a little Sugar is to be mixed with it, and to be drank: Immediately after this, as much more Water to be put to the Remainder, and to be boiled as before, to extract all the Juice, and what remains of the spirituous Part of the Root. These two Doses to be taken, the one in the Morning, and the other in the Evening.

This Root is quite unknown in our Shops: It was mentioned in the Catalogue of Simples in the London Dispensatory for 1721; and if the above Description be true, it is nothing inferior to the most valuable Drug we have.

Glaſtum. Woad. This is cultivated in Fields, in *Gloucestershire*, and other Places; it is much used in dying, but very seldom in Medicine. It is very drying, good against Bleedings at the Nose, and other Discharges

ges of Blood: It was heretofore in our Rupture Plaisters.

Glycyrrhiza. Liquorice. There is not perhaps any one Simple so much used in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and private Prescriptions. It grows in many Parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own Supply, although a great deal of its Juice is imported from *Spain*. At *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire* is its chief Place of Growth hereabout. It is very sweet on the Palate, even more than Honey or Sugar; and yet it is remarked, that bitter Things and Sugar excite Thirst, which this sweet Root, and its Juice extinguish. In short, it is almost of universal Use, and is hardly superfluous in any one Intention: Its hardened Juice, commonly called *Spanish Liquorice*, is the most convenient Form to keep it in. What is made in *England* from our own Roots is much the best; although what comes from abroad is cheapest, and therefore most frequently to be met with.

Liquorice is very balsamic, inso-much, that there is seldom a Prescription for any Distemper of the Breast, but what contains more or less of this for an Ingredient. Some indeed have suspected, that the free Use of it has brought on a Spitting of Blood; yet, it is certain, it has something very softening in its Composition so as to relieve that tickling Rheum, which makes Coughs very troublesome. It causes Spitting, and is serviceable in Asthmas, Pleurifies, Difficulties of breathing, and even when the Lungs are much affected. Some regard it as an Opener of Obstructions, and prescribe it in the Jaundice and hypocondriacal Disorders: It is also recommended in the Stone, Gravel, Heat, and Retention of Urine, and Ulcers in the Kidneys: It is to be used in small Quantities, and often repeated otherwise the Taste proves disagreeable. *Spanish Liquorice* easily Dissolves in any

watry Body, but the Root requires to be well bruised before it be infused. *Liquorice* is an Ingredient in the Pectoral Drink; the greater compound Lime-water, the lesser compound Lime-water, the Pectoral Syrup, the compound Powder of Tragacanth, white Lozenges, black Lozenges, Lenitive Electuary, and Venice-treacle. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Gramen Caninum. Quick grass. The Root is used, being possessed of pungent Qualities, and has been found effectual for dissolving the Stone; it has also been found serviceable in removing Obstructions in the Bowels, and seems to have the same Virtues as Sparrow-grass. It was in our former Syrup of Marsh-mallows.

Grana Paradisi. See Cardamomum.

Granata malus. Pomgranate-tree. These grow in hot Climates. The Flowers, Fruit, Bark of the Fruit, and Seeds are used. The Fruit is good for the Stomach; it is acid, cooling, and binding; it is good in Bilious Fevers; and some recommend it in a Running of the Reins. The Bark and Flowers are both very binding, and are sometimes boiled in the White Drink for excessive Loosenesses: Both are recommended for stopping Fluxes of Blood from the Nostrils or Womb.

Gratiola. Hedge Hyssop. This is cultivated in Gardens. The whole Plant is used, and accounted excellent for discharging watry and bilious Humours, for which reason it is recommended in the Dropsy and Jaundice: Some say it kills Worms. It enters none of our Compositions.

Guajacum. Lignum Vitæ. The Gum and Wood are both used in Medicine. It grows in most hot Climates in *America*. The Gum or rather Resin is much of the same Virtue as the Wood, but more effectual. It greatly promotes insensible Perspiration, and hereby becomes

very

very beneficial in removing Breakings-out of the Skin. In making the Decoction of *Guajacum*, it is to be observed, that the Raspings of the fresh and green Wood are much better than those which are old and dry, and that the longer it is boiled the better it is. Authors tell us of the wonderful Effects of this Decoction, that by steady Perseverance for thirty or forty Days in its Use, the Pox, attended with the most dangerous Symptoms, has been perfectly cured: Nay, we are told by *Boerhaave*, "That it will perform a Cure when a Salivation has failed; whereas, if *Guajacum* fails, it is in vain to try a Salivation." Besides the Use of *Guajacum* in venereal Cases, it is said in general, to be hot and drying, and therefore a great Promoter of insensible Perspiration, rather than of Sweat. On this Account it is reckoned an excellent Sweetner and Cleanser of the Blood, and therefore is prescribed in most Disorders of the Skin. On account of its hot and penetrating Qualities, it is also esteemed good in the Gout, by dispersing and insensibly wasting the Humours thrown on the Joints. Also in Dropsies and Catarrhs, it dries up and consumes the superfluous Moisture. In a word, daily Experience shews its Use in all Disorders arising from a watry cold Habit. In the Rheumatism the present Practice has shewn it is unrivalled. In Scurvies, Leprosies, Itch, Scabs, and Breakings-out of every kind, this will do Wonders. The Gum is best given in Electuary, Bolus, or Draught, from twenty to thirty Grains. The Wood is an Ingredient in the greater Lime-water; the Gum in the compound Oil of Capivi, in the Aromatic Pills, and the volatile Tincture of *Guajacum*.

Gum Elemi. This is a soft, resinous, hardened Juice, brought to us from the *Spanish West-Indies*, in long, roundish Cakes; it is somewhat transparent, of a whitish yellow Co-

lour inclining to green; of a strong, not unpleasant Smell, said to sweat from a Tree of the Olive kind upon being wounded. This elegant Balsam is rarely made use of but in outward Applications; although, from its fragranciness and other Circumstances, it should seem preferable to some others, which are at present held in great Esteem.

This Gum digests, softens, ripens, and alleviates Pain: It is particularly excellent for Wounds of the Head; the Ointment of *Gum Elemi*, in which this seems to be a principal Part, being chiefly used for these Purposes. *Gum Elemi* seems to be a spicy Turpentine.

Hedera Arborea. *Tree-ivy*. It grows in many Places. The Leaves, Berries, also the Gum or Tear are all used. The Herb is heating, drying, and binding; it is seldom or never given inwardly, being thought to be hurtful to the Head. Its Use for Issues most People know. We are told, the Berries purge upwards and downwards.

Hedera Terrestris. *Ground-ivy*. The Virtues of this Plant consist in a Salt of the Nature of Salt-peter. *Ground-ivy* is very effectual in all Distempers of the Breast and Lungs; even when the latter are filled with Tubercles and tartarous Substances: It powerfully opens Obstructions, and is excellent for the Liver and Spleen; it promotes Urine, and cleanses the urinary Passages of Gravel, and whatever is apt to clog them. It is recommended in the Jaundice; and in the most obstinate Coughs which attend young Children, it will sometimes be very serviceable. It is said, the Syrup made of this Plant is good against a convulsive Cough; but chiefly against Spitting of Blood, and bloody Urine. This Plant carefully picked and well dried is as good, or better than that which is green, and may be used in Diet-drinks to great Advantage.

Helleborus albus. *White Hellebore.* It grows wild in many Parts of Germany. The Root is used, which is very hot; and will, even in outward Application, frequently inflame the Part. The *Antients* have told us they often used it inwardly; but we know of no such Practice among us; for in powdering it, its Dust sufficiently shews its Violence. It is used with Success for Blotches and Breakings-out of the Skin. Sometimes it will cure the Itch without the help of Brimstone or Mercury.

Helleborus niger. *Black Hellebore.* This is easily cultivated in Gardens. This Root, especially the fibrous Part of it, is said to purge powerfully melancholy Humours; but that which we make use of in England, is so far from working violently by Stool, that it scarcely purges at all, though given from fifteen Grains to two Scruples. It is very likely we are unacquainted with the *Hellebore* of the *Antients*; ours seems to be of the same kind, but much weaker in its Efficacy. What we use, does not operate much by Stool, but promotes a considerable Discharge by Sweat, if joined with proper Remedies. It is said this Root is almost infallible in Women's Obstructions, and where Steel is not only ineffectual, but improper, as in full Habits; for with such, Steel will sometimes raise hysteric Disorders, Convulsions, and other bad Symptoms; whereas, this so thins the Blood, as to dispose it for that Discharge without quickening the Circulation. Hence Steel and *Hellebore* both promote the same thing, but do it different ways; the first, by increasing the Blood's Motion; the latter, by thinning it. But above all, this Root is particularly recommended in Madness, in the hypochondriacal Passion, Leprosies, Herpes, Cancer, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, and other dangerous Disorders: And it is said to be most

excellent in carrying off the Waters in a Dropsy: The Virtues of this Root consist in a Salt, to be obtained by boiling in Water; and this, after numerous Experiments, seems to be the best Preparation of it. It is an Ingredient in the *Tinctura Melampodii*.

Helxine, Parietaria. *Pellitory of the Wall.* This grows common on old Walls. The Plant is used; its Virtues consisting in a Salt of the nature of Salt-peter. This gives it a cleansing Quality, and makes it good in the Gravel, and Obstructions of the urinary Passages. It was an Ingredient in the Syrup of Marshmallows, and will communicate its Virtues to boiling Water. At present it enters none of our Compositions.

Hepatica. *Liverwort.* *Noble Liverwort,* we are told, grows in Gardens. The Leaves strengthen the Stomach, are profitable in a Diabetes, Spittings of Blood, or bloody Urine, and are serviceable in Ruptures. The whole Plant is good in Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Liver. The *common Liverwort*, like Moss, which grows by Springs, and puts out Flowers like Stars, is recommended for the Jaundice, Hæctics, Running of the Reins, and Fevers; and it is greatly praised for its Excellency in Diet-drinks for the Scurvy.

Herba Paris. *Herb Paris.* It grows in shady Places. This Plant taken inwardly causes Sweat, and as some say, is effectual against Madness, and removes Sciatic Pains. Outwardly, in a Pultice, it is good to ripen pestilential Buboës, and other hot Swellings. Some recommend it inwardly in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

Hermodactylus. *Hermodactylis.* This Root comes from Turkey. It was heretofore in some old Dispensatories of considerable Reputation. We are told it purges powerfully upwards and downwards; in consequence whereof

whereof it is recommended in the Gout, and also for that sort of Blindness called *Gutta serena*.

Herniaria. Rupturewort. It grows in dry and sandy Places: The whole Plant is used in Medicine, and is cooling and drying; it is chiefly used in the Cure of Ruptures; it provokes Urine, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, clears the Stomach and other Parts, expels the Gall and Water, and consequently is effectual in the Jaundice.

Hippofelinum Smyrniacum. Alexanders. It grows upon Rocks by the Sea-side. The Leaves are used; they cause Sweat, provoke Urine, are opening, promote Women's monthly Discharges, and ease Delivery. It is good for the Hip, Gout, Cholic, and Asthma.

Hordeum Gallicum & Perlatum. French and Perle Barley. Both these are common Barley without the Husk. To make it effectually, a Mill is contrived, which the *French Barley* passes once, but the *Perle* two or three times, having more of the Meal than common Barley; they become more cooling and nourishing, and consequently are used in Decoctions or Drinks, and taken freely in Fevers, and many other Disorders.

Horminum Sativum, Sclaren. Clary. The Flowers and young Tops of this Plant are used in private Families to make Wine with, and *Spirit of Clary* has been a Dispensatory Medicine. It is said *Clary* is in Esteem among some Women for being beneficial in the Whites: Its heating Quality renders it serviceable in the Dropsy.

Hydrolapathum. Water dock. This Plant is binding and strengthening; it stops all Fluxes of Blood, promotes Sweat, is very effectual in the Scurvy, and will cure the Bleeding of the Gums, if chewed in a Morning.

Hyoscyamus. Henbane. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The

Seeds are used, which are sometimes, though very seldom, given inwardly. These, in the Form of an Electuary, have been very successful in Bleedings at the Nose, and in Spittings of Blood; they are recommended in a Running of the Reins, and it is said, an Oil procured from the Seed, induces Sleep, by anointing the Temples therewith. They are often used for Cattle.

Hypericum. St. John's Wort. This Plant is accounted a Promoter of Sweat, and effectual against the Stone, and Obstructions in the urinary Passages. It is very seldom prescribed inwardly; but in Fomentations and Oils it is frequently made use of. The Flowers are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, Mithridate, and Oil of *St. John's Wort*.

Hypocistis. Rape of Cistus. It is a hard, shining, black Juice; of a rough, and sourish Taste. It must be chosen free from Grit; of a full black Colour, and not at all burnt: It resembles the Juice of *Acacia*. This Juice is cooling, drying, and binding: It is used in violent Loosenesses, also in Vomitings of Blood, and immoderate Discharges of the Womb: It is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Amber, in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Hyssopus. Hyssop. It grows in Gardens. The whole Plant is used, and is effectual in all Disorders of the Lungs and Breast; particularly those which arise from Phlegm and fizy Humours. *Hyssop* is hot and cleansing, relieves Asthmas, eases Coughs, and gives relief in Difficulty of breathing; It has been an Ingredient in pectoral Drinks, and pectoral Syrups; and makes a Simple-water preferable to any other Plant which is ranked in this Class. At present, it enters none of our Compositions.

Jacobæa. Ragwort. It grows in watry Places. It is said this Plant, applied in the Form of a Pultice, relieves

relieves Inflammations : It makes a Gargle good in Quinseys, and in Inflammations of the Mouth and Throat. It enters none of our Compositions.

Jalapium. Jalap. It comes from New Spain in America. It is brought over to us cut in Slices, which should be chosen dry, dark-coloured, heavy, close, full of Resin, hard, not brittle nor pliable. *Jalap* is esteemed as an excellent Purgative in cold, watry, phlegmatic Habits : It is also a great Promoter of Urine. Several Attempts have been made to correct its supposed Virulence. Some have recommended hot Oils for this Purpose, which abate the purgative Quality of *Jalap*, and by that Means endanger an Inflammation in the Bowels. Salt of Tartar is a better Corrector, and prevents its sticking to the Coats of the Guts, and at the same time assists its Discharge by Urine. After all, *Jalap*, if judiciously timed and dosed, needs no Assistance of this kind ; it may indeed be rubbed with its Weight of Loaf-sugar. Powder of *Jalap* is given from twenty Grains to forty, but twenty or thirty Grains being joined with half an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn, and two Ounces of White-wine, makes a Potion, not to be exceeded by any thing, for a cold, corpulent, inactive Habit of Body. The whole *Materia Medica* cannot produce a more excellent Medicine than this for the Discharge of serous and watry Humours. The gummy Part, the resinous, and the salt, about which many have made such a Bustle, are all best without being separated from the Root, and act most for the Benefit of the Patient, and the Credit of the Prescriber, in the plain Powder alone.

Jasminum. Jessamy. It grows in Gardens. The Flowers are used, which are heating and digestive ; inwardly they promote Delivery, are

good in a Cough, and Difficulty of breathing, Pleurifies, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels and Womb.

Iberis. Sciatica Cress. The Plant and Seed are used ; they are cleansing and opening, good in Obstructions of the Spleen, help Women's monthly Courses, and expel the dead Child : They are said to assist the Lungs, and are good in the Scurvy and Dropsy.

Ichtyocolla. Isinglass. It is a solid, gelly-like Substance obtained from a certain Fish. It is brought to us from Muscovy, folded up in different Forms ; being prepared of the Guts, Fins, Tail, and other Parts of the Fish, thus ; they cut these Parts very small, and having steeped them sometime in Water, they are boiled over a slow Fire to a proper Consistence ; then they are spread abroad, and afterwards rolled up : Such Rolls or Cakes as are composed of white, thin, clear Plates, which have no Smell, and perfectly dissolved in Water are best. *Isinglass* thickens the Blood, gives a Firmness to the Fibres, and strengthens the Parts ; it is used in great Weaknesses, particularly Impotency in Men, and for the Whites in Women : Some advise it in Loosenesses. It is not used outwardly.

Imperatoria. Masterwort. This is cultivated in Gardens. The Root is used, which is Cordial, causes Sweat, and is good in Disorders of the Head, and Stomach : It promotes Urine, and is opening, and consequently good in the Jaundice and Dropsy : It has been an Ingredient in the Plague, and Treacle-water ; but, at present, enters none of our Compositions.

Ipecocuanba. This Root is brought from Brasil in America, where they distinguish three kinds thereof, with regard to the Degrees in which they produce their Effects. The brown, the grey, and the white ; the brown acting with the greatest Force, the

grey with less, and the white with the greatest Gentleness. For this Reason the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* give only this latter to Women with Child, and to Children. It is found only in one Part of *Brazil* near a certain River there. It is said to be gathered near the Gold Mines, and to be so very scarce, that an *Indian* cannot, at most, gather above twelve Pounds thereof in a Year. The *Ipecacuanha* Plants, as well the brown, as the grey, grow but moderately high, and in part creep upon the Surface of the Earth. The grey *Ipecacuanha* is certainly most used in the Shops; it is a small wrinkled Root, bent into many Forms, brought over in short Pieces full of Wrinkles, and deep circular Clefts, quite down to a small white Thread or Pith, which runs in the Middle of each Piece; the Outside is compact, brittle, and looks smooth and resinous upon breaking; it has very little Smell, and a bitterish Taste.

Ipacocuanha is the most safe and useful Vomit known in the Shops: It is given in Powder, from twenty Grains to thirty, though a less Dose would certainly do, was the inside, sticky Part to be thrown away. Its Virtues consist in a Salt obtainable in a watry Infusion, yet it is not often given in this Form. Its Tincture made in Wine is the most elegant, and most agreeable liquid Form it appears in. *Ipacocuanha* generally works in twenty Minutes, or half an Hour, and though moderately, yet most effectually pumps out of the Stomach what is offensive; and by a gentle Sweating, which the Operation often produces, relieves the Patient that way. Some Hours after the Operation is over, it causes a loose Stool or two, and then you hear no more of it. This Root has a binding Quality in it, and will do extraordinary Service in long and habitual Loosenesses. The best Me-

thod of giving it, is first to vomit with it, and then to give such small Doses every Night as occasion no sensible Discharge: This being continued some time has produced extraordinary and wonderful Cures.

Iris Florentina. Florentine Orrice. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. The Root is used, which is very beneficial in most Disorders of the Breast; it thins, cuts, and divides sily and tough Phlegm, helps the Breathing, relieves Coughs, and Colds, and is extremely useful in Asthmas: Outwardly it beautifies the Skin, and removes Freckles: It is an Ingredient in the White Lozenges.

Juncus Odoratus. Camel's Hay. This is brought from the *Indies*. The Leaves and Tops of this are of a pleasant and highly grateful Smell, and of a somewhat bitterish Taste. It is principally used in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, Pains in the Kidneys, Bladder, and Womb. It prevails against Wind in the Stomach, Vomiting, and Hiccup. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Juglans. Walnut. The Bark of the Tree, the Catkins, the Nuts, and the stony Substance which lies between the Kernel and the green Hulls are used in Medicine. Green Walnuts are recommended as a Preservative against the Plague, to expel Poison, and promote Sweat. With this View they became an Ingredient in the old Treacle-water. At present they enter none of our Compositions.

Jujuba. Jujube-tree. These grow in the southermost Parts of *Europe*. The Fruit is used, which is heating and moistening: It is recommended in Coughs, Pleurifies, Heat of Urine, Inflammation in the Blood, and Disorders in the Bladder and Kidneys. Heretofore they were an Ingredient in many Compositions.

Juniperus. *Juniper-tree* or *Bush.* This Bush is an Ever-green growing on the Sides of Hills, the Berry remaining two or three Years before it is ripe. All the Parts of this Tree are of a balsamic Nature ; they afford a considerable Quantity of Oil in Distillation effectual to the same Purpose, and not greatly differing from Oil of Turpentine in Smell and Virtue. The Berries are principally used in Medicine, which contain more Oil than the Wood : They disperse Wind in the Stomach, and after an extraordinary Manner scour and cleanse all the Bowels, particularly the Reins and urinary Passages : For this Reason they are frequently met with in Compositions for the Jaundice, Dropsy, and Difficulty of making Water. They are good in the Running of the Reins, and by some are recommended for pocky Ulcers on the private Parts : They are good for the Head and Womb, promote Women's monthly Discharges, remove Obstructions, and cause Sweat. A Decoction of the Wood thins the Blood, and purifies it by insensible Perspiration, after the manner of *Lignum Vitæ*. They are often used in Glysters, especially in the Stone, and Disorders in the urinary Passages. They surrender their Virtues in a Decoction, Infusion, or Distillation. These distilled with a Spirit make that famous and remarkable Liquor *Geneva*. They are never given in Substance : They are an Ingredient in the compound Juniper-water, and the Cordial Confection.

Juniperi Gummi. *Gum-juniper.* Hereby is meant the Gum which is brought to us resembling Mastich in Colour, but not in Form, and is known by the Name of Gum Sandarach, and in Powder by the Name of Pounce. No doubt, but it is of the Turpentine kind, and likely may be the *Lycian* Cedar described by Authors. This is greatly used in Varnish

amongst some Artificers, but in Medicine neither inwardly nor outwardly.

Kali. *Glasswort.* This Herb grows on salt Ground on the Seacoast. Pot-ash, which some say is no more than this Herb burnt to Ashes, is a burning, fiery Salt, of which, with hot Water, is made a Ley, useful for many Purposes, but not in Medicine.

Labdanum. *Labdanum*, a Gum. It is a resinous Substance of an agreeable Smell and bitterish Taste : It sweats through the Leaves of a certain Tree which grows plentifully in the Island of *Crete*, and other Places in the *Archipelago*. The Method of gathering it is thus described by several famous Authors : The *Greeks* make use of a Rake for this Purpose, to which they fix Belts or Thongs of Skins : These they gently apply in the extremest hot Weather, to the Twigs of the Tree, in such a manner as to take up the Juice that sweats out, which is afterwards scraped off with Knives. There are two sorts of this Drug in the Shops : The best, which is difficult to be met with, is in dark coloured, almost black Masses, of the Consistence of a soft Plaster, which grows still softer upon being handled : This is perfectly good, entirely dissolves in Spirit of Wine. This Gum mollifies and ripens ; it is used outwardly to ease Pain, to relieve the Tooth-ach, cure the Heart-burn, and Hysterical Fits : It is not given inwardly.

Lacca. This proceeds from the *Indian* Jujube-tree. This Gum is distinguished into three Kinds. First, the *Stick-lack*, which is a resinous, brittle Substance ; secondly, the *Seed-lack*, which are hard brittle Grains, of a reddish Colour ; thirdly, *Shell-lack*, which is made of the purest Grains melted into a Mass, of a reddish Colour and almost transparent. These are not used in Medicine.

Lactuca. Lettuce. These are well known. *Lettuce* in general, are esteemed cooling, softning, and somewhat laxative: They certainly contain a Salt. Some say they afford great Nourishment, encrease Nurses Milk, cool and promote Urine, cause Sleep, and procure Ease in Pain taken inwardly, or used outwardly. They are more used in Sallads than in Medicines.

Lamium album. White Archangel. The Flowers and Plants are used: The Plant promotes Urine, expels the Stone, and is good in Hysterical Fits. The Flowers are recommended against the Jaundice; they are strengthening, and given in some Female Weaknesses, as the Whites.

Lapis Calaminaris. Calamine. This seems to be of a middle Consistence, between Stone and Earth, of different Colours, such as a pale Colour inclining to white, yellowish, and a blackish red; all of it partakes of an Iron Ore, and is found in many Places both in *England* and *France*. *Calamine* is much used in Eye-waters, and in cooling, and drying Ointments, and Cerates. It makes a material Part of *Turner's* Cerate, or *Ceratum Epuloticum*, which is famous for healing all skin-deep Ulcers, occasioned by burning, scalding, or fretting.

Lapis Chalcitis. This being by some Authors called a Stone, was placed here. We find it has been greatly disputed by the Writers on the *Materia Medica*, what the *antient Chalcitis* was, whether a native or an artificial Substance: Some affirm it to be common *Colcothar of Vitriol*; others, a native, red, vitriolic, venereal Mineral. But the Accounts which are handed down to us concerning this Mineral are so various, that nothing certain can be determined about it. Some are of Opinion, that common green *Vitriol*, well purified, and perhaps calcined to Whiteness, is either the *Chalcitis* it-

self, or the best Substitute for it; and this Opinion very much prevails. It was an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, in *Andromachus's* Time; but now green *Vitriol calcined* is ordered in its Place. See *Vitriols* in general.

Lapis Hæmatites. Blood-stone. This is a particular sort of Iron Ore found in *Spain*, *Germany*, and *England*. It is very heavy, of a reddish Colour, and we are told, Iron may be extracted from it: It has an earthy, rough Taste; being broken, it shews fine, long, sharp Fibres, like those of Wood. In all Ages it has been used in fine Powder, from one to four Scruples, in any proper Vehicle, for all kind of bloody Discharges, vomiting of Blood, bleeding at the Nose, spitting of Blood, and in Ulcers of the Lungs, which it dries and heals: It enters none of our Compositions.

Lapis Hibernicus. Irish Slate. It is a blackish, soft, flakey Stone, of an earthy Taste, found in Mines both in *England* and *Ireland*. It is given in Falls, Hurts, and Bruises. It is said, it dissolves congealed Blood, and is much used in all bloody Discharges, either from the Womb, or spitting of Blood. In the former Case it is given, as much as will lie on half a Crown, in some warm Ale, after bleeding.

Lapis Judaicus. The Jews-stone. This whitish or ash-coloured Stone is of the Figure of an Olive, it has Furrows running length ways on it at equal Distances from each other. A Dram of the Powder of it is recommended to promote Urine, and break the Stone in the Bladder: Though some very much question these Qualities. It is never found in the Shops, and enters not one Composition there.

Lapis Lazuli. Azure stone. This is a hard blue Stone, with Gold and Silver-coloured Specks and Veins. It is dug out of Gold, Silver, and Copper

Copper Mines. The best is of a deep blue Colour, marked with some Gold Specks, hard to break, and durable in the Fire. This Stone purges upwards and downwards, and is recommended by Authors in Apoplexies and Epilepsies. It is somewhat strange, that this should be an Ingredient in the *Confectio Alkermes*, which is well known to be designed for a Cordial: Yet it was so ordered in a Foreign Dispensatory. After all, we believe this Stone is best employed when it is fixed in a Snuff-box.

Lapis Magnetis. Load-stone. This is an irony, thick Substance of a blackish, bluish, or reddish Colour: It is found in many Parts of *Europe*, but for the most part in Iron Mines: It is undoubtedly a kind of Iron Ore, though some say it has the Virtues of Blood-stone, yet it is not used inwardly in Physic. Its Virtues in drawing and repelling Iron, and in its turning its own Poles to those of the World, are very wonderful, and especially its being able to communicate its Virtues to the Iron which it touches. To this Stone we are indebted for our Knowledge in Navigation, the most useful Discovery ever yet found out.

Lapis Nephriticus. Nephritic-stone. This Stone is variegated with green, white, black, yellow, and blue Colours: It is brought from *America*, and from several Kingdoms in *Europe*: It is worn about the Neck against Pains in the Stomach and Kidneys.

Lapis Pumex. The Pumice-stone. In the burning Mountains of *Vesuvius* and *Ætna*, large Quantities of this Stone are found among the Sulphur: It cleanses and heals Wounds, being of a cooling and drying Nature.

Lapis Silex. The Flint-stone. According to some, *Flints* may be used inwardly to cut and divide tartarous Matter, dissolve the Stone, and open

Obstructions. There have been many Preparations made from them in some old Dispensatories, but none of them are now in use.

Lavendula. Spike, Lavender. This is a warm, aromatic, pleasant, fragrant Plant. It contains a large Quantity of Oil, which it surrenders in Distillation; yet the best Preparation of it is the *Spirit of Lavender*, which is made from the Flowers, is friendly to the Head and Nerves, and given principally in Palsies, Convulsions, Vertigo, and Trembling of the Limbs. There is no Disorder of the Head in which *Lavender-drops* are not very beneficial. They are grateful and cordial in the Stomach; and in Loss of Speech they do Wonders: They promote Urine, help Women's monthly Discharges, forward Delivery, are good in the Gripes proceeding from Wind; but above all, they greatly comfort the Head.

Laureola. Spurge Laurel. It grows wild in Woods and Hedges. The Bark, Leaves, and black Berries are used. They are of a hot, sharp, ulcerating Quality, causing Fevers; weakening the Force of the Heart, and the noble Parts, and purging Gall with great Violence.

Laurus. The Bay-tree. These are planted in Gardens. The Berries are heating and drying, and are principally used to promote Urine, and to assist the Nerves, and are recommended in Cholicks; they are effectual for Pains after Birth, and for the Crudities of the Stomach: Outwardly they are warming, and are an Ingredient in Pultices: They are much used for Cattle: They enter the Electuary of Bay-berries, Green-oil, Plaister of Cummin-seeds, and Pultice of Cummin-seeds.

Lens vulgaris. Common Lentiles. The Seed is used, which is sown in Fields. They dull the Eye-sight,
are

are difficult of Digestion, hurt the Stomach, beget Wind there and in the Guts.

Lentiscus. Mastich-tree. Mastich is a dry, brittle, transparent, white or pale yellow-coloured Resin, which sweats from a Tree of the Turpentine kind, growing in several Places in Turkey, and in the Isle of Chio, and brought to us in Tears or small Lumps from Smyrna and Aleppo. *Mastich* easily softens with Heat, or, upon being chewed in the Mouth, when it grows tough and white like Wax. It is a good Ingredient in the Running of the Reins, or the Whites in Women: Some say it Strengthens the Stomach, removes Nauseousness and Wind, and stops Vomiting and Loosenesses: It may certainly be used with Success in tickling Coughs, and in Spittings of Blood: It fastens loose Teeth. In our old Dispensatories it entered almost all our strengthening Plaisters.

Lepidium. Dittander. It grows in moist Places near Rivers. The Leaves are used, which are esteemed good for the Sciatica: Being chewed they cause a great deal of Rheum to come from the Mouth; and are therefore recommended in scrophulous Swellings in the Throat.

Levisticum. Lovage. It grows in Gardens. It is good to expel Wind, strengthen the Stomach, cause Sweat, open Obstructions of the Gall and Spleen, and promote Urine. The Plant and Seeds are both used.

Lichen cinereus. Ash-coloured ground Liver-wort. The whole Plant is used, being accounted an excellent Remedy against the Bite of a mad Dog, given with Pepper; the great Dr. Mead was the Author of this Remedy, and upon his Authority the Powder obtained a Place in the Dispensatory.

Lilium album. White Lilies. These grow in Gardens. The Root, Seed, and Flowers are all used: The

Root is not used inwardly, but in Pultices it is often applied to soften and ripen Swellings: The Flowers are recommended to soften, supple, and ease Pain.

Lilium Convallium. Lily of the Valley. They grow in Woods, and shady Places. The Flowers have a very fragrant Scent, but will not dry without losing it: They are esteemed good for the Head, and are principally used in cold Disorders, as the Apoplexy, Palsy, Vertigo, Epilepsy, and fainting Fits. They were an Ingredient in our Piony-water, and Spirit of Lavender.

Limonia malus. The Lemon-tree. The Fruit is used, which is cooling and grateful to the Stomach, allays Thirst, promotes an Appetite, provokes Urine, and is good in slight Fevers, mixed with Salt of Wormwood, being repeated in Draughts after the manner of the Bark: But it is at all Times the most sure and certain Refuge in Vomitings. There is an Infusion of Sena with *Lemon-peel*.

Linaria. Toad-flax. It grows in dry Places. The Herb, we are told, is accounted famous in the Jaundice, Dropsy, a Difficulty of making Water, and in Disorders of the Liver: It is seldom used, and not to be found in the Shops.

Lingua cervina. Harts-tongue. This Leaf is long and somewhat like a Tongue; it grows in dry Places. Its Use inwardly is for a Spitting of Blood, Bruises, Disorders of the Spleen, convulsive Motions and Palpitations of the Heart: It is sometimes made into an Ointment for outward Use.

Linum vulgare. Flax. This is what is sown in Fields, and affords us our Linen Cloth. The Seeds called Linseed, are used; they are softning, cooling and healing. They yield a smooth Jelly in boiling, which is principally recommended for Coughs, Pleurifies, and Consumptions. The
Oil

Oil fresh made and drawn without Fire is good in Asthmas, Pleurifies, tickling Coughs, and other Distempers of the Breast; for it loosens tough Phlegm, and promotes a Discharge by spitting: It is also useful in some Cholics. Linseed-tea is a most extraordinary Remedy in the Gravel, Stone, and Obstructions in the urinary Passages. Outwardly the Seeds are used in Pultices to digest, soften, and ripen Swellings. We are told, that the Stalks of *Flax* infused in Water, as is usual, in order to separate the thready Part, communicates to the Water a poisonous Nature, insomuch, that the Fish, as well as Cattle, who drink thereof, are poisoned. *Flax-seeds* are an Ingredient in the Oil of Mucilages.

Linum catharticum. *Mountain-Flax.* This is known to Country People, and by them is accounted a good Purge in rheumatic Disorders; they boil or steep it in Ale, and are not very exact in the Quantity: Hence it is no Wonder, if it sometimes becomes a very rough, harsh Purge.

Liquida Ambra. *Liquid Amber.* This is a kind of red transparent Resin, afforded by certain Trees growing in *New Spain*, and there, by the Natives, called *Osofol*. When this Resin is fresh and fluid, it is called Oil of *liquid Amber*, but when it is old and thick, the Balm thereof. It is hardly known in the Shops, and enters none of our Compositions.

Lithargyrus. *Litharge.* It is commonly made in those Furnaces in which Lead is separated from Silver, or where Silver is refined by Lead from the other Metals mixed with it. When the Workmen design to separate Silver from Lead, or Copper contained in the same Ore with it, they first make a kind of Trough of Ashes of Bone, in which they melt a great Quantity of Lead, and into this melted Lead they throw the

Silver Ore to be purified, and continue to blow with Bellows, till the Lead mixed with the Copper or Lead contained in the Silver, swims on the Top like Oil. Then they gradually blow this Lead towards the Sides of the Trough, and afterwards, cutting the Sides, this Scum of Lead runs down the Ground, and there becomes *Litharge*. When it is of a yellow Colour, it is called *Litharge of Gold*; when white, *Litharge of Silver*. This Scum of Lead, for that is its proper Name, is used in Plaisters, it being the material Part of *Diachylon* or common Plaister. Inwardly it is never given, being of a poisonous Nature. See *Lead*.

Lithospermum. *Gromwell.* It grows very common. The Herb and Seeds are used. It is said, they are very effectual in the Stone, cleanse the Kidneys, and promote Urine. The Seeds, which are small, hard, round, and of a shining Colour are directed to be made into an Emulsion with Barley-water, for the above Disorders. Some recommend the Herb boiled in Water for the Running of the Reins.

Lotus Urbana. *Field Trefoil.* The Herb and Seed are used. It causes Sweat, eases Pain, promotes a Discharge by Urine, and is good for Wounds.

Lupinus. The *Lupine*. It is sown in Gardens. The Meal of this Seed is used for Food, being accounted nourishing: Some say it binds the Belly, and therefore recommend it in Loosenesses. *Lupines* promote Women's monthly Discharges, and hasten Delivery. They enter none of our Compositions.

Lupulus. The *Hop*. That Part of the Plant which is such a mighty Commodity in *England*, and used in our Malt Liquors, under the Name of *Hops*, is reckoned very opening, and effectual in many Obstructions; particularly those of the Liver, Kidneys, and

and urinary Passages : They cure the Jaundice, are recommended in hypocondriacal Disorders, and to promote Women's Courses : A Fomentation of *Hops* is praised for assuaging Pains, for being serviceable in Swellings and Bruises.

Macis. Mace. It is a kind of Covering to the Nutmeg. *Mace* is cordial, good against Wind, Gripings, and Cholic Pains. Oil of *Mace* is made from the Nutmeg by Expression : It is warm and comforting, and is frequently used outwardly to Children's Stomachs. See farther under *Nutmeg*.

Majorana. Marjoram. It is one of the most fragrant, grateful, and aromatic Plants we have. It comforts the Brain, helps the Stomach, and is frequently used in Disorders of the Head and Nerves. *Marjoram* disperses Wind, and is good in some Cholics : Some say it causes Sweat, and is good against the Poison of venomous Creatures. It seems to contain such Parts as may be best extracted by Distillation. It is an Ingredient in the Sneezing Powder, and the Green Oil.

Malabathrum. Indian-leaf. It is of a greenish Colour, firm Texture, very smooth on one Side, less so on the other, on which runs three remarkable Ribs through its whole Length ; these Leaves afford little Smell till they are rubbed, when they yield an agreeable Odour. This Leaf is produced by a kind of wild Cinnamon-tree, which grows on the mountainous Parts of the Province of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*. It promotes Urine, and is good against a stinking Breath. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Malva. Common Mallows. It is one of the five emollient Herbs. It is loosening, cooling, and mollifying ; a Decoction of the Plant eases Pain, and cools the Heat of Urine : It is commonly used in Glysters ; made

into a Pultice it softens and ripens hard Swellings. They are somewhat of the Nature of *Marshmallows*, but not so good in any Intentions. They enter none of our Compositions.

Malus Hortensis. The Apple-tree. Apples in general are cooling and assuage Thirst. Pippins roasted, sliced, and put into cold Water make a Liquor called *Pippin Posset*, much used by many People in the Small-pox. To hot and bilious Constitutions Apples are very agreeable, keeping the the Body cool and open. Pultices of *sweet Apples* are much recommended for Pains in the Side, and for Burns by Gunpowder. For Blows, Bruises, and Inflammations in the Eyes, *rotten Apples* are often applied, and not without Success.

Malus Sylvestris. Wildings, or Crabs. This is the original Fruit, from whence all our various kinds of Apples were propagated by Art. The Juice of *Crabs* commonly called Verjuice, is very sharp, rough, and sour ; and is eaten as Vinegar by many People. Hot Verjuice is frequently applied for Sprains, especially of the Ankle.

Mandragora. Mandrake. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. The Leaf is sharp pointed, above a Foot long, very narrow, of a dark green Colour, and stinking Smell : It is never used inwardly, but outwardly in Inflammations, St. *Anthony's Fire*, and many kinds of Swellings. Some recommend it in Inflammations of the Eyes. The Plant is certainly very cooling, and therefore it became an Ingredient in the Poplar Ointment.

Manna. This is the Sap, Juice, or white Liquor, that oozes or flows, either of its own Accord, or by wounding the Branches and Leaves of the common wild Ash-tree : But this is peculiar to the Ash-trees of some Climates only ; parti-

particularly those of *Sicily*. The *Italians* distinguish three sorts; that which flows of its own accord, by them called *Manna di Corpo*, Trunk Manna; that gained by cutting, or as it were by Force, *forced Manna*; and that which proceeds from the nervous Part of the Leaves, and is of the Size of Grains of Wheat, termed *Leaf Manna*. These several sorts are all gathered in the Month of *June*, *July*, and *August*, on the hottest and clearest Days; rainy and damp Weather being prejudicial thereto: For unless it be thickened by the Sun's Heat, just as it sweats out, it falls down and is lost. The Drug-gists sell several kinds of *Manna*, differing only as to the Name of the Place they come from, or in the Figure of the Pieces; and accordingly are called *Calabrian*, *Flake-manna*, *Drop-manna*, &c. That most in Esteem is the *Drop-manna*; though there are many who believe it artificially manufactured by the *Jews* at *Leghorn*; but others certainly take it for natural, only made of that Figure, and in such large Drops, by putting little Pieces of Straw or Sticks into the Places whence it runs. *Manna* is to be chosen fresh, dry, light, and of a white Colour, a little inclining to red, of an agreeable Taste, and free from Filth, and foreign Bodies; and such, as when broke, appears to contain a kind of Syrup; which is a certain Mark of its Newness.

Manna is not only purging, but possessed of many other Virtues, as of a temperating and cooling Quality. It will not produce the bad Symptoms which many other purging Things do, if it be given to two or three Ounces, whereby it procures a great many Stools; for it is mild, safe, and friendly to Nature. There is no Quickness of Pulse, no Ferment in the Blood, no Encrease of Thirst, or extraordinary Heat occasioned; but all is calm and quiet;

Qualities rarely found in other Drugs. The Use of *Manna* is suited to all those who, through Weakness, or a Delicacy of their Nerves, cannot bear violent purging Medicines, and yet require some degree of Purgation: It is calculated for People of all Ages, Sexes, Constitutions, and Countries: In Children's Disorders it is excellent, for it removes that Sourness to which their Stomachs and Bowels are subject: It is good also for old People, and will relieve that Costiveness to which they are addicted: In the Stone, and all Disorders of the urinary Passages, in Heat and Stoppage of Urine, and even that fiery Inflammation, and Pricking in the secret Diseases, *Manna* will afford great Ease and Relief: In short, it is a noble Drug, possessed of many extraordinary and famous Qualities. There is no need of being so fearful of overdosing Children as many are; those of three or four Months old may take a Quarter of an Ounce at least, and so in Proportion; and Men may take an Ounce and a half, or two Ounces.

Margarita. Pearl. *Pearls* are little stony Substances bred in Oyster-shells, Muscle shells, and others. They are brought, either from the *East* or *West-Indies*; but those from the *East* are generally most valued; especially the whitest and most glittering. Some say they are cordial, that they promote Sweat, expel Poison, and destroy Acidities. Others say they have no Virtues but what are possessed by Crabs-eyes, Crabs-claws, burnt Harts-horn, and all testaceous Powders.

Marrubium album. White Horebound. It grows very common. The Herb is used, being esteemed pectoral. *Horebound* is good in Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Phthysics, Obstructions of the Liver, Lungs, and Womb, in spitting of Blood, and in the Jaundice: It promotes the

Discharge of the Afterbirth. This Plant contains a Salt of the Nature of Salt-petre, and will most conveniently surrender its Virtues to an Infusion or Decoction. At present it enters none of our Compositions.

Marum vulgare. Herb Mastich. This is cultivated in Gardens. It seems to be of the Thyme kind, has a bitter Taste, and a most grateful Smell. This Plant is good for the Head, prevents a stinking Breath, and promotes Sweat. It was brought originally from Spain.

Marum Syriacum. Syrian Herb Mastich. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. Some reckon this a kind of *Marjoram*; others say it more resembles wild Thyme. It is certainly very fragrant, grateful, and volatile. We have no Plant to be compared to it for these Qualities. Some recommend a Snuff made of its Leaves to comfort the Head: Others say its Salt is very good in Palsies, Lethargies and other Disorders of the Head, proceeding from a cold Cause. It is regarded chiefly for its sweet Smell.

Mastiches. See *Lentiscus*.

Matricaria. Feverfew. It grows wild in Fields and Hedges. This Plant has a peculiar Smell, and not very pleasant: It is recommended in all cold Diseases in the Womb: It is useful to promote Women's Courses, to expel the Afterbirth, and false Conceptions. Its Virtues consist in an inflammable, and highly volatile Oil; and therefore, while it was an Ingredient in Compositions, was always distilled. Some recommend it in Glysters to disperse Wind; others say it purges by Urine, and therefore is good in Dropsies; that it dissolves the Stone, is good for the Gout, and for a Vertigo.

Mechoacana alba. White Mechoacan. This is the Root of a Plant brought to us from the Province of *Mechoacan* in *South America*: It

grows likewise in many other Parts of *America*; and in great Abundance in the *West-Indies*. The best sort of this Root is in firm, white Slices, having a rough Bark, and its inward Substance smooth, without any Appearance of Fibres. It has a sweetish Taste with a small Degree of Acrimony. This Root is rarely to be found in the Shops, the paler kind of Jalap being (as we are told) sold for it; but Jalap is a far stronger Purgative than this. *Mechoacan* enters not into one of our Compositions, the Name itself being not often known in the Shops.

Mel. Honey. A sweet sort of Juice sucked from Vegetables by the Bees, and laid up in their Combs.

Honey is properly one of the Juices afforded by the Flowers, and is found to sweat from all sorts thereof; the very bitterest, as Aloes and bitter Apple, not excepted. In all male Flowers that have Utricles, or little hollow Places, at the Bottom of the Flower is found a red, gluey, sweet Juice in good Plenty; whence it is, that we see Children gather Cowslips, Foxgloves, Honeyuckles, &c. and suck the *Honey* from them. The Bees too, visit these Flowers, and putting in their Trunks suck out the *Honey* Juice, and load their Stomachs therewith; to be afterwards discharged and layed up in their Combs: So that *Honey* is a vegetable Substance.

In the Belly of the Bee is a small transparent Bladder, which is the proper Receptacle of the *Honey*: When the Animal finds this full, it returns, enters one of the Cells, and discharges it there by that Part of the Head situate between the two Jaws, which it extends wider than ordinary, moving its Head, at the same time, this way and that. If a Drop happens to be ill placed, it sucks it up again by its Trunk, and discharges it anew. When a Cell is filled with

Honey,

Honey, they stop it up with Wax for Winter Store.

Honey was antiently taken for a Dew that fell or descended on the Flowers; but what proves this a Mistake, is, that the Bees only gather it after the Sun is up, when there is no Dew left: It must therefore be either a liquor prepared in the Flower, and separated by its proper Vessels, like Manna: Or rather it appears to be the fine Dust, or Meal designed for its Propagation, found at the Bottom of the Flower. For, according to the Observations of M. *Du Verney*, the Bees, when in search of *Honey*, fix on no other Parts but the Bottom, and not on such as yield any other Liquor.

What is very remarkable, is, that *Honey*, in Virtue of its vegetable Nature, is discovered by M. *Lemery* to contain Iron; which Discovery may serve as an Answer to M. *Geoffry*'s chymical Question, *viz.* Whether there is any Part of a Plant without Iron? For if so delicate an Extract from the finest Part of the Flower, and this further elaborated in the little Bowels of the Insect, be not void of Iron, we may despair of seeing any so.

We have two kinds of *Honey*, *white* and *yellow* — the *white* called also *Virgin Honey*, trickles out of its own Accord, from the Comb, by turning it up, or breaking it. The *yellow*, is squeezed from the Combs in a Press, after having first softened them with a little Water over the Fire. There is also a sort between both, of a yellowish white Colour, drawn by Pressure without Fire.

Honey left to stand two or three Days, purges itself; throwing up a Scum of Wax, and other Dross, which is to be taken off.

Some Naturalists will have *Honey* to be of a different Quality, according to the Difference of the Flowers or Plants the Bees suck it from. Ac-

cordingly, *Strabo* relates, that there is a kind of *Honey* in *Pontus*, which is a strong Poison, being procured by Bees which feed upon Aconite and Wormwood. *F. Lamberti*, in his Account of *Mingrelia*, assures us of the contrary, and affirms it the best *Honey* in the World, by reason of the great Quantity of Baum growing there. He adds, that there is another very white kind of *Honey*, hard as Sugar, and which does not stick to the Hands.

Honey was the general Sweetner of every thing, whether Food or Physic, till since the Discovery of *America*: But for this Century past, it has almost wholly given Place to *Sugar*. *Honey* has considerable medicinal Virtues, and is excellent in Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &c. It is very effectual to dislodge that fizy Matter which hinders an easy Breathing: Used in Gargles, it is both cleansing and healing: It enters many Compositions, as, *Honey of Roses*, *Honey of Hellebore*, *Solutive Honey*, &c. There is scarce a physical Author, from that divine old Man *Hippocrates*, down to the present Time, but makes mention of its Virtues: Yet it disagrees with, here and there a Constitution, and purges violently. *Honey* fermented with Water makes a *Wine*, more commonly known by the Name of *Mead*. It will also afford a considerable Spirit by Distillation.

Melilotus. *Melilot*. It grows wild in many Places. *Melilot* has been a remarkable Plant among the Antients, not so much for its Sweetness, according to the Meaning of the Word *Melilot*, but because there is no Plant from whence the Bees gather more or sweeter *Honey*. It is not used inwardly, but outwardly is accounted both ripening and dispersing. Some say it is very serviceable in all sorts of Inflammations; and that a Fomentation of the Flowers

is good in Pains of the Stone, and for the Gout. Others again, advise a Decoction of the Tops of *Melilot* with Cammomile Flowers, to be used as a Fomentation for Inflammations in the Guts, the Cholick, a Stoppage of Urine, and Rheumatism. This is certain, that its Use in the Shops has been chiefly for the sake of its Plaister, which was intended to dress Blisters with.

Melissa. Baum. It grows common in Gardens. *Baum* has a pleasant Taste, and grateful Smell; it contains a Salt, and will surrender its Virtues to boiling Water. An Infusion of it in Wine is cordial, raises the Spirits, and is a comfortable Medicine in melancholy Disorders: It is particularly good for Women subject to Rumblings of the Guts, Wind, and Faintness. Some say, an Infusion of it in Wine, Ale, or Water, is good in Epilepsies, Barrenness, Palsies, Madness, &c. It enters none of our Compositions.

Melo. Melon. The Seeds are used. These make an Emulsion good in Disorders of the Bladder and Kidneys, useful in Stranguries, and Heat of Urine, and serviceable in Fevers, Consumptions, in Thirst, and for Colds. They are one of the greater cold Seeds.

Mentha vulgaris. Spear-mint. This is much used both in Medicine, and in Food. *Mint* affords a large Quantity of Oil, and communicates its Virtues best in Distillation. Being possessed of a binding Quality, it greatly strengthens the Tone of the Stomach, is very beneficial in Hiccups, Vomitings, Cholicks, and immoderate Loosenesses. It causes a great Discharge of Wind, promotes Urine, and encreases Women's Courses. Some recommend it outwardly for Inflammations, *St. Anthony's Fire*, and other Disorders of this Nature. It was certainly a good Ingredient in the old Stomach Plaister.

It enters three Alexiterial-waters, and two Mint-waters. In violent Vomitings, or immoderate Purgings, it might be used with good Success in a Fomentation.

Mentha piperis sapore. Pepper-mint. This Plant seems to have grown into Reputation within this thirty Years, being before that Time not so much as mentioned in Authors. *Pepper-mint* is certainly the hottest Plant of all the Mint kind; being tasted, it leaves a considerable Heat in the Mouth for some Time. It resembles the Spearmint in Form, but the Leaf is darker. No doubt but it contains a good deal of Oil, and is well suited to Distillation. Both the strong and common *Pepper-mint-waters* are good to warm a cold Stomach, expel Wind, to relieve Cholic Pains, and (according to some Accounts) are extremely beneficial in the Stone in the Kidneys and Gall-bladder.

Menastrum. Horse-mint. This grows in Brooks and watry Places. *Horse-mint* has a larger and rounder Leaf than Spear-mint, but in Smell and Virtues agrees pretty much with it. I doubt not, but most of the wild Mints, distinguished by various Names by Mr. Ray and other Authors, might be all comprehended under a very few Distinctions.

Mercurialis. Mercury. This grows in Gardens, has an earthy Taste, and contains a Salt of the Nature of Saltpetre. The Juice of *Mercury* is laxative, opens Obstructions of the Bowels, is sometimes prescribed in the Jaundice, is effectual against Costiveness and Gripes, and is recommended in the Dropsy and Green-sickness. *Mercury* was an Ingredient in our common Decoction for Glysters, and might, with the greatest Safety, be eaten as Food. Outwardly in Pul-tices it is good to ripen Swellings.

Mespilus. The Medlar-tree. These grow in Gardens. The Seed are accounted good for the Gravel and Stone:

Stone: The rotten Fruit is binding, and recommended in Loosenesses. It is cooling and drying.

Meum. Spignel. It grows wild in many Places. The Seed and Roots of *Spignel* break Wind, cure Belchings of the Stomach, promote Women's Courses, are good for Gripes, and help to dislodge fizy Matter from the Breast and Lungs. The Seed of *Spignel* are of a warm Nature, and are recommended in Asthmas; because they promote Spitting, and help the Breath. The Root enters Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Millepedes. Hog-lice, Wood-lice, Loops, Sows, Church-bugs. These are known by every Body under one or more of these Names. They are found under Timber and Stones, and in old Ruins. At a Touch with the Hand they roul themselves up in a round Form. This Insect contains an earthy Salt, somewhat resembling Salt-petre, and Experience has found that they are highly serviceable in many Diseases. They open Obstructions, and are particularly useful to cleanse the urinary Passages: They are said to be of singular Efficacy in reducing the Stone to Slime, and excellent in Difficulties of making Water: In Disorders of the Breast they are highly beneficial, cleansing the Lungs from all tartarous Matter; hence they do good in Asthmas; being possessed of fine Parts, they cut their way through Obstructions, and do eminent Service in Scurvies, even when attended with dangerous, and almost habitual Swellings; by means of their Salt they add to the Motion of the Gall, and consequently do good in Jaundices: In inveterate Ulcers, sore Eyes, and other Disorders arising from an ill Habit, they are of manifest Advantage, by encreasing the Urine. Some recommend them in Palsies, Epilepsies, and all nervous Disorders. The most effectual way

to use them, is to bruise two Ounces of living *Millepedes*, and after adding a Pint of White Wine to them, press out the Liquor through a coarse Cloth: This Mixture taken four Spoonfuls twice a Day for some time, will do eminent Service in the above Disorders. There is no Preparation of them ordered in the Shops, because none can be conveniently contrived for keeping.

Milium. Millet. Millet Seeds are recommended in Disorders of the Lungs. They cause Sweat, promote Urine, and are said to help Ulcers in the Kidneys. Some advise a Pultice of *Millet* Seed to disperse Swellings.

Millefolium. Yarrow. This Plant contains a Salt somewhat resembling Alum, or Urine, so will surrender its Virtues in Tea or Decoction. Some recommend it for its drying and binding Qualities, saying it relieves all violent Discharges of Blood, whether from the Nose, Womb, Bowels, or fresh Wounds, for spitting or vomiting of Blood, and bloody Urine. In consequence of these Qualities, it must be good in Weaknesses of many kinds.

Minium. Red Lead. The *Minium* of the Moderns is made by taking the unconsumed Part of the Plates of Lead in making the Ceruse or white Lead, and burning them in an Oven, frequently moving and turning the Heap. The Virtues hereof resemble Lead in general, being used outwardly; for it is cooling and drying. It enters two Plaisters of its Name.

Morsus Diaboli. Devil's Bit. It grows in Meadows. It is said to promote Sweat and expel Poison. Some compare it to Scabious. It enters none of our Compositions.

Morus. Mulberry-tree. The ripe Fruit is recommended to allay Thirst, promote an Appetite, and for being serviceable in Scurvies; it is both cooling

cooling and opening. The unripe Fruit is prescribed in Loosenesses, immoderate Discharges of the Womb, and in spitting of Blood. The Juice of *Mulberries* seems to be principally regarded for the sake of its Syrup.

Moschus. Musk. Musk is produced by some Animal. It is a fat greasy Substance something like dried Blood; of a blackish, rusty Colour, and of a sharp, bitter Taste: The Smell is exceeding strong, by some called pleasant, by others disagreeable. The greatest Number of these Animals are found in *China, Tartary,* and the *Indies*. The best sort of *Musk* is in round, thin Bladders, covered with short, brown Hairs: The *Musk* itself should be chosen dry, with a kind of Greasiness, of a dark Colour, a strong Smell, containing a few hard and black Clots as possible, and which if chewed and rubbed with a Knife on Paper, looks smooth, bright, yellowish, and free from grittiness, which is probably owing to a Mixture of Gravel, Sand, and other Impurities.

How *Musk* is produced is a Matter much in debate, some affirming one thing, and some another; some say it is contained in a Husk or Covering near the Navel of a certain Creature, which being of a wanton Nature, and rubbing his Belly against Stones and Trees, tears it off, the Sun and Air thickening it into the Substance we call *Musk*. Others say it is not torn off by any Rubbing or Violence from the Creature, but Nature discharges it by a proper Passage designed for that Purpose. Others say this Lump or little Bag is cut out of the Creature after its Death. There are several other Opinions foolish and ridiculous enough. This I know experimentally, That having shot at certain Rats on the Side of a Brook in *North America*, I immediately perceived a very strong Smell of *Musk*

on the Bank whence the wounded Rats ran; I suppose it was the Excrement which, in all Probability, they discharged hereupon; however, I am bold to say, there was no Blood. This Smell scented the Bank a good way, and lasted some time, and as I was told was very common on such an Occasion.

Musk has been for some time pretty much out of Use as a Medicine, on a Supposition of its occasioning Vapours and Swoonings in Persons who sit much, also in weak Females. But it is conjectured, that if *Musk* be well managed, it would prove a Remedy of great service, even against those very Disorders which it has been supposed to occasion. For in *Spain, Portugal,* and the *East-Indies*, where the Use of *Musk* seems pretty well established, these Disorders appear but seldom; and Experience has lately confirmed, that *Musk* is an excellent Remedy in nervous Disorders, particularly Convulsions; also in Fevers, where Sleep has been wanting. It has lately been greatly recommended in the Bite of a mad Dog. We are also told, that a convulsive Hiccup, with the worst of Symptoms, has been cured by a Scruple of *Musk* in two Doses.

Myrobalani. Myrobalans. These are a kind of dry foreign Plumbs. There are many kinds of *Myrobalans*: They are all purging and binding, resembling Rhubarb in Virtues.

Myrrha. Myrrh. Myrrh is a resinous, dry, and hard Substance, of a brown, or reddish yellow Colour, of a sharp, bitter, spicy Taste, and sweet Smell. This hardened Juice is brought to us from the *East-Indies* in Lumps or Drops of various Colours and Sizes. The best sort is of a brown, or reddish yellow Colour, somewhat clear: The newer *Myrrh* is, the more tough and gluey it is: It is not powdered easily at once,

once, but being well bruised and dried sometime, it rubs fine without much Difficulty.

Myrrh is given inwardly in Obstructions of the Womb, to promote Women's Courses, to hasten Delivery, and to procure a Discharge of the Afterbirth. Indeed, it is sometimes recommended in Disorders of the Lungs, Hoarseness, Coughs, Quinsies, Pleurifies, and tickling Defluxions of Rheum: Some advise it in the Small-pox, Plague, and malignant and pestilential Fevers. Surgeons use it very much, especially its Tincture, which is excellent in some Wounds. The Powder of *Myrrh* is famous to preserve the Gums, and keep them from the Scurvy. *Myrrh* has been an Ingredient in many of our Plaisters: At present enters Tincture of *Myrrh*, Elixir of Aloes, compound Elixir of Aloes, compound Powder of *Myrrh*, Gum-pill, *Rufus's* Pill, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Myrrhis. Sweet Cicely. It grows in Gardens. We are told, this Plant promotes Urine, causes Mirth, is opening and effectual in the Scurvy. It is recommended in some Disorders in the Bladder, to disperse Swellings, and to promote Women's Courses. Some advise a Pultice of its Leaves against Bruises by Falls.

Myrtus. Common Myrtle. It grows in Gardens. The Leaves and Berries are used; both of them are cooling, drying, and greatly binding. The Juice of the Berries is said to be good for the Stomach, and to promote Urine. Warm *Myrtle* Wine is recommended for a Surfeit; it is also good in any great Bleedings, particularly those Discharges Women are subject to. The Berries are used for Inflammations in the Eyes.

Nardus Celtica & Indica. Celtic and Indian Spikenard. The former of these is heating and drying. It promotes Urine, disperses Wind,

strengthens the Stomach, and is recommended in Fomentations where warming is required. It grows in many Parts of *Europe*, and is an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle. The Root of the *Indian Nard* has long Hairs on it, is of a bitter spicy Taste, and pleasant Smell. It is heating, drying, and binding; it is useful for the Stomach, breaks the Stone, and is recommended in the Jaundice and Cholic. This also is an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle.

Nasturtium aquaticum & hortense. Water-cresses and Garden-cresses. Both these become Part of our Food. The former is recommended in the Scurvy, its Juice being ranked among the antiscorbutic Juices. It has a sharp penetrating Taste, and is recommended for Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Stone, and Gravel, and whatever clogs up the urinary Passages. It has an extraordinary Effect on the Glands, and cannot but be useful in the Scurvy, especially as it promotes Perspiration. Being made use of in Diet-drinks, or taken with the scorbutic Juices twice a Day for some time, it is excellent in the above Disorders. The latter is possessed of a cleansing Quality; it promotes Women's Courses, helps to expel the dead Child, is good in the Scurvy and Dropsy, and Obstructions of the Spleen. The Use of this is advisable in cold Constitutions abounding with Water, for it warms the Blood, and mends the Circulation.

Nepeta, Mentha Cataria. Catmint. It grows wild in Hedges. The Herb is used, and is principally recommended for Disorders of the Womb, for Barrenness, to hasten Delivery, and to render Breathing easy, by cutting the tartarous Matter that clogs the Lungs. In conjunction with Mugwort, Savine, Rue, Pennyroyal and other Ingredients it made our Briony-water.

Lignum

Lignum Nephriticum. Nephritic Wood. This, we are told, comes from both the *Indies*. The Wood being of a darkish Colour, is solid, hard, and heavy. The Nuts called Ben-nuts are heating, drying, purging and vomiting. It is said, they Discharge Gall and Phlegm, and cure the Itch. Oil of Ben is drawn from the Kernels and brought us from *Italy*.

Nicotiana. Tobacco. This Plant is propagated in such Quantities in *Maryland* and *Virginia*, that they alone could supply the World with it. The Leaf resembles some of our Docks or Comfrey Leaves. The Juice or Leaves of *Tobacco*, taken inwardly, vomit and purge violently; nay, a Pultice of green *Tobacco* applied to the Wrist will occasion Vomitings, as I have many times seen. We are told, the *Tobacconists* Shops in *London* secured the Families there from the Plague in the great Visitations. We have had an Ointment of *Tobacco* in one of our Dispensatories, and have since seen a Syrup in another, but neither of them have been much in use. It is a principal Part of many sorts of Snuff; and its Use in smoaking and chewing every Body is acquainted with.

Nigella. Fennel-flower. It grows in Gardens. The Seed, we are told, is good to clear the Lungs of slimy tartarous Matter; to encrease Milk in Nurses; to promote Urine, and to forward Women's Courses. Outwardly it comforts the Brain, and relieves Headachs: The Root is effectual against all violent Fluxes of Blood.

Nitrum, Nitre. Salt-petre. It is a neutral Salt, made by exposing putrifying Vegetables to the Air, and washing out the Salts. It shoots into eight-squared Forms, and is exceeding cold to the Touch.

There is in *France* a Company of *Salt-petre* Makers, the Materials they

use are obtained from old Buildings, Ruins, Plaister, Dove-houses, Stables, &c. These Materials, or any proper Earth, which upon Taste, is found to contain a good deal of Salt; they first grind to Powder, if they are hard, and then put them into Vats, pouring on cold or hot Water, stirring the Mass; afterwards, they suffer the whole to rest, till the Water has filled itself with the Salt; then, by a Tap, they draw it off into another Vessel, and pour fresh Water on the Remainder, repeating it whilst it contains any Salt. Sometimes, instead of Water, they use a Ley of Wood-ashes, or Pot-ashes, when they suspect the Salt will become a Body, or turn volatile; the several Liquors thus obtained, they boil to a due Strength, with care to skim it all the while; then they run it warm into other Vessels, and let it stand till perfectly cold; by which means the Sea-salt shoots, and parts from the *Salt-petre* Liquor, and falls to the Bottom in small Grains: And now the *Salt-petre* Liquor being drawn, they set it in the Cold, and it shoots into Crystals of its own Form: After they are all shot, they draw off the Liquor and boil it again, then let it shoot as before, and repeat this Work till it will shoot no longer: The Liquor left behind is slippery to the Touch, sharp, and bitter: It is called the Mother Liquor of *Nitre*; because, being sprinkled upon proper Earth, it fits it to beget fresh *Nitre*: Thus rough *Nitre* is procured by Art.

In the eastern Kingdoms of the World, *Salt-petre* is sometimes found sticking upon old Walls, and Buildings not much exposed to Sun and Rain, and may be readily swept off, and purified for use; and much after the same manner it is found on the Ground, where Wood and vegetable Substances rotting, the Rains naturally make a Salt of it.

The

The dirty Grains may be there found, and swept together in Heaps.

Refining *Salt petre*. It is done by boiling it away in fresh Water, skimming it, and passing it through Flannel, then suffering the Liquor to shoot slowly; repeat this Operation many times, if you require it perfectly free from common Salt. There is a Loss on the Refiner every time, because some Salt settles to the Bottom. It is pure, if on throwing some into the Fire it will not crackle, but yield a lively Flame, and a strong Noise upon live Charcoal, without leaving any thing behind.

Its medicinal Uses.

Salt-petre is greatly extolled by some practical Physicians for stopping extraordinary Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Nose, spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, or Women's monthly Courses. In obstinate Rheumatisms, where Medicine seems to be almost ineffectual, *Salt petre* is excellent. *Nitre* promotes Urine, and is cooling; it is very proper where a Discharge of Urine is to be encouraged. In a Running of the Reins from Infection it is highly proper; for it cleanses and cools the Parts. For Sore-throats, and Inflammations in the Mouth it does good Service. But above all, in Fevers, given with compound Contrayerva Powder every three or four Hours, it occasions a moderate, easy Sweat, and often brings the thirsty, burning Patient from a State of the greatest Uneasiness, into a perfect Calmness and Tranquility.

Nummularia. *Money-wort*. It grows in moist Places. This Plant, we are told, is drying and binding, proper for excessive Loosenesses; useful when Women's Courses are too great; and mixed with Honey, very healing to the Lungs. It is much recommended for Wounds, whether stamped and applied outwardly, or taken inwardly.

Nux Moschata. *Nutmeg*. *Nutmegs* are the Kernel of a roundish Nut which grows in the *East Indies*, in the Island *Banda*. The outside Covering of this Fruit is soft and fleshy, like that of a Walnut, and opens when the Nut grows ripe: Immediately under this lies the Mace, which forms a sort of Covering, through the Clefts whereof appears a hard, woody Shell that shuts up the *Nutmeg*. These Kernels are of an oval Figure, about half an Inch long, full of irregular Wrinkles, and of an Ash-colour; They are at first soft, but being dried by keeping grow hard, and appear inwardly variegated with yellowish, or dark reddish Veins. The Tree they are gathered from is as big as a Pear-tree, and its very Leaves have a sweet pleasant Smell. This spicy Fruit enters into our Sauce as well as our Physic. *Nutmegs* have long been used as a Medicine, and are deservedly looked upon as a warm and agreeable Aromatic: They are heating and drying, excellent for the Head and Stomach, and comforting to the Womb: They disperse Wind, help Digestion, cure a stinking Breath, and revive the Child in the Womb. In Palpitations of the Heart, and in great Faintings they do eminent Service; and in Vomitings and big swollen Spleens are said to be useful. But their greatest Excellency seems to consist in their binding Quality; for being judiciously used with *Rheubarb* and *Liascordium*, they restrain the most immoderate Loosenesses, expel Wind, cure the Gripes, and perform Wonders. The same Virtues with those of *Nutmegs* are ascribed to *Mace*; but because its Parts are more small, it is thought to operate more effectually, and to be possessed of a more penetrating Quality than *Nutmegs*. The Oil of *Mace*, commonly used in the Shops, is a Composition of Sheep's Suet, Palm Oil, and other

Ingredients, coloured and perfumed with Oil of *Nutmegs*. The true and genuine Oil of *Mace* brought from the *East-Indies*, is very scarce and dear, for which Reasons we are not like very often to see it.

Nux Pistachia. Pistachio-Nut. The Tree grows in hot Countries; the Nuts, which are sweet, pleasant, and full of Oil are sometime prescribed in Emulsions, being used there as Almonds: These Nuts are accounted good for Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, to strengthen the Stomach, and to stop Nauseas and Vomitings: We are told, they afford good Nourishment.

Nymphaea alba. White Water-lilly. They grow in Rivers and moist Places. The Flowers, Seeds, and Leaves are useful in any great Evacuations, in a Running of the Reins, in a Heat of Urine, and Inflammation of the Kidneys and other Parts: They are certainly very cooling, and by some are said to extinguish all amorous Desires. They are used in Infusion or Decoction.

Ocimum. Basil. This Herb has a disagreeable Smell, and was an Ingredient in our Briony-water; being accounted good to cleanse the Womb, and to promote Women's Courses. It enters none of our Compositions.

Olea. The Olive-tree. This is a large Tree growing in hot Countries. The Fruit *Olives* are pickled and brought to us, being gathered before they are ripe. We have generally *Olives* of two sorts, *Spanish Olives*, and *Olives of Lucca* (a Province in *Italy*) which are less and milder. It is said, these eaten at the Beginning of a Meal loosen the Belly, comfort the Stomach, and encrease the Appetite. The Oil pressed without Violence from the ripe Fruit is called Oil *Olive*, or Sallad Oil. This used inwardly is cooling and opening, it cures Costiveness and Gripes, mol-

lifies the Guts and urinary Passages, and is excellent in many Disorders of the Breast. The Oil obtained by Violence, is with us called *Genoa* or *Gallipoli* Oil: This is much used in outward Applications in our Plaisters, Ointments, and Cerats. Oil *Omphacine*, or Oil of unripe *Olives* is mentioned in Dispensatories, but not known in the Shops. These Oils have been found by Experience, to be an absolute Cure for the Bite of Vipers and Rattle snakes, being well rubbed into the Part wounded before the Fire. They are every bit as good as the Oil or Fat of the Viper used by the Viper Catchers: It has also been taken with great Success when Arsenic or sublimate Mercury has been swallowed. The *Olive-tree* is certainly of great Use and Importance to Mankind: The Oil is a Part of our Food and our Physic; it also contributes a good deal to our Cloathing; the *Genoa* and *Gallipoli* Oils being well known to be very useful in working our Wool.

Olibanum, Thus masculinum. Frankincense. This is a resinous Substance of a pale yellow Colour, and of a bitterish Taste. It appears by its Fatness, its Smell, and its burning, to be a Turpentine, and, no doubt, is produced by a *Pine, Firr, or Cedar-tree*. It comes from *Turkey* and the *East-Indies*. It is heating and binding, and as some say, is much used inwardly in Disorders of the Head and Breast; also in great Bleedings, whether from the Womb, Vomitings of Blood, or spitting of Blood, also in Coughs and Loosenesses: Fumigations of it are recommended to strengthen the Head. It has certainly been an Ingredient in many of our strengthening Plaisters, but is now left out of all of them; being only in the compound Powder of Amber, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Ononis. Rest-harrow. It grows in

in waste Grounds, and by the Road-side. The Root is one of the small opening Roots. It promotes Urine, and is recommended in the Stone and Gravel: We are told, the constant Use of this Root in Broths, with outward Applications at the same time, has cured People of Ruptures.

Ophioglossum. Adders tongue. It grows in moist Places. This Plant is recommended in Ruptures. The Powder of it given several Days following, is said to heal inward Bruises. The Herb boiled in Oil, and afterwards having some Turpentine joined with it, is accounted famous for outward Wounds.

Opium. *Opium* is a hardened Juice of a reddish, or blackish brown Colour, or rather of the Colour of Chocolate, of a bitter Taste, and strong disagreeable Smell. It is brought from *Turkey* and the *East-Indies*, in irregular Cakes of different sizes, from four Ounces to a Pound in Weight. It is prepared from the milky Juice which is got by wounding white Poppy Heads; it obtains the Colour and Consistence we see it in, by being exposed some time to the open Air. This famous Drug will dissolve in Water, Wine, Vinegar or Brandy, but the first does it most effectually. Our College has ordered it to be done in Water to cleanse it, but thus dissolved it will not keep long, therefore to make *Liquid Laudanum*, it is ordered with Wine. *Boerhaave* says, *Opium* dissolved in Water is best, the next is that dissolved in Wine, and the next in Spirit of Wine; but always the worse the higher the Spirit. *Opium* is an earthy Substance, which yields very little of any thing volatile, whether Salt or Spirit.

The Rules to be observed in taking *Opium* are these: If the Patient be of a full Habit he should not take it till he has been let Blood, or taken some gentle purging Medicines. It

ought not to be given to Women during their Courses, nor to Men while they have the Piles, least it prevent the most healthful Discharges. Though the Use of *Opium* produces Costiveness; yet it is sometimes given with purging Medicines, as Tincture of Sena, commonly with sweating ones, as Venice-treacle, and often with binding ones, as *Dioscoridium*. In every Looseness, neither *Opium* nor binding Medicines should be given immediately; because, sometimes they are critical Discharges, which prevent Fevers or other Diseases. We are told, in the Empire of the great Mogul, *Opium* is sold as common in the Shops as Tobacco with us. Indeed, ours comes mostly from *Turkey*, and the *Thebean Opium* is so called from the City *Thebes* in the *Turks* Dominions. The People there prepare it in different manners, sometimes with Rhubarb, and sometimes other Ingredients. *Opium* has its Effects, whether outwardly applied in Plaisters, or given in Glysters, or taken into the Stomach. There is no laying down any Rule as to the Quantity to be given, because so much depends upon use. In the Stone, and in certain Cholics, *Opium*, wisely directed, will perform Wonders: In short, it is a powerful Drug. If it fall, under the Direction of the Ignorant and Unskilful, it is a Sword in the Hands of a Madman; but if under the Management of the Experienced and Learned, it is a great Blessing.

Opobalsamum. See *Balm of Gilead*.

Opoponax, Panax Herculeum. *Gum Cpoponax.* This Plant grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Gum flows from the Stalk wounded near the Root, and hardens with the Air. It is of a yellowish dirty Colour, the best of it having some Sticks and Filth joined with it. It is not bright like Mastich, but rather resembles the coarser sorts of Myrrh. It has

a bitter Taste, strong disagreeable Smell, and is a fattish Substance. This Gum disperses Wind, and purges tough Phlegm from the remotest Parts, as the Brain, Joints, Breast, and Nerves: It is particularly recommended in Disorders of the Womb, Bladder and Kidneys: It enters the Gum-pill, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Origanum vulgare. Common Origanum. It is a hot well scented Plant, but not so pleasant as Marjoram. It is very volatile, and yields an Oil in Quantity. In Medicines for the Womb, as in Dr. Stephen's Water, this has been an Ingredient; but it now enters none of our Compositions.

Crobus. Bitter Vetch. The Seed is used; which, having a mealy and slimy Quality, answers to Fenugreek in softening and ripening Swellings. Inwardly it promotes Urine, and is good to expel Stones and Gravel.

Oryza. Rice. This is the Food of, at least, two thirds of Mankind. In the East-Indies, in China, Persia, the Mogul's Country, and Turkey it is principally used; also in most Parts of Africa: We, indeed, seem to have the best Plantations of it in America, but they are trifling to those just mentioned. We call Rice binding, and give it in great Weaknesses, and Loosenesses. In China it is Victuals and Drink, and no doubt is a most wholesome and nourishing Grain.

Ostreorum testæ. Oyster-shells. Prepared Oyster-shells are drying and absorbing, like Crabs-claws and other Things of this kind, they are useful in Fevers, promote Sweat, and are prescribed in the Stone and Gravel.

Ova Gallinæ. Hens Eggs. The Whites of Eggs are sometimes mixed with Bole, and other Things of the like Nature, to defend any strained Part, and to restore it to its due Tone; and likewise under convenient Bandage to prevent Bones, newly set,

from slipping out again: In the Shops they are well known for clarifying Syrups: The Yolks of Eggs will unite Turpentine, Gum Guajacum, Sperma Ceti, and other Substances with watry Bodies.

Oxylapathum. Sharp pointed Dock. It grows wild in many Places. It is praised for curing the Jaundice, and for being an excellent Remedy in many scorbutic Cases: It is likely it would be most effectual in these Intentions by being used by way of Diet-drink; taken some time after this manner, it would cleanse and purify the Blood, do good in the Scurvy and Rheumatism, and all manner of scabby and itchy Breakings-out. The Root only is in use.

Pæonia. Piony. This Plant is distinguished into two sorts, Male and Female; the Male is that which is in Esteem; the Flowers, Roots, and Seeds are used. The Flowers are sometimes made into a Syrup; the Root is recommended for epileptic Persons, being given in Substance; also in Palsies, Convulsions, Apoplexies, Tremblings, and other Disorders of the Head it is sometimes prescribed: The Flowers, Root, and Seeds were commonly ordered to be distilled in several of our Waters heretofore; but this Method seems to be very imprudent, because Piony contains a Salt wrapped up in a Slime, and no volatile Parts.

Palmeæ Oleum. Palm Oil. It is a fat Substance, of the Hardness of Ointment, of an Orange-colour, and fragrant Smell; obtained from the Kernel of the Fruit of a kind of Palm-tree, which grows in Africa, particularly at Senega. It is obtained by infusing the Fruit in hot Water, the oily Matter rising to the Top, whence it is skimmed off. This Oil, by long keeping, loses its Colour, and becomes white; when it is no longer fit for use. Though the Negroes make this a Part of their Food,

Food, we use it only in some outward Applications, having little Dependance on its Virtues.

Panicum. Panick. This is sown in the Fields in *Germany*, and is there, and in other Places, used both in Food and Physic. The Seed is drying, cooling, and binds the Belly. It is principally used in Spittings of Blood, and other Disorders from Weakness.

Papaver album & nigrum. White and black Poppy. These commonly grow in Gardens, and are by some Gardners propagated for the sake of the Heads, which are used in the Shops to make *Diacodium*. An *Opium* might be made from these, agreeing in Virtues with the foreign *Opium*, though not so strong. *Diacodium* may be given in Coughs, Colds, and other Disorders of the Breast, where *Liquid Laudanum* and other Opiates are not ventured upon. In other respects it agrees with *Opium*. Neither the Plant, Heads, nor Flowers afford any thing by Distillation worth the Pains.

Papaver rubrum, rhæas, erraticum. Corn-Poppy. Of this Plant the Flowers only are in use, being made into a Syrup, called Syrup of *red Poppies*. This Syrup has long had a Place in the Shops, and is justly entitled to it. It is good in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Consumptions, and all Disorders of the Breast, being yet a milder Opiate than the foregoing, for it is sometimes ordered in Pleurifies. Some reckon *Poppy* Flowers Promoters of Sweat, and cordial: They certainly make a very useful Syrup.

Paralysis. Cowslips. These are well known. *Cowslip* Flowers are reckoned of the same Virtues as the former, but in a less Degree. A Syrup is made of these Flowers, which is never depended on in Cases of consequence. *Cowslip water* is good for nothing, and the Conserve of the Flowers seldom or never prescribed.

Pareira Brava. Wild Vine. This Plant grows in the *West-Indies*, particularly in *Mexico* and *Brasil*. Its Root also goes by the same Name, and was brought into *France* in the Year 1706, by the *Spanish* Ambassador, at his Return from *Portugal*. This Root is esteemed a Specific for the Stone and Gravel. The Name, which in the *Portuguese* Language signifies *Wild Vine*, is well suited to the Nature of the Plant, its Branches and Leaves being much like those of the Vine, like which, it creeps along the Walls, or rises by the Support of other Trees; it also has another Name, viz. *Boutua Root*. It is to be boiled in Water, a Quarter of an Ounce of it, in three Pints to a Pint; and the Patient, being in a Bath, is to take a Glass of it with some Syrup of the five opening Roots every half Hour; his Body being before hand prepared by Bleedings, and Glysters. This Method, we are told, cured some great Man of a Stone-cholic, and made him void a large Stone. This Root is not kept in the Shops.

Pastinacæ. Parsnips. The Roots of *Parsnip* are used in Food, and are reckoned of good Nourishment: The Seeds are heating and drying, promote Urine, and disperse Wind.

Pentaphyllum. Cinquefoil. It grows common in the Fields. The Root and Herb is binding, good for all kind of Fluxes, and Bleedings; particularly Spittings of Blood. It is recommended for the Stone, for Ruptures, also for Fevers. This Root is an Ingredient in *Venice-treacle*.

Pepones. Pumpkins. These are well known. The Seeds agree in Virtue with Cucumber-seeds, and may be used in Emulsions for the same Purpose.

Persica malus. The Peach tree. *Peaches* are good for sick Persons, especially for such as are afflicted with Thirst, and Driness of the Tongue; for

for they both strengthen and cool. Where they are a natural Fruit, as in warm Climates, they are extremely grateful, and of a very sweet Flavour. The Juice being fermented, affords more Spirit than our Cyder. A Syrup of *Peach* Blossoms is allowed to be as good as Syrup of *Roses*, and better for Children in general; for it prevents those Disorders which arise from Sourness in their Stomachs and Bowels. For these Purposes it is said there is hardly a better or safer Medicine in practice. It acts as a Puke, and a gentle Opener.

Perficaria. Arsmart. It grows in moist Places. It is extremely hot and penetrating, insomuch, that the Taste is hardly tolerable upon the Tongue. It powerfully promotes Urine; and its distilled Water is commended for the Stone, and to cleanse foul Ulcers: Some use it for the Scurvy, and in hypocondriacal Cases: It contains such volatile Parts, that a distilled Water seems to be its best Preparation.

Petasites. Butterbur. It grows in moist Places. The Root is used; which, though not large, is of considerable Length: It is esteemed a Promoter of Sweat, a Resister of Poison, and good in the Plague: For these Purposes it became an Ingredient in our old Plague and Treacle-waters. Some recommend it in Coughs, Asthmas, and Hysterical Fits. Its Virtues lie in a Salt obtained by boiling; so that a Decoction or Diet-drink of it are its best Preparations. Its distilled Water is good for nothing.

Petroleum. Oil of Petre, or Rock-oil. Its Name discovers its Nature and Rise: It much resembles melted Brimstone, or is perhaps separated from it, and trickles out of Rocks. It is thin, light, of a strong Smell, and totally inflammable: It is frequently found swimming on Spring-water, and nearly resembles a distilled

Oil in many respects, that many have thought it the Produce of Fire by some underground Operation: It is frequently considered as a liquid sulphurous Matter; from which, however, it differs in Colour, Smell, and Clearness. This is found in several Places in *Italy* and *France*. It is not given inwardly. Farriers use it with other Oils to warm and strengthen. Other Uses it has not. What is commonly used comes neither from *Italy* nor *France*, but is an artificial Preparation.

Petroselinum vulgare, & Macedonicum. Common and Macedonian Parsley. The Herb, Roots, and Seed are used; the former is much oftener in our Food than in our Physic, in which it is better to be used for any medicinal Intention, as it is pleasant to eat in Substance, almost in any thing; and because the Stomach is the best Preparer of such Ingredients, for Herbs and Roots easily dissolve therein, and yield their native Properties. Nor is there any Form in Medicine which can draw out their Virtues to such Advantage, as they are in their own Substance. *Parsley* is a powerful Promoter of Urine, and is principally used in Obstructions of the Gall, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys. The Root is one of the five opening Roots, and is commonly used in Decoction for the above Disorders. It might also be used to Advantage in Diet-drinks, seeing its Virtues lie in a Salt of the Nature of Salt-petre. *Parsley* is much recommended in Sallads, because it cools and cleanses all the Bowels. *Macedonian Parsley* grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Seeds are used, which are dark-green, of a spicy Taste, and sweet Smell; they promote Urine, and are an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle.

Peucedanum. Hogs-fennel. The Root is used, which grows in moist Places. A warm Decoction of it is recom-

recommended for resolving a Pleurisy, if Relief may be obtained by vomiting or spitting. It is also good for the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, and for bloody Urine. It is possessed of a balsamic, and gently heating Virtue.

Pimpinella. Burnet. It grows in dry and hilly Places. The Root is used which is drying and binding ; it promotes Sweat, and opens Obstructions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and Bladder, and is famous in Cholics. It is good in Spittings of Blood, and is serviceable in Loosenesses.

Pimpinella Saxifraga. Burnet Saxifrage. It grows in Woods. This Root dried is said to be used instead of Pepper, being like it both in Smell and Taste ; and therefore is by some called *German Pepper* ; it is possessed of the same Qualities as the Parsley, but is said to be more powerful in breaking the Stone, and removing Obstructions of the Kidneys and Bladder : It is an Ingredient in our compound Powder of Aron-roots.

Pinus. The *Pine-tree.* These grow in all the temperate and cold Climates. Of these there are many kinds described by Authors ; and without doubt, many others we are little acquainted with. The Fir and Cedar afford Turpentine as well as the Pine. Deal Boards, which is the Pine Wood, are brought to us from the northern Parts of *Europe*, as *Norway* and *Sweden*, and grow there naturally in great Plenty ; also in all Parts of *North America*. The Sap or Turpentine, which is gained from these Trees, is of great use both inwardly and outwardly. Venice-turpentine, which is only a Preparation of common Turpentine, is a great Strengthner ; it is given for a Running of the Reins, and it is thought to be very effectual for the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder ; also for the Scurvy, and other Disorders of the Breast. Some recom-

mend it for Coughs, Colds, and to promote a Spitting ; but sometimes it is too hot in these Cases, nor should it be given where the Patient is consumptive, or cannot bear warm Medicines. All the natural Balsams, as those of *Peru*, *Tolu*, *Capivi*, and *Gilead* are but so many spicy Turpentine. Venice-turpentine is an Ingredient in *Lucatellus's* Balsam, and common Turpentine enters a great many of our Plaisters, Ointments, and Cerates. Colophony or Resin, whether yellow or black, which last is sometimes called Stone-pitch, is nothing but Turpentine brought to that Consistence by boiling and Distillation : Burgundy-pitch is Turpentine less boiled. Hence, it is plain, there is no material Difference in the Virtues of these ; the greatest odds being in their outward Appearance. See *Balm of Gilead*.

Piper album & nigrum. White and black Pepper. It grows in the higher *India*. The Plant which bears it is weak and creeping, which obliges those who cultivate it to plant it at the Foot of large Trees. Its Leaves in Figure are like Ivy Leaves, but less green, more yellow, of a strong Smell, and pungent Taste. The *Pepper* comes forth in small Clusters like our Currants, and the Grains of which those Clusters are composed, at first appear green, and then they become red in proportion as they ripen, and at last black (or such as they come to us) after they are left exposed to the Heat of the Sun sometime. The *Pepper* of *Malabar* is smaller than the other, but produced in such large Quantities that *Europe* is principally supplied with it. The *black Pepper* consumed in *Europe* is of three sorts ; that of *Malabar*, that of *Jamby*, and that of *Belipatham*. But this last is least esteemed in *Europe*, on account of its smallness and dryness ; two Circumstances which recommend it to the *Indians*, who think

think small *Pepper* less hot than the large kind. *White Pepper* ought to be chosen large, well nourished, weighty, and without Mixture of black Grains, or Rubbish; which, when reduced to Powder, is of a beautiful grey or whitish Colour. As for *black Pepper*, which ought to be possessed of almost all the Qualities of the white, already mentioned, we must take care that the Grains be not wrinkled, that there be a large Quantity of white Grains among them, and that the largest Grains have not been separated, in order to be whitened, a Practice common in *Holland* and *France*. *White Pepper* is *black Pepper* without its Coat or Skin; it is taken off by beating it before it is entirely dry, or by suffering it after it is dry to soak some time in Water. *Pepper* is a spicy Fruit of a heating and drying Quality; its Use in Food is well known. In Medicine it is not greatly used, yet is thought effectual in Cholics, and therefore is an Ingredient in the *London Philonium*.

Piper Jamaicense. *Jamaica Pepper*, *All-spice*, *Pimento*. It is the Fruit of a Tree which grows plenty in the Island of *Jamaica*. It is of a fragrant, aromatic Smell, resembling a Mixture of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs. It yields, on Distillation with Water, a considerable Quantity of excellent Oil, which, like that of Cloves, sinks in Water. *All-spice* is the most mild and innocent of common Spices; it promotes Digestion, comforts, strengthens, and warms the Stomach, expels Wind, and does those friendly Offices to the Bowels, which we generally expect from Spices.

Piper longum. *Long Pepper*. *Long Pepper* is the unripe Fruit of a Tree, brought to us from the *East-Indies*, about an Inch, or an Inch and Half in length, in Form like a rolling

Stone; outwardly it appears composed of many small Grains set together in a very particular manner; its inward Part is divided into several small Cells, each of which contains a roundish Seed, outwardly of a blackish Colour, inwardly whitish: The whole is of a hot, biting, bitterish Taste. *Long Pepper* should be chosen fresh, entire, weighty, hard to break, sound, and free from Dust and other Impurities. This is more used in Medicine than any thing of the Name of *Pepper*. It breaks Wind, warms the Stomach, and helps Digestion. It is an Ingredient in the aromatic Powder, the aromatic Tincture, bitter Wine, compound Powder of Bole, *Diascordium*, *Venice-treacle*, and *Confectio Paulina*.

Pisum. *Peas*. These are commonly used in our Food affording good Nourishment. In Medicine they are not regarded.

Pix Burgundica. *Burgundy Pitch*. See *Pinus*.

Pix communis, vel navalis, vel sicca. *Common Pitch*. It comes from many Parts of the World, but ours, in greatest Quantities, is brought from *Carolina* in *America*. In short, *Pitch* is Turpentine obtained after another Method, which is this: We are to prepare a Heap of Earth, in which we are to make a Hollow two Ells in Diameter at the Top, but which becomes gradually narrower as it approaches the Bottom. This Hollow is to be filled with small Portions of such Branches of the Pine-tree as contain much Gum, laid above each other till the Hollow is full. Then the upper Part is to be covered with Fire, which burns to the Bottom; by which means the *Pitch* is melted, runs down, and is discharged from a little Hole made at the Bottom for that Purpose: The first Runnings are Tar, the last Runnings *Pitch*. *Pitch* is used outwardly,

it is drawing, ripening, and digesting. It is an Ingredient in Basilicon Ointment.

Pix liquida. Tar. See Pitch.

Plantago. Plantain. The Leaves, Seed, and Roots are used. It is reckoned a great Cooler, and effectual in stopping Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Nose, Mouth, or Womb. It contains a Salt somewhat of the Nature of *Sal Ammoniac*, and yields its Virtues in Decoction or Infusion; but its distilled Water is good for nothing. It is said, this Plant outwardly used is good for Inflammations, being applied to the Part affected. Some recommend it for sore Eyes.

Plumbum. Lead. Lead is seldom found pure in the Mines, and has different coloured Ores, *viz.* black, yellow, and Ash-coloured; it is also found in red, or white rocky Stone, and sometimes in the Form of Dice; with shining lead-coloured Surfaces, and sometimes mixed with white, yellow, or green Appearances. There are many Lead Mines in *Spain, Italy,* and *Germany*; but the richest are ours in *England*. There is a considerable Difference between the Ores of different Mines, some is so like Steel, that the Workmen call it Steel Ore, which being melted with Difficulty they mix other Ore with it. There is another, which from its aptness to turn to Glass, and its Use in glazing Potters Vessels is called Potters Ore. Our *English Lead* Ores are reducible to three sorts: The first, those which, in the ordinary Ways of melting, afford from thirty to forty Pounds of Metal for every Hundred-weight of Ore: The second, from forty-five to sixty: The third, from sixty to eighty.

How separated.

Some Lead Ores require no previous Preparation to its being separated, unless by grinding. They

barely throw it upon a wooden Fire, or Forge Hearth, where the Metal running into a Basen in the Hearth, they lade it out, and cast it into an Iron mould, which gives it the Form of what we call *Pigs*. In the Lead Works at *Mendip* in *Somersetshire*, the Method of procuring the Metal is thus related. "When they have got the Ore they beat it small, then wash it clean in a running Stream; next they sift it in Iron Ruddles; then they make a Hearth or Furnace of Clay, or Fire stone, and therein build their Fire, which they light with Charcoal, and keep it up with young oaken Glads blown with Bellows. After the Fire is lighted, and the Fire-place hot, they throw the Lead Ore on the Wood, which melts down into the Furnace; then with an Iron Ladle, they take it out and cast it into Sand, into any Form they please."

Its poisonous Nature.

Lead Ore is of a poisonous Nature, especially with regard to Brutes: They who live near where it is washed, can neither keep Dog, nor Cat, nor any sort of Fowl; but they all die in a short time. Not only Calves, but even Children have been known to be killed, by only being in the Houses where Lead Ore has been kept some time; and if any sort of Cattle feed upon the Grass on which the Steam, which rises from the melting of Lead, falls, they all die soon after.

Both in a crude State, and all its Preparations, Lead seems to be cooling, drying, and contracting, so as to hinder the Circulation of the Blood, prevent its Operations and Discharges, and hurt the Nerves, by causing Convulsions, Tremblings, wandering Pains, Rheumatisms, Difficulty of breathing, and Suffocation. Inwardly it appears unfit to be taken

in any large Dose ; and accordingly, its Use in Medicine appears to be chiefly in outward Applications.

Plumbum album. White Lead. See *Cerusa*.

Polium Montanum. Poley Mountain. It grows in the Island of Crete and other Places. The Herb is used, which is of a pleasant Smell. We are told, it promotes Sweat, is cordial, good in the Dropsy, useful in Jaundices, and beneficial in the Bites of venomous Creatures : It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Polypodium Quercinum. Polypody of the Oak. It grows on old Walls, among Rubbish, and upon the Roots of Trees, but that from the Oak is reckoned best. Some Writers say, it purges black Gall and Phlegm, and that it opens Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and is good for hypocondriacal Persons, and effectual in the Scurvy. It has been an Ingredient in our Lenitive Electuary. Its purging Quality is certainly very little, and therefore some recommend it to be boiled with Mallows or other slippery Ingredients. It yields its Virtues best in Decoction or Infusion.

Populus nigra. Black Poplar. This Tree grows in moist Places and by the Sides of Rivers. Of the tender Buds gathered in May, is made an Ointment, useful in Inflammations and hot Swellings ; some say it promotes Sleep. It is not used in any Preparation for inward Use.

Porri. Leeks. These are more used in Food than Physic. They possess such volatile Parts, that their bare Smell, when bruised, occasions Tears from the Eyes and Nostrils. They contain a stinking Oil and volatile Salt. Some recommend them to cleanse the Lungs of tartarous Substances ; and sometimes they are joined with purging and hysterical Medicines : They are not thought

so proper for sanguine Constitutions, and those who abound with a great deal of Blood, because they heat so much : They promote Urine, and help Women's monthly Courses. They are much of the same Nature with Garlic.

Portulaca. Purslane. This is used in Sallads, as well as in Medicine. This is so juicy a Plant, that a Pound of it being bruised and pressed, there will scarce remain a Quarter of an Ounce of solid Substance. It is recommended in the Scurvy, Pleurisy, and for Inflammations in the Guts : It strengthens, and corrects the Gall, promotes Urine, and is good for the Stone in the Kidneys : The Seeds are one of the lesser cold Seeds.

Primula veris. Primrose. They grow wild in Ditches. The Flowers, Leaves, and Roots are recommended for the Palsey and Gout. They are warm and drying, and most effectual in Dropsies, and Constitutions abounding with Water.

Prunella. Selfheal. It grows wild. This Plant contains a Salt somewhat of the Nature of Alum. It is recommended in Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, and all Disorders arising from Inflammation. Its principal Use is said to be in Wounds of the Lungs, and in Coagulations of the Blood. Some extol it for the Bloody-flux, used by way of Glyster.

Prunus Gallica. French Prune. These are cultivated in Gardens in many Parts of France. This Fruit is cooling, opening, and moistening ; they extinguish Thirst, and may be eaten for Pleasure. They are an Ingredient in Lenitive Electuary.

Prunus Sylvestris. The Sloe. These grow in Hedges. German *Acacia* is made from the Juice of these boiled to a Consistence. Sloes are drying and binding. being recommended in Loosenesses ; but the free

free Use of them may throw the Patient into the contrary Extreme. It is said, the Flowers bring away the Gravel of the Kidneys. Some keep a Conserve made of the Fruit and Sugar.

Psyllium. Flea-wort. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Seeds are said to discharge Gall, and soften the Sharpness of the Humours by their softening Quality; to assuage Inflammations of the Eyes, and do good in Gripings and Loosenesses.

Ptarmica. Sneezewort. It grows wild in Meadows. This Root purgeth the Head, and gives Ease in the Tooth-ach: Being made into Powder and used as Snuff it occasions sneezing: It is very sharp and hot to the Taste: The Leaves are recommended in Sallads to correct their Coldness.

Pulegium. Pennyroyal. It is a very warm Plant, abounding with subtle and penetrating Parts. Its Simple-water is very efficacious for many Purposes; in distilling it, there comes over a great deal of Oil: *Pennyroyal* warms the Stomach, disperses Wind, promotes Women's monthly Discharges, hastens Delivery, is effectual in Pleurifies and the Jaundice, and removes many Disorders arising from Obstructions. Some say, it cures the Whites in Women, that it removes a Nausea, is useful in Gripings in the Guts, brings away the Stone, and does good in Dropsies. Outwardly it is recommended for the Head, and is said to induce Sleep, help Vertigoes, and give Ease in the Gout. It is certainly a very useful Plant, known by most, and there are few Shops but keep it, and its Preparations in more Forms than one. It enters small and strong *Pennyroyal-water*.

Pulmonaria maculosa. Sage of Jerusalem. The Leaves are used, which are esteemed healing in Ulcers and Consumptions of the Lungs, Coughs,

and spitting of Blood, especially if the Cause proceeds from a Sharpness of Humour. Outwardly they are reckoned a good Application for Wounds.

Pyrethrum. Pellitory. This is called *Pellitory of Spain*, and is brought from Abroad. It is a very hot Root, and a small bit of it, held in the Mouth a little while, so heats the Part as to occasion a great Discharge of watry Rheum, and thereby relieves the Tooth-ach. Being used in Gargles, it helps the Palsy of the Tongue, and the Loss of the Voice from that Cause. Some sorts of this Root are mighty subject to decay, so that we frequently find it in the Shops rotten and worm eaten. Yet there is another sort brought to us, which keeps very well. Though this Root is seldom prescribed for inward Uses, yet I have seen it given in an Electuary in cold, melancholy Dispositions, where it has been attended with good Effects. The good *Pellitory* is about a Finger's Length and Thickness, outwardly of a brown dirty Colour, within somewhat paler, and cuts very hard and firm.

Quercus. The Oak. The Buds, Leaves, Acorns and their Cups are used; they are accounted cooling, drying, and binding. Some recommend them in Loosenesses, in a Weakness of the genital Organs, and for the Whites in Women. *Oak-bud-water* is worth nothing.

Raphanus Rusticanus. Horse-radish. This is used in our Food as well as our Physic. These Roots are hot, and very pungent when bruised; containing many volatile Parts: In these respects they resemble Scurvy-grass, and contain a Salt somewhat like *Sal Ammoniac*. They are heating and drying, very effectual in Scurvies, Dropsies, and the Jaundice; whether eaten, used in Diet drinks, or bitter Wines: Half a Pound of *Horse-radish* scraped and infused

infused in two Quarts of boiling Water is given by way of Vomit: Many times in Asthmas, and in cold Constitutions, where there is a want of Heat, this Root is extremely useful: In Dropsies and other Disorders proceeding from a cold Cause, it will do eminent service: It promotes Urine, and carries off a great deal by the urinary Discharges; hereby it becomes effectual in removing many Obstructions in the Bowels: It greatly assists Perspiration, scours the Glands, is excellent in Disorders of the Skin, and some sorts of Scurvies; but in a Scurvy attended with a hot Fever, and a Putrefaction, it will destroy the Patient. *Horse-radish* will surrender its Virtues to boiling Water, but it should be kept close stopped; it is more conveniently joined with Bitters in bitter Wine: With Nutmeg, Orange-peel, and Scurvy-grass it makes an excellent Water called, *Compound Horse-radish-water*.

Rapa. Turneps. Turneps used as Food are very nourishing, affording Relief to Constitutions much weakened: They are cooling and cleansing, and help the Stomach by carrying thence such slimy Substances and Impurities as occasion Nauseas: In hectic Heats, and where tartarous Matter offends the Lungs, they are serviceable: They promote Urine, cleanse the Kidneys, are useful in Scurvies, and moderate the Heat of Fevers: A Syrup of their Juice and Sugar is recommended in Coughs.

Resina alba. See *Pinus*.

Rhabarbarum. Rhubarb. As much as *Rhubarb* is used, as effectual as it is found in Medicine, as large a Part of Trade as it maintains, yet we are very little acquainted as to what it is, and the real Place from whence it first comes. Some will have it come from *Boutan*, the farthest Place in the *Indies*; others from the Provinces *Xenfi* and *Suchen* in *China*, and thence to be carried into *Turkey*;

whilst others will have it to grow on the Borders of *Muscovy*, and others again, only in *Persia*. It is likely it comes from more than one of the above Places, and loves a warm, tho' not a hot Climate. This is certain, that *Rhubarb* was unknown to the Antients; and their *Rhapontic*, which came tolerably near it, was not really the same therewith. The true *Rhubarb* first puts out large, downy Leaves, then small Carnation Flowers, in the Form of Stars, and after this comes the Seed. The Root newly drawn from the Earth is thick, stringy, and blackish on the Outside, but of a red, marble Colour within; when dried it changes Colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a Nutmeg Colour within. It ought to be chose new in small firm Pieces, pretty solid and heavy, of a rough Taste, somewhat bitter, and of an agreeable spicy Smell. When good, it will colour Water almost like Saffron, and when broke, it appears of a lively Colour, inclining a little to Vermillion. Some Druggists have the Art of recovering their decayed *Rhubarb*, by giving it a yellow Cast; but the Cheat, in handling it, is easily discovered; for the yellow Powder made use of to do it will thus stick to your Fingers. *Rhapontic* is often mixed with *Rhubarb*, and sent over from the *Levant*; but this Cheat may be discovered, because *Rhubarb* is ordinarily in Pieces almost round, the inward Grain or Lines of it run cross ways; whereas *Rhapontic* is in long Pieces, the inward Lines whereof are reddish, growing long-ways: Besides, true *Rhubarb*, in chewing, leaves no Clamminess in the Mouth, as *Rhapontic* does. *Rhubarb* is one of the best, and mildest Purges yet known; it works particularly on the Gall, and is extraordinary good in promoting its proper Motion, and so becomes effectual in Jaundices: It helps to Discharge what is offensive out of the Liver,

Liver, prevents a Hardness, and promotes a due Circulation in that Part: It does good in Obstructions of the Kidneys, and urinary Passages. Many sorts of Loosenesses are not wisely, nor properly stopped without the Use of *Rhubarb*. In Children's Disorders it is excellent, wherever purging is required; for it kills Worms, carries off what is offensive, and at the same time strengthens the Stomach and Bowels. In Substance it is given to grown Persons, from twenty Grains to thirty, and in Infusion, from a Dram to a Dram and half. *Rhubarb* contains a Salt wrapped up in a slimy Liquor, which it surrenders to boiling Water; but that being unfit for keeping, it is made into Tinctures with Wine or Brandy: After all, it is given to greatest Advantage in Substance. It enters the Mercurial Pills, strong Tincture of *Rhubarb*, and Tincture of *Rhubarb* with Wine.

Rhamnus Catharticus. *Buckthorn*. This is a thorny Shrub or Tree commonly found in Hedges. Its Berries are ripe in *September*, of which is made the most useful purging Syrup known in the Shops: They purge Phlegm, Gall, and all watry Humours, and are serviceable in Dropsies, Rheumatisms, and many other Disorders: The Syrup enters most purging Potions.

Rhaponticum. *Rhapontic*. It is propagated in the Gardens of the Curious, and is a sort of *Rhubarb*, but is not so hard, firm, nor so bright a yellow as the Foreign: As to its Qualities, it is not so purgative, but more binding: It is recommended in Loosenesses, Ruptures, Fevers, Convulsions, Jaundice, Foulness of the urinary Passages, and other Disorders. It is conveniently used in Diet-drinks.

Rhodium. *Rose-wood*. It is a pleasant sweet scented Wood, brought to us from *Turkey*. It is never used

inwardly; but its Oil is mixed into Pomatums, or other Ointments for the Sake of its Sweetness.

Ribes. *Currants*. Red *Currants*, which grow in our Gardens, are cooling, a little binding, grateful to the Stomach, and Promoters of Digestion. They are accounted as wholesome a Fruit as any we have of our own Growth, and may be eaten without Injury: They make good Sweet-meats, an excellent Wine, and a very useful Jelly.

Rosa. The *Rose*. Those most used in Medicine are the damask, and the red *Rose*. The former is opening, and with this Intention is sometimes given to Children, but seldom to grown People. The latter is binding, and is given in Drinks, in Loosenesses and Fevers: They are cooling, and easily surrender their Virtues to boiling Water. The damask *Rose* makes an agreeable, well-scented Water, used both in Cookery and Medicine; they also enter the Syrup of *Roses*; and the red enter Conserve of *Roses*, Tincture of *Roses*, and Honey of *Roses*.

Rosmarinus. *Rosemary*. It grows in Gardens. The Flowers are principally used, which contain a good deal of Oil. *Rosemary* is a very warm Plant, very efficacious in Disorders of the Head, Nerves, and Womb; serviceable in Vertigoes, Palsies, Apoplexies, and Epilepsies; removes Obstructions of the Liver, does good in the Jaundice, and is recommended for the Whites in Women. *Rosemary* comforts the Heart, sharpens the Sight, and removes a stinking Breath: It is good in almost all nervous Complaints, especially such as arise from too great Moisture and Cold: It is reckoned one of the best Aromatics of *English* Growth: It is sometimes used by way of Gargle, when the Tongue and Speech are affected with a Palsy: An excellent Conserve is made of the Flowers:

It

It contains so much Oil, and such volatile Parts, that it suits best with Distillation: It enters the Cordial Confection, Spirit of *Rosemary*, and of *Lavender*.

Rubia Tinctorum. Madder. It is a small Root, void of Smell, long, slender, and juicy; of a sweet rough Taste, mixed with a little Bitterness: This Root is sometimes used in Decoctions for the Jaundice, in which Disorder it is often times of Service: Some recommend it in Dropsies, Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb. By the following Accounts, it is never better used than by the Dyers in colouring Wool, and other Things.

In the *Philosophical Transactions*, we are told, that several Hogs, who had fed sometime on Bran, that had been employed for scouring Callicoës, dyed red by an Infusion of *Madder*, had all their Bones, particularly their Teeth, changed to a deep red Colour; but neither the Flesh, nor the grisley Part were at all changed: On sawing several of the Bones through, all the inward Parts were found alike coloured. But as several other Substances used in dying might have occasioned this; a Cock was fed with *Madder* Roots mixed with Fig-duft; he died in sixteen Days; on examining the Bones, they were found all over of a red Colour.

Rubus vulgaris. The Bramble. Blackberries are moderately heating and binding; they are recommended in Loosenesses, Vomitings, and in great Discharges of Blood from the Womb and Nostrils: The Leaves were an Ingredient in the Poplar Ointment.

Ruscus. Butchers-broom. It grows wild in Hedges, and has a rough, bitterish Taste. The Roots are one of the five opening Roots. They are recommended in Broths, Wines, and Diet-drinks, for the Dropsy, Jaundice, and Stone: They greatly promote the Discharge of Urine.

Ruta. Garden Rue. The Plant is used, which contains an Oil and other volatile Parts wrapped up in a slimy Substance; these, it parts with in Distillation, provided it be with a Spirit; for the Simple-water is good for little. The Leaves of *Rue* may be eaten on Bread and Butter to Advantage, for the Reasons given under *Parsley*. *Rue* is a warm Plant of considerable Use in Medicine, it is good in many convulsive Disorders; where there is a moist Air, abounding with Particles productive of malignant Disorders it is excellent; it promotes Women's monthly Courses, and helps to bring away the After-birth. It is particularly good in many Disorders of the Womb. Some recommend it for a Running of the Reins, the Measles, Small-pox, Epilepsies, and windy Cholics; again, it is said to be used outwardly with more Efficacy and less Danger in stopping Intermittent Fevers than the celebrated *Peruvian Bark*. It is sometimes given inwardly in Substance, for it is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Myrrh, and Electuary of Bay-berries.

Sabina. Savin. This Plant or Shrub is an Ever-green, of a strong disagreeable Smell, and most offensive Taste; it is of a hot pungent Nature, abounds with an Oil, and will surrender its volatile Parts in Distillation. It powerfully provokes Urine, promotes Women's Courses, and is excellent in some Disorders of the Womb: Yet it will often occasion Miscarriages, if it be used without good Advice. Its Oil used in Plaster and outwardly applied, will be oftentimes successful to bring away Worms from Children, when they cannot be prevailed on to take Medicines inwardly.

Saccharum. Sugar. This sweet agreeable Juice is expressed from a kind of Canes, or Reeds, growing in great Plenty in the *East* and *West-Indies*;

Indies; particularly in *Madeira*, *Brasil*, and the *Caribee Islands*.

It is a Question not yet decided by Botanists, whether the Antients were acquainted with this Cane, and whether they knew how to express the Juice from the same? What we can gather from the Arguments advanced on either Side, is, that if they knew the Cane and the Juice they did not know the Art of preparing it, and of consequence knew nothing of our *Sugar*. Some antient Authors, indeed, seem to mention *Sugar*, under the Name of *Indian Salt*; but they add, that it oozed out of the Cane of itself, and there hardened like a Gum, and was brittle between the Teeth like our common Salt: Whereas *Sugar* is expressed by an Engine on purpose, and hardened by boiling.

• *Of planting the Sugar Cane.*

The Reed or Cane, whence this useful Juice is drawn, resembles these others, we see in boggy Ground, and on the Edges of Lakes; excepting that the Skin of these is hard and dry, and their Pulp void of Juice; whereas, the Skin of the *Sugar* Reed is soft and the spongy Matter or Pith it contains very juicy; though, that in a greater or less Degree, according to the Goodness of the Soil, its exposure to the Sun, the Season it is cut in, and its Age; which four Circumstances contribute equally to its Goodness and Bulk.

The *Sugar* Cane usually grows five or six Feet high, and about half an Inch in Diameter. The Stem or Stalk is divided by Knots a Foot and half a part. At the Top it puts forth a Number of long, green, tufted Leaves, from the Middle whereof arise the Flower and the Seed: There are likewise Leaves springing out from each Knot, but these usually fall as the Cane rises, and it is a Sign, either that the Cane is nought, or that it is far from its Maturity,

when the Knots are beset with Leaves.

The Ground fit for *Sugar* Canes, is that which is light, soft, and spongy; lying on a Descent proper to carry off the Water, and well turned to the Sun. They usually plant them in Pieces, cut a Foot and a half below the Top of the Flower; these are usually ripe in ten Months, though sometimes not till fifteen, at which Time they are found full of a white, juicy Marrow, whence is expressed the Liquor whereof *Sugar* is made. When ripe, they are cut, their Leaves cleared off, and they are carried in Bundles to the Mills. The Mills consist of three wooden Rollers covered with Steel Plates, and have their Motion, either from Wind, Water, Cattle, or from the Hands of Slaves.

Making Sugar.

The Juice of these Canes, when expressed, is immediately conveyed into a Copper, and kept there in a moderate Heat, is scummed and strained, and brought to *Muscavada*, or coarse *Sugar*; which is dissolved again and boiled in Lime-water, and clarified by Whites of Eggs, then is cast into earthen Moulds, in Shape, like a high crown Hat, being that of the *Sugar* Loaf; there will remain a dark, clammy Syrup in the Pores of the hardened *Sugar*, which in Time drains off, and because it blackens the *Sugar*, and does not mix or harden as *Sugar* does, it is made more fluid by wet Clay put upon the broad upper Part of the *Sugar* Loaf, which sends down some Moisture continually through the Pores of the *Sugar*, and at the long run clears it, and leaves a delicate white Substance, made still finer by repeating the Dissolvings and Clarifications as just hinted.

Thus is made that pleasant Salt, which an hundred and fifty Years ago was known to very few, though
now

now it is commonly used both in Food and Physic by Millions; and which, with its Spirit Rum, and its Dregs Melasses or Treacle, employs some Thousand Vessels yearly to transport it: Nor is it less remarkable, that the prodigious *Negro Trade*, which has almost drained the *African Coast* of its black Inhabitants, has been chiefly carried on to manufacture this Commodity.

The Virtues of Sugar.

As Honey was called a Blessing in the Land of *Canaan*, so *Sugar* may be called with us. Medicinally used in Syrups, it is good to promote an easy Breathing, helps the Lungs, is healing and balsamic, and increases Perspiration. Used in Food it is found to be as extensively wholesome as pleasant. The great Dr. *Stare*, in his Vindication of *Sugars*, tells us, that one of the Dukes of *Beaufort*, who died in the 70th Year of his Age, had used a Pound of *Sugar* a Day, for near forty Years, in his Sherry, Chocolate, and Sweet-meats; that this noble Person being opened in the Presence of several Physicians, all his Bowels were found to be as found as in a Person of twenty, never troubled with a Cough, and his Teeth firm.

We are next told of Mr. *Malory*, the Doctor's Grandfather, who died in the hundredth Year of his Age; this Gentleman continually used a great deal of *Sugar*, not only with his Sweet-meats and Sauces, but even eat it with his Meat, his Bread and Butter, and almost every Thing: He had a new Set of Teeth in his 82d Year; He lived easy, or free from Pains, or any Sickness to his hundredth Year, and then died of an Apoplexy.

The Negroes who suck the *Sugar Canes* in the *West-Indies* prove surprisingly healthy by it; *Sugar* mixed with other Food will fatten Poultry; all

Insects love it; no sooner have Children tasted it, but they shew their Desire of it: In short, great Part of the Creation covet, and are pleased with this luscious Substance.

Sagapenum. This Gum comes from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. It is brought in distinct Tears, or run together in large Masses; it is outwardly of a yellowish Colour, inwardly somewhat paler, and clear like Horn, grows soft by handling, sticks to the Fingers, tastes hot and biting, and has a disagreeable Smell; by some resembled to that of a Leek, by others, to a Mixture of *Assa foetida* and *Galbanum*. *Sagapenum* is certainly good for some Disorders of the Womb; yet it is said, it kills the Child. It is of Use in Palsies, Epilepsies, Tremblings of the Limbs, in Obstructions and Swellings of the Spleen, and in hypochondriacal Disorders. It is an Ingredient in the Gum Pill, also in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Sago. *Sago-tree.* It grows in many Places in the *East-Indies*. What is brought to us is thus prepared. The Pith of the Tree being well mixed with Water makes a white Liquor, whose Settlings is *Sago*. *Sago* makes an excellent cooling, nourishing Food, highly serviceable to weak Stomachs, and even the most puny and hectic Constitutions, for it never ferments in the Stomach, nor occasions any ill Consequences. It is very much used of late Years.

Salvia. *Sage.* Hereby is meant common Garden *Sage*. The Leaves and Flowers are used, which contain a Salt wrapped up in earthy Parts; hence it appears, that a Tea made with boiling Water is sufficient to extract its Virtues. Not long ago it was often used in Distillations. *Sage* is an excellent Plant abounding with extraordinary Virtues; it is famous in most Disorders of the Head and Nerves, particularly Palsies, in which

which Case the Juice of *Sage* frequently taken with Wine will do eminent Service. *Sage* promotes Sweat after a gentle and easy manner, not encreasing Heat, but by a peculiar Method, whereby it removes Colds, and many other Disorders: In Fevers likewise it is admitted with great Success: It does good in Vertigoes, Epilepsies, Tremblings, and in most Disorders proceeding from Cold, and wherever Phlegm abounds: It is most friendly to the Stomach, which it greatly strengthens. Gargles of *Sage* do singular Service in Palsies, and when ever the Speech and Voice are affected with that Disorder. In short, *Sage* is accounted a Plant inferior to none of *English* Growth.

Sal Ammoniacum. Sal Ammoniac. The antient appears to be different from the modern; *Dioscorides* describes it as a hard, shining, white, mineral Substance; which seems to make it the same as our Rock-salt. This Salt was supposed to be made from the Urine of Camels, &c. however, the following is likely to be no bad Account, being the present Method of making it at *Damaier* in the *Delta* or *lower Egypt*.

The Matter of the *Sal Ammoniac*, made in *Egypt*, is pure Soot, and nothing else but such as is swept from Chimneys where they burn Turfs of the Dung of Animals fed with Straw, which is the common Fuel in the Country where they have no Wood. These Turfs, which contain a urinous Salt, communicate to the Soot certain Properties, which it could not be expected to receive from the Smoke of Wood and Coal; and yet are absolutely necessary to produce *Sal Ammoniac*. The Vessels, which contain the Matter, are exactly like Bombs; they are great round Glass Bottles, a Foot and a half in Diameter, with a Neck two Fingers in Height: They case over

these Bottles with a fat Earth, and fill them with Soot to four Fingers short of their Neck, which continues void and open: They contain each about forty Pounds of Soot, which, at the End of the Operation, yield six Pounds of *Sal Ammoniac*. Some afford more, and some not so much. The Furnaces are built like our common Ovens, except, that their Vaults open with four Clefs in a Row length wise; upon each Cleft are four Bottles, which are placed in such a manner, that the Bottom of the Bottle being sunk in and exposed to the Action of the Flame, only the Neck of the Bottle remains exposed to open Air, the rest of the Cleft is stopped up, and well cemented. By proper Apartments here is at once employed a hundred and twenty-eight Bottles. For three Days and Nights a constant Fire is kept, the first Day the Phlegm of the Soot rises in a thick Smoke, the second, the Salts begin to gather at the Top of the Bottle; the third Day, it is perfectly formed: After some time the Salt is taken out by breaking the Bottles.

In two Towns of *lower Egypt* there are twenty-five great Laboratories and some small ones, making, in a Year, at least, fifteen hundred Hundreds of *Sal Ammoniac*. There is also a sort from the *East-Indies* brought into *England*.

Very good *Sal Ammoniac*, it is said, has been made at *Newcastle*, without any Soot at all, with one Quantity of a strong Liquor of common Salt, and Urine three Parts; after working together and settling, it is boiled till it is fit to shoot; then these Crystals are sublimed, after the Method of common Sublimation. This makes good *Sal Ammoniac*.

Sal Ammoniac is said to preserve all animal Substances from Putrefaction, its Brine is said to penetrate into the most intimate Parts. It
N opens,

opens, thins, disperſes, and is a good Snuff, a Promoter of Sweat, provokes Urine; and finally, is not ſo much uſed in Medicine as it ought to be.

Sal Catharticum amarum. Epsom Salt. What is commonly uſed now through *England*, and has been for ſome Years, is a ſort of Sea-ſalt made thus: *Bittern* is a briny Liquor drained off when Salt is made: The *Bittern* at *Lemington*, not ſhooting to the Sticks placed for that Purpoſe, is carried by Channels into Pits made light with Clay, where it ſtands for ſome Months, and there will ſhoot again. What Liquor remains is boiled down till it is obſerved to be fit to form into Crystals, and then it is conveyed into wooden Coolers lined with Lead: The Liquor which will not ſhoot there, is boiled down after the ſame manner, to form Crystals again: By this Time the Liquor ſeems to have altered its Property, and becomes of a ſharp biting Taſte, and if boiled down again, will not form Crystals as before; but during the Boiling, a ſmall grained Salt falls to the Bottom. The ſeveral Salts made from the *Bittern* are ſeparately, or all together to be flung into a Copper, with as much common Water as is ſufficient to diſſolve them, and allowed a gentle Boiling till they are again ready to be poured into the Coolers to cryſtalize: This generally appears to be the pure purging Salt.

Its Virtues.

Epsom Salt is ſaid to help a decayed Appetite, to ſtop Inclinations to vomit, to be good for Pains in the Stomach, in hyſterical Diſorders and Lowneſs of Spirits; taken in Steel-waters is good for the Cholic, Worms, Pains of the Stone, the Jaundice, Head-ach, and wandring Gout: But be cautious not to give it in Dropſies, continual Fevers, Agues, the Green Sickneſs, Spitting of Blood, and Palſies: Alſo to Women with Child.

Sal Gemmæ. Salt Gem. This Salt is found in Pits or Mines in different Parts of the Earth very plentifully, and at great Depths, and is dug thence in all its Perfection. *Sal Gemmæ*, called Rock-ſalt, is dug out of the Mountains, and broke into Glebes or Lumps. The fineſt in *Europe* is in a Mountain not far from *Barcelona* in *Spain*; but there is ſcarce any Part of the Earth without it. Not far from *Cracow* in *Poland*, there are ſome of the moſt ſurpriſing Salt Mines known in the World, there are found two ſorts of *Sal Gem*, the one harder and more tranſparent, which appears to be the more perfectly cryſtalized; this is the proper *Salt Gem*, and is frequently cut into Crystals of a ſquare Form, and many other Shapes; the other Salt is for different Uſes.

Sal Gem is only uſed in Suppoſitories and Glyſters.

Sal commune. Common Salt. In *Britany* in *France* the manner of making Sea-ſalt is to dig ſhallow, broad Trenches, which are lined with Clay; theſe being filled with the Sea-water by the Tide, the Heat of the Sun conſumes the Water, and a large Proportion of Salt remains behind. In *Normandy*, they make ſmall Heaps of Sand upon the Shore which ſuck in the Sea-water, and the Moiſture being afterwards conſumed by the Sun, the Salt remains among the Sand: This they boil in freſh Water, then ſtrain it off, and boil it away to a proper Degree, and the Fire being put out the Salt cryſtalizes. Salt is alſo made from ſalt Fountains, by boiling away the Water, and whiſt it is boiling they mix with it either Gall or Bullock's Blood, which makes the Salt form itſelf more eaſily into large Lumps; for this entangles the earthy Parts, and acts upon it as the Whites of Eggs do upon the foul Subſtances in making Syrups. At *Droitwich* in *Cheſhire*

Cheshire, they boil away the Salt-water, without adding any thing. Sea-salt made by the Heat of the Sun is preferable to both for Kitchen Uses.

Its Uses.

Salt is not only used to season our Food, but is found, by long Experience to be the only Method to prevent its Corruption and Putrefaction. Thus preserved innumerable Barrels of both Fish and Flesh are safely carried to all Parts of the Globe. *Salt* gives a Firmness and Hardness to it, and keeps it free from producing any Animalcules itself, or suffering any to settle and breed upon it. Yet *Salt* Provisions, long used, without any Mixtures of Roots, Greens, or any sort of Vegetables, have been found to produce the Scurvy. The Flesh being quite hardened affords very little Nourishment, and the little Proportion of other Food used at such Times, as well as the little Exercise, especially in long *South-sea* Voyages, do both strengthen and confirm the Disease.

Sambucus. Elder. Every Part of this Tree is useful in Medicine. Of the Leaves is made an Ointment, excellent for Burns, St. *Anthony's* Fire, and all other Inflammations. The Flowers also are excellent for the same Purposes, and in the same Forms; and moreover are good in Fomentations, where cooling and suppling is required: they also afford a very pleasant Simple-water, useful among the Ladies. Bark of *Elder* promotes Urine, is excellent in Obstructions of the Liver and Kidneys, is purgative, and often becomes an Ingredient in Diet-drinks. Rob of *Elder*, which is nothing but the Juice brought to a proper Thickness by boiling, is an excellent Medicine or Sweet-meat; useful in Coughs, Colds, slight Fevers, and many other Disorders: It gently provokes to

Stool, promotes Urine, encreases Perspiration, and is extremely beneficial in habitual Coughs. Syrup of *Elder* is famous for the Rickets in Children, being gently opening and cleansing, and can not but be a very good Form to convey any other Substances in for such tender Bodies.

Sanguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood. This Gum is brought from the *Canaries* or the *East-Indies*; the Tree which bears it is like a Cherry tree. There are several sorts of *Dragon's Blood*, but that in oval Drops wrapped up in Flags, is generally allowed to be the best. Fine *Dragon's Blood* is a pure, clean, resinous Substance, breaking smooth, free from any Dirt or Sand, without any Smell or Taste, of a dark red Colour, which turns to an elegant bright Crimson upon being powdered. There are some artificial sorts of a dirty Colour, containing a good deal of common Resin. This Gum is a powerful Dryer and Binder, it is sometimes given in Pills in Loosenesses and violent Bleedings, and is frequently mixed with Powders for the Teeth: It has been an Ingredient in many of our strengthening Plaisters.

Sanicula. Sanicle. It grows wild in Hedges. The Plant is used, being accounted vulnerary; it is serviceable in Ruptures, and excessive Bleeding; and useful for dispersing Swellings applied outwardly. The Decoction taken inwardly, is said to dissolve clotted Blood.

Santalum. Sanders. *White and yellow Sanders* are the Wood of a Tree growing in *China* in the *East-Indies*: The *white*, is the outward Part next the Bark, and the *yellow*, the inward. Both sorts have a bitterish, spicy Taste, an agreeable kind of Sharpness, and a sweet Smell; which some have compared to a Mixture of Musk and Roses: But the *yellow* is much the sweetest. *Yellow Sanders* steeped in Spirit of Wine yields

yields a rich yellow Tincture, which, by being distilled, and the remaining Balsam made of a due Consistence, is thought to be nothing inferior to *Balsam of Peru*: It is recommended in Palpitations, Obstructions of the Liver, and other Disorders. The Wood is put into Diet-drinks for the Scurvy. *Red Sanders* is the inward Part of a Tree growing in *Malabar* and *Cormandel*. It is a solid, firm, heavy Wood of a dark red Colour, which it communicates to Spirit of Wine, but not presently to Water. *Red Sanders* is cooling and binding, and may be used in Diet-drinks.

Santonium. Wormseed. It is brought from *Alexandria* and *Egypt*. The Seeds, which are the Part used, are small, yellow, of a bitterish Taste, and disagreeable Smell. They are hot and drying, and are not used in any Disorder but against Worms, and they have great Reputation for their Virtues in killing them.

Saponaria. Soapwort. It grows near Rivers and moist Places. The Herb and Roots are used, which are opening, and cause Sweat. They are recommended in Asthmas, and such Disorders of the Breast, where Breathing is obstructed. Some extol them for dispersing Swellings and Boils, when applied outwardly.

Sapo. Soap. The general Methods of making Soap are, according to *Boerhaave*, thus. With Ashes and Lime they make a very strong Ley, such as will support a new laid Egg, and this the Soap Makers call their *capital Ley*; they afterwards lower Part of it with more Water, till a a fresh Egg will sink therein; and this they call their weaker Ley: They afterwards mix their Oil-olive with an equal Weight of this Ley, by stirring them well together, till the whole becomes white, then boil the Mixture with a gentle Fire, keep it continually stirring, till the Water being consumed, the Remainder be-

gins to unite, at which Time they throw in thrice the Weight of capital Ley, in Proportion to the Oil, and mix and boil, till the Mass becomes so thick, that a little of it laid upon a cold Stone, appears to be of a proper Hardness; and if now, a Part of this cold Mass is dissolved in Water, and shews no Sign of Oil, then it appears to be well mixed; but if any Oil appears, the Addition of a little more capital Ley is required; and the Boiling must be regularly continued, till the Soap will perfectly dissolve in Water; at this Time the Soap is tasted, and if it proves sharp and fiery, it is a Sign the Ley too much abounds; therefore a little more Oil is added, and the boiling continued, till at length a Mass is obtained, so hard as to cut in the Cold; and that will perfectly dissolve in the Water, and neither taste fiery on the Tongue, nor run in the open Air, and thus the Soap is perfected. This Soap is called *Alicant*, *Castile*, *Spanish*, or *Venice Soap*. But to make our *English Soap* they proceed thus: Instead of Oil-olive the Soap Makers use a proper Portion of Tallow and Fat, and with their Ley they boil and unite it. And *Black Soap* is made with Train oil, or the boiled Blubber of Whales and Ley as above, but not brought to such a Thickness.

Here we see a Union of a native Oil, with a fixed fiery Salt, by Means of Water and Fire, into a smooth substantial Mass, which will perfectly dissolve in Water; hence it appears, that Oil, or the greasy Substances lose their former Nature, and obtain one more agreeable to Water.

Soap has a cleansing, opening, scouring Property, it makes thick humours Fluid, opens old Obstructions, and so restores the Use of the Parts: It appears to have these Qualities almost universally in the Body, in the worst kind of Scurvy, and when

when there are Stones in the Kidneys or Bladder: But it is highly pernicious where life is in danger from a Putrefaction in the Body, as in the Plague, or other putrid Distempers.

Sarcocolla. It is a gummy Juice, somewhat resinous, said to be the Produce of a Tree, of which we have no certain Account. It is brought from *Persia* and *Arabia*, in small whitish yellow Grains, with a few of a reddish Colour mixed among them. It is of a bitterish and nauseous sweet Taste, and dissolves in good Measure in Water. This Gum is drying, binding and healing, being chiefly used outwardly to heal Wounds. Some say it is good to stop Bleedings at the Nose.

Sarsaparilla. It is brought from *New Spain*, *Brazil*, and *Peru* in *America*. It consists of a great Number of long slender Roots, hanging from one Head, or Root, which is about an Inch thick: These long Roots are a little bigger than a Goose Quill, tough, and composed of Fibres running their whole Length, so that the Root may be stripped into Pieces from one End to the other; they contain, under a thin, brownish, or ash-coloured Bark, a whitish, soft, mealy Substance; have no Smell, but a somewhat bitterish, not ungrateful Taste. *Sarsaparilla* has been much esteemed in pocky Disorders, a strong Decoction of it being ordered for twenty Days successively to promote Sweat. But since the modern Use of Mercurials, neither this, China-roots, nor Guaiacum Wood have had much Reputation.

Sassafras. It is the Wood or Root of a middle size Tree growing in all the *British Colonies* in *North America*. It is brought over in long, strait Pieces, covered over with a rough, soft Bark, outwardly of an Ash-colour, inwardly of the Colour of rusty Iron; of a sweetish, spicy

Taste, and pleasant Smell. *Sassafras* distilled, yields an excellent and most delightful essential Oil, the heaviest of all distilled Oils. *Sassafras* is hot and drying and may be used to Advantage in Diet-drinks in the Scurvy, especially those attended with a cold and watry Constitution. Heretofore it was used in Decoctions to promote Sweat, like the foregoing, or Guaiacum Wood: But as Mercury has grown into Reputation so these have declined. In *June* the whole *Sassafras* Tree appears with a yellow Flower, these, in *America* they carefully gather, dry, and use, as we do our *East-India Teas* at Breakfast; being found to be very wholesome and not unpleasant. *Sassafras* is an Ingredient in the two Lime-waters.

Satureia. *Savory.* It grows in Gardens, is a warm Plant of the Thyme kind, contains many volatile Parts, and is recommended against Asthmas, Crudities of the Stomach, Coughs, Disorders of the Womb, and Women's Obstructions. It enters none of our Compositions.

Satyrium mas. *Male Satyrion.* It grows wild. The Root is used, which is commended for a great Strengthner; some believing it promotes Conception. There are many sorts of the *Satyrium*, but the same Virtues are ascribed to them all.

Saxifraga alba & *vulgaris.* *White and common Saxifrage.* These grow wild in dry and sandy Places. They are both possessed of the same Virtues, being heating and Opening; they promote Urine, and are good for the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys. Some say they are good against Women's Obstructions; they contain a Salt, and are best used in Decoction or Powder; the distilled Water being good for nothing.

Scabiosa. *Scabious.* It grows very common in Meadows, the Leaves being of several Forms unlike one another. *Scabious* contains no volatile Parts,

Parts, and will surrender its Virtues in Infusion or Decoction. It is particularly excellent in all Disorders of the Breast; in Coughs, Colds, Quinsies, and Asthmas; it renders Breathing easy, even when the Lungs are stuffed with gluey and hardened Phlegm. *Scabious* is famous in Impostumes and Pleurifies, and is recommended outwardly in Disorders of the Skin, as the Itch and Leprosy. It moderately promotes Sweat, and has been an Ingredient in Pectoral Syrups as well as the Pectoral Drink.

Scammonium. Scammony. It is a hardened Juice, extracted from the Root of a Plant. The best sort, which comes from *Aleppo*, is light, spongy, tender, free from Stones, and other Impurities; of an Ash-colour inclining to black, when powdered of a light grey or white Colour, of a bitterish, somewhat sharpish Taste, and a faint unpleasant Smell. The Plant affording *Scammony* creeps upon the Ground, and only rises by the Support of a neighbouring Tree or Wall. This Juice is not thickened by the Heat of the Sun but by Fire. *Scammony* is one of the surest Purgatives, though, at the same time, one of the strongest; and therefore is never given without a Corrector: It wonderfully purges the Glands and Passages of slimy and foul Humours: It is a great Destroyer of Worms, especially when given with Calomel: It is an excellent Purge in rheumatic Disorders. *Scammony* is most effectually given in Powder, the Dose for grown People being from twelve to fifteen, or near twenty Grains. It is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Sena, compound Powder of *Scammony*, Electuary of *Scammony*, Pills of Collocynth, and Pills of Collocynth with Aloes. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Scilla. Squill. The *Squill* or *Sea Onion* comes from *Spain* and *Portugal*.

It is a large, roundish Root, about half a Pound Weight, composed of a great Number of Coats inclosing one another, with several Fibres at the Bottom, of a sharp, bitter, disagreeable Taste. It should be chosen plump, sound, fresh, full of a bitter slimy Juice, and not at all rotten. *Squills* promote Urine greatly, afford extraordinary Relief in Asthmas, in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall, in Coughs, Dropsies, and many other Cases: They are steeped in Vinegar, which is called Vinegar of *Squills*: This Medicine proves a Vomit: We most commonly use Oxymel, or Syrup of *Squills*; this is given joined with other Pectorals in most Diseases of the Breast, but particularly in Asthmas; for it greatly helps the Lungs by promoting Spitting. Dried *Squills* given in Powder from four to twelve Grains has been found of great Service in the Cure of Asthmas: Some recommend it with Nitre in dropical Swellings: Ten Grains of the Powder of *Squills* given with a Scruple of Nitre, sometimes goes off by Urine, and sometimes becomes a Vomit. Dried *Squills* in bitter Wines do excellent Service in Dropsies. *Squills* are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Scincus. The Skink. It is a sort of *Lizard*, resembling a Crocodile in Figure, but so small, that the longest of them are scarce more than five Inches long: They are found in *Egypt*, on the River *Nile*, and are covered with a fine Silver Scale from the End of the Tail, which is considerably long in Proportion, to the End of the Snout, which is exceeding sharp. Their Eyes are small, and lively; and their Mouth, which reaches up to the Ears, beset with numerous little Teeth, white, and red; they have four Feet, but exceeding short and feeble; so that they rather creep than walk. Their cry is terrible, which they diversify so

as to make a kind of Tune. They scarce ever creep out except at Night, but when they make their Appearance by Day, notwithstanding their Smallness, they are able to strike a Terror by their frightful Manner of crawling. This kind of *Lizard* is also found in the *West-India Islands*, where they call them Sea Pikes, and attribute the same Virtues to their Flesh, as to those of the *Nile*. For Use they ought to be chose large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and if possible, untouched by the Worm. All those that come from *Egypt*, want the Entrails, and the End of the Tail.

Skinks are said to be cordial, Resisters of Poison, Provocatives to Venery, &c. yet you will not find them in any Compositions, unless the Mithridate.

Scordium. It grows in Gardens. *Scordium* promotes Sweat, and expels Poison, being recommended in the Plague and pestilential Disorders. It contains some volatile Parts, and has been used in Distillations, but is now commonly used in Powder or Infusion. It helps to raise the Spirits as a Cordial, and by causing Sweat, does good in Fevers: In Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, when the Lungs are stuffed with slimy Substances, and in some Asthmas, it does excellent Service: It relieves Women's Obstructions, and does good in Dropsies. Outwardly, by way of Pultice or Fomentation, it is often used, even when the Part is threatned with a Gangrene. It gives Name to, and is a material Ingredient in that famous Electuary *Diascordium*.

Scorzonera. *Vipersgrass*. It grows in Gardens. The Root is used, which is accounted a Promoter of Sweat, and an Expeller of Poison, and of course, effectual against the Bites of poisonous Animals. It surrenders its Virtues in Decoction.

Some recommend it in all Diseases arising from a putrid Blood; as the Measles, Small-pox, Pleurifies, and the Plague.

Scrophularia. *Fig-wort*. It grows wild in the Hedges. The Leaves are used, which are bitter, and very disagreeable. It contains a Salt, and will yield its Virtues to boiling Water. It gently opens the Body, and procures a Stool. It is recommended in Pultices, either to disperse or ripen Swellings, though of considerable Hardness.

Sebesten. *Sebestens*. These are a Fruit like Pruins, brought from *Egypt*: They are moderately cooling and softning, and blunt the Sharpness of the Humours. Where there is a tickling Rheum occasioning a Cough, they do great Service, and are good in a Costiveness, and to promote the Motion of the Gall. They are used like Figs and Raisins in Decoction.

Secale. *Rye*. *Rye* is like Wheat in Form, and like that, is in many Places eaten as Bread. It is more loosening than Wheat-bread, and eats nothing so pleasant. Outwardly it is recommended to disperse Swellings and Pains.

Sedum majus. *House-leek*. It grows on old Houses. The Plant is accounted cooling and binding, but is never given inwardly: It is sometimes used in an Ointment for Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations.

Sena. It has a small, dry, sharp-pointed Leaf, of a yellowish-green Colour, of a Smell, somewhat like Hops, and of a bitterish disagreeable Taste. The best *Sena* comes from *Alexandria*, and is the sort just described: It should be chosen fresh, well scented, with Leaves not spotted, and free from Impurities: The Stalks of *Sena* used to be thrown away; but they have been found to be near as purgative as the Leaves. *Sena* is more frequently used than any Purge in

in the Shops, being given in Powder and Infusion. Several Attempts have been made to correct the griping Qualities of *Sena*, but most of them seem to be founded on wrong Principles. It is remarked, that the purgative Virtue of this Drug depends on its gluy or resinous Substance, which proves more or less griping, according to the Quantity of Liquor in which it is given. Hence, Infusions of *Sena* given in a small Quantity of Liquor, gripe severely; but given in a larger Quantity purge more, and gripe less. *Sena* may be given in Powder from twenty Grains to thirty, but it is never given without a Corrector. In Infusion it is most commonly ordered, there being few purging Portions but partake more or less of this Drug. It was discovered about seven hundred Years ago by the *Arabian* Physicians, mentioned in the *Preface*. It enters the Tincture of *Sena*, compound Powder of *Sena*, Lenitive Electuary, and three Infusions of *Sena*. A little drying makes it powder easy.

Seneka. This is also called, *Seneka Rattle-snake root*. It is not at present much known in the Shops. The *Indians* in *America* are said to prevent the otherwise fatal Effects which follow the Bite of the Rattle-snake, by giving it inwardly, and applying it outwardly. Some greatly recommend it in Rheumatisms, but it has been experimentally found to be of excellent Service in Pleurifies, which is one of the most fatal Diseases in all *North America*: It operates by Sweat.

Sepia. The *Cuttle fish*. The Part used is the Bone growing on the Back of the Fish, it is exceeding light, flat, almost white, on one Side protected with a Coat a little hardish, but on the other so soft, that you may squeeze your Finger through it. The Fish is found in the *Mediterranean*; and the Bone is sometimes

used in Tooth-powders, but more commonly for *Horses Eyes*.

Serpentaria Virginiana. *Virginian Snake-root*. It grows in all Parts of *North America*, being found wild in the Woods. The Root is used, which is very hot and sharp both to Smell and Taste. It contains a Salt, and some volatile Parts, and is given in Substance or Decoction. *Snake-root* will produce a Sweat, and is accounted excellent in some Fevers; but it is most commonly joined with testaceous Powders. It is thought to assist the Bark in the Cure of Agues and Intermittent Fevers, and for this Purpose we find them often joyned together. Some recommend *Snake-root* in the Measles and Smallpox, but this Practice is not generally commended. In Palsies, and other nervous Cases proceeding from cold and watry Habits, it may be of considerable Service. It appears in the *London Dispensatory* of 1650, for the first Time. Heretofore it was an Ingredient in several of our Cordialwaters; it now enters Pultice of Cummin-seeds, and we have a Tincture made from it.

Serpyllum. *Mother of Thyme*. It grows on Ant-hills, in poor pasture Ground. The Plant is used, which is hot, pungent, and a Dryer: It contains a chymical Oil, and makes a good Water, though never used in the Shops. *Mother of Thyme* is recommended in Disorders of the Head and Stomach, and is particularly good for Vapours and Lowspiritedness: It promotes Women's monthly Courses, and may be used in Fomentations, where warming and cherishing is intended.

Sesamum. *Oily purging Grain*. The Seeds are used, which are moderately heating and softening; they are said to disperse Swellings, being used outwardly.

Seseli Massiliense. *Hart-wort of Marseilles*. The Seeds are used, which

which are extolled in Disorders of the Head, as the Epilepsy and Convulsions: Some recommend them in Coughs and tickling Rheums, Obstructions of the Liver and urinary Passages, also in Dropsies: They are an Ingredient in Venice treacle and Mithridate.

Serum Ovillinum. Sheeps suet. It is softning, suppling, and ripening: It enters many Compositions of quite different kinds, and is principally regarded for giving a Body or Consistence to the Mixture it is joined to.

Sigillum Solomonis. Solomon's Seal. The Roots are used, which are accounted binding and strengthening: They are recommended to stop Loosenesses; are given in some female Weaknesses, and used Plaster ways, are said to be excellent in broken Bellies.

Siler Montanum. Common Hartwort. The Plant is used, which is heating and drying: It forwards Women's monthly Courses, promotes Urine, and breaks Wind.

Sinapis. Mustard. It grows wild in many Places. The Seeds are used in Food as well as in Physic. *Mustard* contains an Oil and many volatile Parts, and is used best in Substance. It is excellent for those Constitutions where watery phlegmatic Humours abound: It is effectual in most Disorders of the Head, in Palsies, Numbnesses, and even Convulsions; for it purges the Head powerfully. *Mustard* warms the Stomach, helps the Appetite, and encreases the Blood: It is good in Dropsies, for it promotes Urine, and by warming the Body helps Perspiration; in such Cases it may be taken in bitter Wines, as well as eaten. Where the Gall is sluggish, and wants Assistance to forward its Motion, *Mustard* is useful; hence it is good in Jaundices. In some sorts of Scurvies *Mustard* will do good Service being used in Diet-

drinks: Pultices with Flower of *Mustard* are sometimes applied to the Feet in Fevers, where the Intention is to cause Pain, heat the Part, and draw away the offending Matter; and hereby we have reason to think, sometimes greater Cures have been effected, than by the Application of Blister plaisters.

Solanum Lethale, & vulgare. Deadly and common Night shade. Both these Plants are extremely cooling; and taken inwardly occasion Convulsions and Madness: Outwardly they have been used with better Success for St. *Anthony's* Fire, and other Inflammations. *Night shade* was an Ingredient in Poplar Ointment.

Sophia Chirurgorum. Flixweed. It grows wild among Rubbish. The Herb is used, which is accounted binding, being good in great Loosenesses; outwardly used, it is said to heal Wounds.

Sorbus. The Service-tree. The Fruit is used, being by some compared to Medlars; and recommended in violent Fluxes, either of the Belly or Womb.

Sperma Ceti. This Substance is found in the Head of a small Whale common in most Parts of *North America*. The *French* have it from *St. John de Luz* in *New France*, and we from *Boston* in *New England*. This oily Substance is at first of a dirty, brown Colour, but by proper boiling is brought to that Whiteness and Purity we see it in; the best being in Lumps about an Inch long, but more commonly much less, quite white, and of a greasy-like, though hard Substance.

Sperma Ceti is pectoral, opening, and healing: It is principally used in Bruises, inward Hurts by Falls, and by Women after Delivery: In many Distempers of the Breast it is an excellent Balsamic, for it gently cleanses and heals: In phthical Cases, Colds, and Coughs occasioned by a sharp

tickling Rheum, in Pleurifies, and even Impostumations it is a pleasant, safe, and effectual Remedy. In great Loosenesses, where the Sharpness of the Humours has almost wore away the slimy Lining of the Guts, this healing Drug is most excellent. In Ulcers of the Kidneys and bloody Urine, it is a good Medicine; it both softens and widens the urinary Passages, and so contributes to the Discharge of Gravel. *Sperma Ceti* may be given inwardly from one Scruple to two Scruples every two or three Hours, either in a Bolus or Electuary, or with the Yolk of an Egg made into Draughts: In a Linctus it cannot be so conveniently mixed. Dissolved in Oil of Almonds, and being used to the Pustules of the Smallpox, when they begin to harden, it, in great measure, prevents the Scars they are apt to leave behind them. Outwardly used, it is softning, suppling, and healing: It is an Ingredient in the White Ointment, White Liniment, and White Cerate.

Spina alba. *White thorn.* These grow in Hedges, and are commonly known by the Name of Haws. They are accounted good in the Stone and Gravel.

Spiritus Vini rectificatus. *Rectified Spirit of Wine.* Hereby is meant a pure, sweet, clear Spirit drawn from Wine, or any other fermented Liquors. This rectified Spirit is expected to burn all away, being set on fire by a Candle or lighted Paper. It is sometimes called *Alcohol*, being the lightest Fluid next to Air, perfectly transparent, very thin, most simple, wholly inflammable, producing no Smoke nor Smell whilst burning, nor leaving the least Foulness or Appearance when consumed. It preserves the Bodies of Insects, Fish, Birds, and other Animals that are put into it, from Corruption or Alteration for Ages, if closely stopped. The Blood, its Serum, and

other thin Juices it curdles in an Instant, and hence, being drank imprudently, it is said to have killed Persons on the Spot. It is used to extract some few Tinctures, and make other chymical Preparations: Outwardly in Fomentations it is often joined to the Decoction or Infusion, and becomes extremely useful where warming, cherishing, and comforting is intended. The Method of making this Spirit may be better learned from the Article *Distillation*. It was not spoken of by Authors before the thirteenth Century.

Spiritus Vinosus tenuior. *Weak Spirit of Wine.* This may be made of the foregoing Spirit and Water, being mixed together in equal Quantities. However, what is here meant is better known by the Name of Proof Spirit; and that is generally allowed to be the best, which is made from *French Wine*; not but that for common Use, for the Distillation of our Waters, and for making our Tinctures, the Spirit made from Treacle, called *Melasses Spirit*, may be used. To make these, see *Distillation*.

Spongia. *Sponge.* *Sponge* is a soft, light Plant, growing to the Rocks in the Sea. It is brought from the *Mediterranean*. Bits of dry *Sponge* are sometimes put into Wounds, with Intent to open and enlarge their Orifices, and encrease the Discharge. *Burnt Sponge* is celebrated for its Virtues in curing the King's Evil, and not without reason; for it is certain, that in this Distemper many great Cures have been done by it.

Stannum. *Tin.* *Tin Ore* is principally found in *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, from whence *Europe*, and all this Side of the World is furnished with it. The Stones, from which *Tin* is wrought, are usually found between two Walls of Iron-coloured Rocks, nothing resembling *Tin*, in a Vein between four and eighteen Inches broad: Though, instead of
Stones,

Stones, they sometimes also find it mixed with a small gravelly Earth, generally of a red Colour; from this Earth the *Tin* is separated by bare washing, which is called *Prian Tin*. In the *Tin Ore* is often found a glittering Substance called *Mundic* or *Maxy*, this is supposed to feed the Metal; yet where *Mundic* abounds they seldom find much *Tin*.

The Ore being dug, they break the greater Stones, and thus they carry it to the stamping or knocking Mill, where it is pounded with large Lifters, headed with Iron thirty or forty Pounds a-piece; and thus reduced into a small Sand, to be washed out by a Stream of Water, discharged into it by a Cock, through a Brass Grate into a *Launder*, or Trench dug in the Floor out of which the Water escapes, carrying with it the dirty Substance, which they call the *Causalty*, and leaving the other at the Bottom.

To clear away the *Mundic*, they dry or burn the Ore thus separated in a Kiln upon Iron Plates, keeping the Matter constantly stirring, that all the *Mundic* may, by Degrees get uppermost, and so be burnt away; which they discover by the Flames growing yellow, and the Stench diminishing; then they proceed to grind it very fine in a *Crazing mill*, after which they wash it, then dry it a little, and at last carry it thus prepared to the Furnace, which they call a *Blowing House*, and there melt and cast it.

When it runs out of the Furnace, there swims on it a Dross, or Scum, like that of Iron, which being melted down with fresh Ore, runs into Metal.

How separated from its Ore.

The Ore is first separated from the barren Earth, or Stone, then roasted, beat and washed, to leave only the metallic Part behind, then it is ground

and washed again; when dried it is committed to the Furnace, mixed with Charcoal, and melted by a strong Fire, blown with Bellows. The melted *Tin* thus runs to the Bottom of the Furnace, where a Trap-hole being opened, it is drawn off into Moulds, that give it the Form of Blocks.

Though *Tin* is seldom used inwardly in Medicine, yet some greatly extol it in Diseases of the Head, the Lungs, and Womb; the Falling sickness, and Bite of a mad Dog: It has been taken in crude Filings to the Quantity of twenty Grains or more, for some time, without Harm. Some say it is a good Remedy to kill Worms.

Staphis agria. Staves-acre. It is a Plant bearing a rough, blackish, three cornered Seed, of a burning Taste, and most disagreeable Smell: It grows in the Gardens of Botanists. Some recommend the Seed for the Tooth-ach, but poor People more commonly use them to kill Lice, destroy Vermin, &c.

Stachas Arabica. French Lavender. It grows in warm Climates. The Plant is used, which is accounted good in most Disorders of the Head, in Palsies, Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and Lethargies: Some recommend it in Diseases of the Breast. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Styrax. The *Storax tree*. It grows in *Italy* and other warm Countries. The Part in use is the Gum, of which there are two sorts known in the Shops. The *Storax calamita*, which seems to be a most impure Mixture of Chaff, Saw-dust, and such filthy Matter; and the *Liquid Storax*, which is as thick as a thick Syrup, of a brown or Mouse Colour, and of a strong Smell, not very pleasant. Some tell us, this is an artificial Composition of Wine, Oil, true *Storax*, and Resin beat up together to the

Consistence of an Ointment: The Liquid enters into none of our Compositions, whilst the *Calamita Storax* gives Name to, and is a material Pill very famous in the Shops. This foul Saw-dust Mixture is much the same in all the Shops, alike foul and sticky, though in Colour some is as pale as Myrrh, and almost dry; whilst in other Places it is to be found very moist, and near as brown coloured as Chocolate. It enters *Storax* Pill, *Diafcoridium*, *Venice-treacle*, and *Mithridate*.

Storax is good in Disorders of the Head and Breast, famous in Colds and tickling Coughs, it warms and strengthens the Stomach, promotes Perspiration, and is excellent in Disorders of the Womb, whether taken inwardly, or burnt on a hot Iron-plate. Though this Drug is always taken in Substance, yet with due Care it might be boiled in Apozems, or made into a pectoral Syrup like Balsam of *Tolu*, whose Virtues much resemble it. There is no limiting its Dose, because it is never given alone, and the Opium in the *Storax* Pill is of no small Consequence. Outwardly, it is said it mollifies the Nerves and Tendons, and disperses hard Swellings. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Suber. The *Cork-tree*. The Bark is used, which is brought to us from *Spain* and *Portugal*; it is recommended in the Piles being burnt to Ashes.

Succinum. *Amber*. It is a sort of fat Clay bred in the Bowels of the Earth. It is found in many Places in the *Baltic Sea*, where it swims on the Water, and is carried along by the Waves, whence it is taken up in Nets. It is also found on the Sea-shore, being thrown there by Storms and Tempests. The King of *Prussia*, from whose Dominions most of our *Amber* comes, discovered certain *Amber* Veins in the Earth after the following manner. In digg-

ing, they first met with Sand; which being removed, the next thing which offered, was a Bed of white Clay; digging under this they found a Bed of Wood, which was not so decayed but it would burn; under this they found a sort of Ore of Vitriol; at last, digging still deeper, they came to a Bed of Sand; out of which, in several Places, with convenient Instruments, they extracted Abundance of choice *Amber*: For it is a thing worthy Observation, that Sand is often reckoned the Mother of *Amber*. Though *Amber* is found of many Colours, yet that used in Medicine is yellow or white, the clear transparent *Amber* being most esteemed. This Drug by its Smell seems to contain no volatile Parts, yet Experience shews us, it affords both a Salt and Oil. *Amber* is given in Substance, being first levigated; the Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram; it is recommended in a Running of the Reins, and the Whites in Women, also for all immoderate Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Bowels or Womb: It is likewise esteemed in the Head-ach, convulsive Disorders, and in most hysterical and hypochondriacal Cases. *Amber* is accounted binding, and is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of *Amber*. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Sulphur. *Brimstone*. There are two principal kinds of *Brimstone*, though not greatly differing from one another, viz. the *native*, and the *artificial*: *Native Sulphur* is that which never felt the Fire, the *artificial* is that obtained by Fire.

The *native Brimstone*, otherwise called *Sulphur vivum*, is of two kinds; the one clear, and of a shining yellow, green, or red Colour, which is found near the Gold Mines in *Peru*, *Switzerland*, &c. The other is of a shining green, or yellow, in Form of a clayish Earth, in Lumps of a light grey, or yellow Colour, and found near great Openings in

in the Earth, particularly those two great and remarkable burning Mountains, *Vesuvius* and *Ætna*: Also near certain Springs, and in many other Parts, both in *Europe* and *America*.

The *artificial Brimstone* is obtained different ways in different Places. In some Parts of *Italy* there is a sort of *Sulphur* Mines, containing a white Earth mixed with blue Veins: This they dig up, put it into earthen Vessels, and get *Sulphur* out by a kind of Distillation; though this is no more than an ingenious Contrivance to separate the *Sulphur* from the Ore by melting, and make it rise so as to run liquid into the Vessels placed to receive it. What is left behind is a foul, red Substance, which is thrown away.

Much after the same manner they separate *Sulphur* in *Germany*, from a kind of Earth, looking like Lead Ore; which is there dug up, broke to Pieces, and put into large square earthen Vessels with narrow Mouths: These Vessels being placed in a Furnace, leaning a little on one Side, the melted *Sulphur* is made to run out into leaden Receivers, filled to a proper Height with Water; the Substance that remains in the earthen Body behind, contains a considerable Quantity of Vitriol. If the *Sulphur* be foul at the first Operation, they melt it again in Iron Vessels, adding to it a little Linseed Oil; then they pour it into Moulds greased on the Inside, whereby it is formed into Rolls: The *Sulphur* thus procured is yellow, or greenish; the latter is preferred for some Uses, as containing a Salt of Vitriol: This *Sulphur*, thus prepared, is called *Common Brimstone*, or *Stone Brimstone*: From this is prepared Flower of *Brimstone*, not by powdering it, as some People have thought, but by putting a large Quantity into a Pot or Furnace which is walled up, so that its Mouth opens into a close Room, the Fire being made under

the Pot, and kept so for a certain time, the Flowers of *Brimstone* rise in the Form of a Smoke, and being closely confined they fall into the dark Room; this, after some time is opened, and they are swept out. There need not be a great many Makers to serve all *England*.

Its Uses and Virtues.

In Coughs, Colds, Phthysics, Asthmas, Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, *Brimstone* is given with Success; for it helps to discharge foul Matter, and tough Phlegm out of these Parts. In an Inflammation in the Throat, or Quinsy, it is useful: In hectic Heats, and certain Habits inclinable to a Consumption, *Sulphur* is to be avoided by all means. Besides the above Disorders, it is also given when the Gout is on the Decline, a Dram being the Dose for several Days successively. *Sulphur* greatly promotes Perspiration, and is useful in all Degrees of Breakings-out, from the Itch to the Scurvy, used both inwardly and outwardly: There seems to be no Preparation of it preferable to the Flowers, made by Sublimation; its oily like Qualities prevent its joining with Liquids, and therefore Chymists call it the *Resin of the Earth*. Though the Smoke or Fume of *Sulphur*, when very near, is so exceeding troublesome, that it even choaks the Lungs, and occasions present Death; yet being burnt at some Distance, it purifies the Air, and has been frequently made use of to prevent the Spreading of pestilential Diseases. Few or no Minerals are of greater Service in many Disorders than *Sulphur*, nor are less dangerous; and yet it powerfully spreads itself through all Parts of the Body.

Sumach. It grows naturally in *Spain*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, and many Places of *North America*; but with us is propagated by Art. The Ber-

ries are cooling, drying, and binding; recommended in Loosenesses, also for immoderate Fluxes of the Womb: Outwardly they are advised in Baths to stop a Gangrene.

Tacamabaca. Gum Tacamahac. This is the Gum of a very tall Tree growing both in the *East* and *West-Indies*. It is used outwardly in Plasters, being recommended to dissolve, supple, or disperse many sorts of Swellings. Some apply it to the Temples for Pains there, or other Parts of the Head; whilst others advise the Smoke of *Tacamahac* for hysterical Disorders.

Talcum. Talc. This is a soft, shining Stone, being easily divided into several Coverings or Coats; some *Talc* is white, some yellow, some greenish, and some black. *Venetian Talc*, which is greenish, is most in Repute: The Ladies set a Value on this Stone, accounting it a Beautifier of the Skin.

Tamarinda. The Tamarind-tree. This grows to be a large Tree, whose Branches are cloathed with many winged Leaves. The Flowers grow on the young Shoots in Clusters, eight or ten together, each of seven Leaves, four yellow and three white, in purple Veins, in Form of Orange Flowers. The Fruit is of a yellowish brown Colour, of a flattish round Shape, three or four Inches long, having two or three swelling Knots, containing an acid Pulp, full of Strings, and hard flat Stones, or Seed, of a Chestnut Colour; this Pod is something like common Beans; the Tree grows both in the *East* and *West-Indies*, and in *Egypt*. The *Tamarinds* brought from the *East* are drier and darker, but contain more Pulp, being preserved without Sugar, and fitter to be put into Medicines: Those from the *West-Indies* are redder, are preserved with Sugar, and so pleasanter to be eaten as they are.

We owe the Knowledge of this

Purgative to the *Arabians*, for neither *Greeks* nor *Romans* knew any thing of it. The Dose, in Substance, is from an Ounce to an Ounce and an half; and three or four Ounces in Decoction. *Tamarinds* correct the Acrimony of Humours, purge the Gall, and allay its Heat, and that of the Blood, cure acute Fevers, and the Jaundice, extinguish Thirst, and all unnatural Heat of the Liver and Stomach, and restrain vomiting. They are sometimes boiled with Sena or Rhubarb in purging Potions: And are an Ingredient in Lenitive Electuary.

When the *Arabians* travel through the desert Places of *Africa*, they carry this Fruit with them, and find it of extraordinary Use in quenching their Thirst, and refreshing them when inflamed, and almost spent with Heat.

Tamariscus. Tamarisk. The Bark, Wood, Tops of the Branches, and Flowers are used. *Tamarisk* is binding, heating, and drying; it prevails against Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, discharges black Choler, and by promoting Perspiration, is effectual in Disorders of the Skin. Some recommend it in great Weaknesses, and hysterical Disorders.

Tanacetum. Tansie. It grows wild in great Plenty in many Places. *Tansie* is a hot Plant, containing many volatile Parts; it is accounted good in Disorders of the Womb, powerful to break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder, and effectual to kill Worms. Some say, it is serviceable where Wind and Water prevail, as in Dropsies; others advise it in female Disorders, and compare it to Motherwort, Mugwort, and Feverfew.

Tartarum. Tartar. It is a Salt of Wine found in Wine Casks. The Tartar of White Wine is white, whence Rhenish Wine affords the best, which is white; the thick, heavy,

heavy, shining Pieces being reckoned best. *Red Tartar* is from Red Wine, where we find a more spongy, foul, and oily Salt. Both these are with Difficulty dissolved, either in Wine or Water, remaining like a Stone therein. Boiled in a large Quantity of Water, it in some measure dissolves, and makes a thick Liquor, in which float many shining Substances; and thus, in boiling, it constantly throws up a Skin to the Surface, which, if taken off with a Skimmer and dried, is called *Cream of Tartar*: And thus, by Degrees, the whole Quantity of *Tartar* may be converted into a kind of white, fine Powder, excepting only some Dregs at the Bottom. If pure white *Tartar* be boiled in twenty times its Quantity, or more, of Water, till the whole be perfectly dissolved, and the boiling Liquor be put into a Cask, a Crust will soon be formed on the Liquor in the Vessel, which will encrease till almost all the *Tartar* has formed itself into white shining Lumps, called *Crystals of Tartar*.

Crude *Tartar*, called likewise *Argol*, is never given inwardly, but used to make Salt of *Tartar*, the Preparations just mentioned, and for other Purposes.

Tapsus Barbatus. Mullein. It grows wild. The Root is used, which is binding, and therefore is recommended in Loosenesses. The Leaves boiled are gently opening, and the Decoction of them is given by some in Glysters. A Fomentation of the Leaves and Flowers is advised to ease Pains, and disperse Swellings.

Terebinthinæ omnes. All the Turpentine. See *Pinus*.

Thapsia. Deadly Carrot. It grows in the Gardens of Botanists. The Root is used, which purges violently both upwards and downwards: It is compared to Turbith Roots, and it is said, it will occasion an Inflammation in the Stomach or Guts,

if it be not given with the utmost Care.

Thea. Tea. It comes from *China*, *Siam*, and *Japan* in the *East Indies*: It is the Leaves of a certain Tree or Shrub growing in many Provinces there. The Tree itself thrives best in Vallies, and at the Bottom of Mountains: Stony Earth receives it most kindly, light Earth next, then that which is yellow. The Seed is usually sown in Ground exposed to the South, and in three Years after, it comes to Perfection. The Root resembles that of a Peach-Tree; the Leaves are green, somewhat narrow, and shoots out length ways to a Point, being about an Inch, or an Inch and a half long, and jagged all round. The Flower is formed like the wild white Rose, and the Fruit is of different Figures, sometimes round, sometimes long, sometimes three cornered, and of the Size of a Bean, which contains two or three Peas of a Mouse-grey in the upper Part, and a white Almond within; and these Pease are the Seed which produces the Shrub or Tree. The Tree rises from one Foot to an hundred, and there are those which two Men can hardly compass round, though there are others which only creep upon the Ground, having small, weak Stems like many Plants. The proper time for gathering the *Tea leaves*, is whilst they are still small, tender, and juicy. When gathered they set them over the Steam of boiling Water, and afterwards lay them upon heated Plates of Copper, where they are gradually dried, and rolled up in the manner we find them. But it is very rare to have *Tea* perfectly pure, the *Chinese* almost constantly mix other Herbs along with it, to encrease its Bulk, and make it turn to better Account.

We have *Teas* of many Names, as, *Bohea*, *Congo*, *Peco*, *Green Tea* or *Singlo*, *Imperial Tea*, and *Heysham Tea*,

Tea; these all come from *China*, and the Names here spoken of mean no more than the different Times of gathering, and the way of preparing them.

Tea is now become a common Liquor in most Parts of *Europe*. Some extol its Virtues, saying it corrects a hot Liver, softens the Spleen, renders the Body brisk and lively, quickens the Senses, cheers the Heart, expels Fear, cures Gripes and Wind, comforts the Bowels, revives the Memory, sharpens the Wit, &c. Whilst others, and not without good Reason, declare, that *Tea*, or hot Water frequently drank, occasions Weakness, Wind, and even Convulsions, brings on such Complaints as require the Use of Spirit of Hartshorn and other volatile Spirits, and produces more hysterical Disorders than any one Thing besides.

Thlaspi. Mithridate Mustard. It grows wild. The Seeds are used, which are recommended in Dropsies and Asthmas; they promote Urine, and are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Thus. See *Olibanum*.

Thymelæa. Spurge Flax. It grows in Gardens. The Berries are possessed of a burning Quality: It is said, the Country People use their Juice to eat away Warts.

Thymus. Thyme. Garden *Thyme* seems to be the *Serpyllum* or wild *Thyme* transplanted. See *Serpyllum*.

Tilia. Lime-tree. These are commonly planted in Walks: The Flowers, which are the Part in-use, are accounted good in Disorders of the Head; being hot and drying; they may be used after the manner of *Tea*, by steeping in hot Water. Heretofore they were an Ingredient in Piony-water.

Tinẽtile Lignum. Logwood. See *Campechense Lignum*.

Tormentilla. Tormentil. It grows wild. The Root is used, which is thready, knotty, crooked, and of a

reddish Colour and rough Taste: It is used in Substance or Decoction, being accounted good to strengthen the Stomach, promote Sweating, useful in Loosenesses and female Weaknesses: It is an Ingredient in *Dia-scordium*.

Tragacantha. Gum Tragacanth. It is the hardened Juice of a Plant called *Goat's Thorn*, sweating from Wounds made in the Trunk and Branches of the Plant, which grows in many Parts of the *Turk's Dominions*. It comes over in variety of Shapes, or run together in Lumps; of a white, yellowish, brownish, or blackish Colour, dry, somewhat clear and softish to the Touch, of very little Taste or Smell. Chuse the curled Sprigs, which are white, clear, and a little like Fish Glue. It dissolves best in Water; and its Jelly, which is easily made, may be given with Lynetusses or Lambatives in tickling Coughs, Spittings of Blood, and Hoarseness: It is recommended also in Stranguries, and female Weaknesses. The Mucilage or Jelly is much used every where to make all sorts of Lozenges with, it being well suited to such Purposes.

Trifolium Palustre. Buck-bean. It grows wild in moist Places. The Plant is used, which will surrender its Virtues to boiling Water: *Buck-bean Tea* is recommended in the King's Evil, Scurvy, and every kind of Breaking-out; but is more commonly used for Diseases of the Joints, and particularly the Gout.

Triticum. Wheat. This is the common Food of all *Europe*. *Wheat Bran* made into a Fomentation with boiling Water is good in many Cases; applied to the Belly it forwards the Motion of the Excrements, and is good in certain Cholics. White Bread used Pultice-ways with Ointment of Marshmallows is softening, ripening, and digesting; and more speedily ripens many kinds of Swellings,

ings, than Pitch, or any of the hotter Applications.

Turpethum. Turbith. This Root is brought from the *East-Indies*: It is accounted a Purger of Water: It may be used in Substance or in Infusion, and was lately an Ingredient in *Rudius's* Extract.

Tussilago. Colts-foot. It grows wild both in moist and dry Places. The Leaves are used, which contain a Salt communicable to boiling Water, so that Infusions, Decoctions, and Syrups are the Preparations made from it. *Colts-foot* is accounted excellent in Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, effectual in Coughs, Pleurifies, and even Consumptions: It cuts and divides thick Humours, discharges Phlegm, and greatly relieves difficult Breathing: It occasions Sweat, promotes Urine, and by some is recommended for a Running of the Reins: Not long ago it was an Ingredient in many Pectoral Syrups, as well as the Pectoral Drink.

Tutia. Tutty. It flies off from Brass in the Furnace, as the Flakes of Iron do from Iron when taken red hot out of the Fire. This Substance is extremely hard, and never used before it is levigated; during which Operation it gets in Weight, which is a bad Circumstance, for hereby Part of the stony Materials it is worked with, become Part of the Powder. *Tutty* is generally used for Disorders of the Eyes, either in an Ointment, or Water.

Valeriana Hortensis & Sylvestris. Garden and wild Valerian. The latter of these being strongest and most effectual, is used in Medicine. The Root, which is the Part used, is small and thready, and has a strong and offensive Smell. It seems to contain volatile Parts, and will surrender its Virtues to a watry or spirituous Infusion; it is also given in Substance. The Efficacy of *Valerian* is supported by the Testimony of both antient

and modern Practice. It is accounted excellent in Disorders of the Head, particularly the Epilepsy; it is likewise recommended to restore a decayed Sight, for it strengthens the Nerves: It is frequently given in Palsies, Numbnesses, and most other nervous Disorders. *Valerian* promotes Sweating, and is good in Convulsions, and sometimes hysterical Disorders. It was a material Ingredient in the Powder called, *ad Cuttetam*; it is now more commonly given in Tincture, of which we have two sorts; it is likewise an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle.

Verbena. Vervain. It grows wild in many Places. The Root and Herb are used, which expel Poison, and are good for the Head; they are recommended in Coughs, and Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; and are effectual in the Jaundice and Stone: The Powder of the Leaves is said to be good for the Dropsy.

Vincetoxicum. Swallow-wort. This Plant grows wild in many Places. The Root, which is the Part in use, promotes Sweat, and increases Urine. It is recommended in Fevers, the Jaundice, Dropsy, and the Bite of venomous Animals.

Viola. Violet. This Flower blows very early in the Spring; it surrenders its Virtues to boiling Water, and is used only in Infusion or Syrup. *Violets* are gently and moderately opening, and principally used in Children's Disorders. However, the Root, we are told, purges both upwards and downwards. Syrup of *Violets* is good in Disorders of the Breast, in Coughs, Colds, tickling Rheums, and when the Lungs are affected. *Violet* Leaves used outwardly in Fomentations, are softening and ripening.

Vipera. The Viper. This remarkable Reptile has the biggest and flattest Head of all the Serpent Kind. Its usual Length is about half an Ell;

Ell; and its Thickness an Inch: Its Snout is not unlike that of a Hog.

It has Sixteen small immoveable Teeth in each Jaw; and besides, two other large, sharp, hooked, hollow, transparent, canine Teeth, situate at each Side of the upper Jaw, which are those that do the Mischief: They are flexible in their Articulation; are ordinarily laid flat along the Jaw, the Animal never raising them but when it would bite.

The Roots of these Teeth are encompassed with a Bladder, containing the Quantity of a large Drop of a yellow, insipid, salivous Juice.

It has only one Row of Teeth; whereas, all other Serpents have two: Its Body does not stink at all; whereas, the inner Parts of the Bodies of other Serpents are intolerable. It creeps very slowly, and never leaps like other Serpents; though it is nimble enough to bite, when provoked.

Its Body is of two Colours, Ash-coloured, or yellow, and the Ground speckled with longish brown Spots. The Scales under its Belly are of the Colour of well polished Steel.

The Male has two Sets of genital Instruments, and the Female two Matrixes, &c. She brings forth her Young living; whereas, other Serpents lay Eggs and hatch them; on which Account, the *Viper* is reckoned among the *viviparous* Animals.

Her young ones come forth wrapped up in thin Skins, which break on the third Day, and set the Animal at liberty. She brings forth to the Number of twenty Young; but one each Day.

The Antients, particularly *Pliny*, *Galen*, &c. believed that the Young killed their Mother in the Delivery; but this is not the only Mistake they were guilty of on the Subject of the *Viper*. They held, that it eat *Spanish* Flies, Scorpions, &c. which rendered its Poison so very dangerous.

The Venom of the *Viper* is contained in two Bags, which cover the Bottom of the two canine Teeth; whence, upon biting, the yellowish Liquor is squeezed out into the Wound; where, mixing with the Blood, and other Juices, it produces those dreadful Symptoms. *Dr. Mead*, in his Essay on the Poison of the *Viper*, adds to this Account, That the Poison in the *Viper's* Bag is separated from the Blood by a Gland, lying in the Side of the Head, behind the Eye; from which Gland is a Passage, that conveys the Poison to the Bags at the Teeth. The Teeth, he adds, are formed for the Conveyance of the Poison into the Wound, but their Hollowness does not reach to the Tip of the Tooth, but ends in a long Slit below the Point, out of which the Poison is emitted.

The Symptoms following the Bite of a *Viper*, are an acute Pain in the Place Wounded, swelling, first red, afterwards livid, spreading by Degrees, great Faintness, a quick, low, and sometimes interrupted Pulse, sickness at the Stomach, vomiting of Gall with Convulsions, cold Sweats, sometimes Pain about the Navel, and Death itself, if the Strength of the Patient does not overcome it.

If he does overcome it, the Swelling continues inflamed for some time; and the Symptoms abating, from the Wound runs a sanious Liquor, little Pustules are raised about it, and the Colour of the Skin is as if the Patient had the Jaundice.

The Cure was for a long Time unsettled: *Mr. Boyle* found, a hot Iron held near the Place successful, but it proved otherwise with *Monf. Charras*. Again, the Snake Stone from the *East-Indies*, immediately applied to the Place is much commended by some, though others found it of no use.

The *Viper* Catchers, *Dr. Mead* adds, have a specific, in which they can

can so far confide, as not to be afraid of being bitten. That specific is the Fat of the *Viper* presently rubbed into the Wound, which Sheaths the Salts of the Poison.

But it has been since proved to universal Satisfaction, that Sallad Oil rubbed into the Wound, is a perfect Cure, never failing of Success.

Vipers have been a considerable Article in Medicine in all Ages. The Antients have wrote whole Volumes on their Virtues, in curing Breakings-out, Leprosies, and Consumptions; but the modern Physicians do not recommend them in such Cases, though they are oftentimes prescribed to invigorate and purify the Mass of Blood, impoverished by Diseases of long standing.

The Virtues of the *Viper* consist in a Salt, best obtained by Infusion or Decoction, so that the Broth, and Wine of *Vipers* is the best way of preparing them. As to the volatile Salt, that of Hartshorn, or of other Animals, is thought to be as effectual. They are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, *Viper* Broth, and the Fat in Ointment of Tutty.

Virga aurea. Golden Rod. The Seed of this Plant, we are told, was brought from *North America*, though the Plant is now to be found in many Parts of *Europe*. The Leaves of it are said to be hotter than Pepper; they are recommended in the Stone, violent Loosenesses, and inward Bleedings. Some extol it in Ulcers of the Lungs, Pains of the Breast, and other Parts.

Viscus Quercinus. Mistletoe of the Oak. It most commonly grows on Apple or Crab-trees, being a small Ever-green Bush. The Wood, Leaves, and Berries are all used: The best Time of gathering it is about *Christmas*. Mistletoe has long been famous for curing Disorders in the Head, as Vertigoes, Epilepsies, Apoplexies, &c. It is certainly an

extraordinary Remedy for the *St. Vitus's Dance*, which is a Disorder peculiar to young People. Sir *John Colebatch*, who, thirty Years ago, wrote a Treatise upon it, gave it in an Electuary, and did wonderful Things with it.

Vitis. The Vine. The *Vine* is so well known, that it would be needless to spend Time in describing it: In the *Vine* Countries it is planted in *Vineyards* as a standard Tree. The Differences of the Grapes, which grow on them, are almost as many as the Countries they grow in, as to their Colour, Taste, and Largeness; and there is as great a Diversity in the Wines produced from them. Among these, the *Canary*, the *Malaga* Sack, and the *Alicant*, for sweet Wines, are reckoned best; the *Sherry* and *Mountain* for dry Stomach Wines; the red and white *Port*, and the *French*, to drink with Food, are most in esteem; and to these, for their Excellency and grateful Taste, may be added *Muscadine*, the *Smyrna*, and the *Cyprus* Wines.

Raisins of the Sun are made of the Grapes after the following manner: Cut the Stalks off the Bunches designed for that Use, almost in two in the Middle, and by that means hinder the Sap from coming to them in any Quantity, and let them hang thus on the Branches, till by want of Nourishment, and the Heat of the Sun, they are sufficiently cured, when they are put up into Casks for Use. The *Malaga* Raisins are managed another way: They dip the Bunches of ripe Grapes in a boiling hot Ley, made of the Ashes of *Vine* Stalks, taking them out presently, and then lay them on Boards in the Sun to dry, and afterwards they are packed up in Frails.

Currants are a smaller sort of Grapes, which took their Name from their growing in plenty about *Corinth*, though we have them principally from

Zant and *Cephalonia*; these they only gather off the Bunches, and lay them to dry in the Sun, and so put them in large Butts.

Raisins and Currants are hot or temperate, loosen the Belly, correct Acrimony, are grateful to the Stomach, Lungs, and Liver, and ease a Cough. Being frequently eaten they do no small Injury to the Teeth.

Vitriolum album. White Vitriol. This comes from *Germany* in the Form of Loaves or Lumps, like white Sugar: It has a sweetish, but rough disagreeable Taste. It is found in certain Mines in Form of a white, downy Substance, this being collected and dissolved in Water, and then boiled away, forms a solid Mass. Till of late, it was supposed to have been an artificial Preparation of common green Vitriol. It appears on Examination to contain an *Irony Substance* or imperfect Iron Ore, with a small Mixture of Calamine or Lead: It is used in Eye-waters, also in Waters to wash Wounds with.

Vitriolum Cæruleum. Blue Vitriol. This has different Names, according to the Places it comes from. We meet with it usually in the Form of dry, hard, beautiful blue Crystals, of many Figures: This beautiful Colour is owing to the Copper it contains. This *Vitriol* is obtained many ways, *viz.* from *Vitriol Waters*, Earths, Stones, &c. In *Galen's* Time it was made by the Heat of the Sun, drying away the Moisture of a certain Mineral Water, in the Island of *Cyprus*. It is now made in some Parts of *Hungary*, by boiling away a Water of the same kind, to a proper Degree, then suffering it to form. In *Germany* it is made by washing, and boiling a particular grey earth, with different coloured Spots, looking like Rust of Iron, and Verdigrase. The *Vitriol* of a bluish green is obtained in the same manner, and

its Colour appears to be owing to the Iron and Copper it contains.

Blue Vitriol is said to be found sometimes naturally formed, in great Quantities, in the Copper Mines in *Germany*.

It is used in Medicine outwardly, to stop Bleedings.

Vitriolum viride. Green Vitriol, or green Copperas. This is made at *Deptford* near *London* in the following manner. There are along the Shores of *Essex* and *Sussex*, found certain round, heavy, close Stones, of a dusky Colour on the Outside, but having their inward Substance formed pretty much like the Rays of a Star; they taste not rough like *Vitriol*: When burnt they yield a Fume like Brimstone, and leave a red Limestone, containing Iron, behind: Exposed to the open Air in Heaps for a length of Time, they seem to ferment, heave, swell, crack, and fall to Pieces, and then yield a white downy Flower of a rough Taste; and thus the white Substance of the Stone seems to dissolve and fall to Dust of a salt-like Nature, containing both by Taste and Smell, *Vitriol* and Brimstone.

A Heap of these Stones, two or three Feet thick, is layed in a Bed well rammed, where, being turned once in six Months, in five or six Years, by the Action of the Air and Rain, they begin to dissolve and yield a Liquor which is received in Pits, and thence conveyed into a Cistern in a boiling House. The Liquor, at length, being pumped out of the Cistern, into a Leaden Boiler, and a Quantity of Iron added thereto, in two or three Days the Boiling is completed, care being taken all along to supply it with fresh Quantities of Iron, and to restore the Boiling when ever it seems to abate; when boiled sufficiently, it is drawn off into a Cooler with Sticks a-cross, where it is left fourteen or fifteen days to form itself.

Of Vitriols in general.

Vitriol is usually considered as a Salt, but is more properly ranked among the Class of Half-metals; as having a metallic Matter mixed with its Salt.

Bœrhaave defines it, “A saline, metallic, transparent Glebe, dissoluble in Water, and may be melted and calcined by Fire.” He further says, “It consists of a metallic Part, with a Sulphur adhering, a menstruous Acid, and Water.”

M. Geoffry the Elder, observes, that all the *Vitriols* consist of an acid Salt, like that found in Allum and Sulphur, excepting, that in Allum, the Acid is mixed with a dry Earth, or Calx: In Sulphur, it is united with certain fat, bituminous Parts; and in *Vitriols*, with metallic Parts.

Vitriol dissolved and mixed with a Tincture of Galls, becomes instantly exceeding black: And this is the common writing Ink.

M. Lemery, the Younger, has a pretty way of reasoning, to account for this Blackness: He imagines, that as the *Vitriol* whereof Ink is made, is Iron dissolved by an Acid, and intimately mixed therewith, and as Galls are an Alkali, or Absorbent, this Alkali meeting the Acids which hold the Iron dissolved, unites with them, and makes them let the Iron loose, which thereupon appears in its natural Blackness: So that, in Strictness, it is Iron we write with.

This System is confirmed hence: That of all the sorts of *Vitriol*, that of *Cyprus* or *Hungary*, is the only one whose Base is Copper; that of all the rest is Iron; and accordingly they all serve to make Ink withal, except the first.

The Antients gave the Name *Chalcitis*, or *Chalcanthum*, to native *Vitriol*, or that which acquires its full Perfection in the Bowels of the Earth,

and which is a kind of mineral Stone of a reddish Colour. Of this they observed three different States, or Transformations: *Chalcitis*, in the first State, they called *Mist*; this afterwards turned into *Melanteria*, and that into *Sori*.

Ulmaria. Meadowsweet. It grows in moist Places, bears a white Flower, the Stalks and Leaves resembling that of the Raspberry. The Plant is used, being accounted cordial, and strengthening.

Ulmus. The *Elm*. There is no Part of the Tree in use in Medicine but the Bark, which is made into a Gargle for sore Mouths, occasioned by Heat and Sharpness of Humours.

Urtica. Stinging Nettle. In Coughs, Phthysic, Obstructions in the Kidneys, and Bladder, inward Bleedings, vomiting Blood, and bloody Urine, this Plant is much commended, whether given in Decoction or Juice: Some recommend the Root, others the Seed, but neither are much in use.

Winteranus Cortex. This is generally allowed to be the same in Virtues, though not from the same Tree, as the *Canella alba*.

Zedoaria. Zedoary. It is distinguished by long and round *Zedoary*, but the Difference is not material. It grows in the *East-Indies*, the Leaf being like that of Ginger, but longer and wider: The Root is in use, the best sort is solid, firm, of an Ash-colour, of a spicy, bitterish Taste, and sweet Smell: It promotes Sweat, disperses Wind, strengthens the Stomach, and is cordial; it is most excellent in certain Cholics, cures the Bites of venomous Animals, checks Vomiting, assists Women's Courses, and is indeed a most valuable Drug. It was unknown to the Antients. It enters the Cordial Confection.

Zibethum. Civet. A kind of Perfume, bearing the Name of the Animal whence it is taken.

The *Civet*, or *Civet-cat*, is a little Animal resembling our Cat, excepting that his Snout is more pointed, his Claws less dangerous, and his Cry different.

The Perfume this Animal produces, is formed like a kind of Grease, or thick Scum, in an Opening, or Bag, under his Tail. It is gathered from time to time, and still abounds in Proportion as the Animal is fed.

Civet must be chosen new, of a good Consistence, of a whitish Colour, and a strong disagreeable Smell.

There is a very considerable Traffic of *Civet*, from *Bassora*, *Calicut*, and other Places, where the Animal, that produces it, is bred. Though, Part of the *Civet* among us is furnished us by the *Dutch*, who bring up a considerable Number of the Animals.

Before any of these Animals were seen in *Europe*, or had been observed how the Perfume had been gathered; the common Opinion, founded on the Relation of Travellers, was, that it was the Sweat of that Animal, kindled into Rage.

To this Effect, it was said, that the Animal was inclosed in an Iron Cage, and after having been a long time beaten with Rods, they gathered with a Spoon, through the Bars of the Cage, and between the Thighs of the Animal, the Sweat or Foam, which the Rage and Motion had produced; and that without this Precaution, the Animal would yield no Perfume at all.

But Experience has taught us better; and we now know, that the Perfume *Civet*, is only a thick, fat Humour, separated by Glands between the two Coats of the Bag where it is laid up, under its Tail, beneath the Anus. There is also a *Civet* from *Brasil*, and *Guinea*, like the above; and a *West-India Civet*, quite unlike it.

Civet is little used in Medicine: It is chiefly recommended for a Thickness of hearing from Cold, a Grain or two being put in a little Cotton or Wool, and the Ears stopped therewith. It is much used among Perfumers and Confectioners.

Zinziber. Ginger. The Plant which affords it, resembles our Rush, both in respect to Stem and Flower. The Root goes no Depth under Ground, but spreads itself near the Surface, in Form, not unlike a Man's Hand; but very knotty: When arrived to Maturity, they dig it up, and dry it on Hurdles, either in the Sun, or an Oven: The best is that which is new, dry, well filled, hard to break, of a ruddy, brown, Colour without, resinous within, and of a hot, pungent Taste.

It is brought chiefly from *Calicut*, in the *East-Indies*; though of late it has been cultivated with good Success in the *West-India* Islands.

They use to comfit the Root, when green, with Sugar and Honey, having first steeped it in Water, to take away Part of its Acrimony, and dispose it to let go the Outer-skin. They also make a Marmalade of it, and dry Cakes.

The Northern People make great Use of this Confection, as holding it sovereign against the Scurvy. The *Indians* eat the Root, when green, by way of Sallad, first chipping it small, mixing it with other Herbs, and seasoning it with Oil and Vinegar.

Ginger is good against the Wind, effectual in Cholics, prevents the griping Quality of Purges, and is a Friend to the Stomach: Besides its Use in Cookery, it is an Ingredient in Electuary of Scammony, *London* Philonium, *Diafscordium*, Aromatic Powder, Syrup of *Ginger*, compound Powder of Sena, Syrup of Buckthorn, of Quinces, of Squills, Aromatic Tincture, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

S I M P L E S, &c. omitted.

A D E P S. *Fat.* The *Fat* of Animals, for the generality, is not reckoned good Food, as being hard of Digestion, and producing a Chyle, thick and gluy. However, it is of good Use in Medicine, particularly in outward Applications. Thus, *Calves Fat* is sometimes used in Ointments, being both suppling and dispersing. *Deer's Fat* is good to strengthen the Nerves, give Relief in the Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, the Gout, and Fractures. *Hares Grease*, applied outwardly, helps Digestion, and ripens Swellings. That of *Rabbits* is nervous, warming and dispersing. That of *Cocks* and *Hens*, disperse and softens hard Swellings. That of *Geese* has the same Qualities, is also very useful in the Piles, assuages Pains in the Ear, being applied within the same. *Eels Fat* is esteemed good in the Piles, and useful in Deafness; takes away Pits of the Small-pox, and makes the Hair grow.

Fat in an animal Body is a sulphurous, oily Substance containing a Salt; it is more warming, penetrates farther, enters the Pores, and ripens Humours more expeditiously than the *Fat* or Oil of Vegetables.

Amylum. Starch. *Starch* is a Sediment found at the Bottom of Vessels wherein Wheat has been steeped in Water, of which Sediment, after separating the Bran from it, by passing it through Sieves, they form a kind of Loaves, which being dried over an Oven, or in the Sun, is afterwards broke into little Pieces, and so sold. The best *Starch* is soft, brittle, white, and easily broke into Powder.

A Decoction of *Starch*, made in Water or Milk, is excellent in a Fever attended with a Looseness: A

Dram and a half of *Starch*, and two Drams of Venice-treacle, being dissolved in six Ounces of Water, makes a Glyster of excellent Use in Bloody Fluxes; in as much as by its opiate Quality, it renders the intestinal Fibres insensible of the Action of those sharp, fiery Particles, which wound the delicate Texture of that Part: Whilst the slimy, softening Faculty of the *Starch* furnishes a sort of plaistering to the gaping Mouths of the Vessels, and effectually closes their Orifices. *Starch* is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, and in the White Lozenges.

Album græcum, Stercus Canis. *Dog's white Dung.* This is sometimes enquired after in the Shops, and is intended as a Remedy for Inflammations in the Throat, being mixed with Honey and applied plaister-wise.

Bombyx. The *Silk-worm.* This Insect undergoes a strange and surprising Change during its Existence. It is produced by small Eggs, hatched by the genial Heat of the Sun, about the Month of May.

Dr. Lewis says, that sixteen Ounces of raw Silk, and *Silk-worm* Bags, yielded upon Distillation, three Ounces of a volatile Salt, which is a larger Quantity than he ever knew obtained from any other animal Substance. Raw Silk is esteemed a Cordial, and thought to recruit the animal, vital, and natural Spirits; upon this Account it was an Ingredient in the Alkermes, and several cordial Powders in the first *London Dispensatory*.

Cimolia alba. Tobacco-pipe-clay. When this Earth has a Seal upon it, and made into small Rolls, it is called *Terra sigillata*; it is also sold for
Terra

Terra samia. It was frequently used among the Antients. *Tournefort* describes it, as a white, heavy, insipid Chalk, mixed with small Grains of Sand, and says, that it is fattish, and soapy, whence it is called *Soapy Earth*; some People making use of no other to wash their Linnen with. *Dale* says, the *Cimolia alba*, being used outwardly, is drying, and very binding when taken inwardly; being the grand Secret of Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, which he used in curing Continual and Intermittent Fevers.

Cimolia Purpurascens. *Fuller's Earth.* It is dug out of certain Pits near *Brick hill* in *Staffordshire*. It abounds with a vegetative Salt, which promotes the Growth of Plants. Dissolved in Vinegar, it disperses Pimples, checks Inflammations, and cures Burns.

Cranium Humanum. *Human Skull.* *Human Skull* was for a great while thought to be possessed of extraordinary Virtues for Disorders of the Head; in the same manner as *Fox Lungs* were supposed to relieve a Difficulty of breathing, and help the Lungs. Accordingly, *Man's Skull* was an Ingredient in a compound Powder called *ad Guttetam*, designed against Epilepsies.

Ebur. *Ivory.* *Ivory* is the Tooth or Tusk of an Elephant, growing on each Side of his Trunk, somewhat in Form of a Horn. Shavings of *Ivory* are drying and strengthening; they are recommended in great Weaknesses, to fortify the Stomach, to resist Poisons and Putrefactions, and to cure the Epilepsy. The *Arabian* Physicians had a great Opinion of its cordial Virtues, and made it an Ingredient in many of their Powders to fortify the Heart and resist Melancholy.

Limaces. *Snails.* *Snails* abound with a ropy, slimy Juice, are reckoned to cool and strengthen, being agreeable to the Nerves and Lungs; they are recommended in Coughs,

Weaknesses, and even Consumptions in tender Persons, and young Children; for this Purpose some boil them in Milk, but they are more usually made into Syrups by hanging them up in a Bag with a certain Portion of Sugar, by means of which the Syrup drops into a Vessel placed to receive it. They have been often used in Distillations, but they afford nothing useful in that Form.

Lumbrici Terrestris. *Earth worms.* These have been often made use of in many Shop Compositions, particularly in Oils, and distilled Waters: In the former, they were never much depended upon, and the latter are now never made; it being well known, that every thing whose Virtues are contained in an earthy Salt, and slimy Substance are improperly committed to the Still.

Mumia. *Mummy.* *Mummies* ought to be Bodies taken out of the Pits or Catacombs near *Cairo*, wherein the *Egyptians* buried their Dead after embalming.

It is said, that all the *Mummy* sold in the Shops, whether brought from *Venice* or *Lyons*, or even directly from the *Levant* by *Alexandria*, is factitious, and the Work of certain *Jews*, who knowing the Value the *Europeans* set on the *Egyptian Mummy*, counterfeit it by drying Carcasses in Ovens, after having prepared them with Powder of Myrrh, Aloes, *Jewish* Pitch, black Pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome Drugs.

About a Century ago, *Mummy* was often given inwardly for Hurts, Falls, and Bruises; at the same time it was used Plaister-wise to comfort and strengthen.

Paræus has a very curious Treatise of *Mummies*, wherein he shews the Abuses thereof, and makes it appear that they can never be of any real medicinal Use.

Os de corde Cervi. *Bone of a Stag's Heart.* This was an Ingredient in several

several cordial Powders in the first *London Dispensatory*; and was thought an excellent Remedy to excite Courage and to fortify the Heart.

Serapias. Salep. This grows on the Mountains near *Constantinople*. It is the Root of a kind of *Satyrion*, and is prescribed both in Substance as well as Infusion, being recommended to restore decayed Strength, and to prevent Miscarriages. It is not to be found in the present Practice, though we are told the Drug-gifts sell it.

Silique Hirsuta. Cow-itch. It is the Down or hairy Substance of a Pod, produced by a certain Plant

growing in the *East-Indies*. Being rubbed upon any Part of the Body, it occasions almost a continual Itching, insomuch that it is with great Difficulty allayed.

Stercus Equi non castrati. Stone-horse-dung. Three or four Bails of *Stone-horse dung* are often directed to be steeped in a Pint of Pectoral Drink, and having been infused warm about an Hour, the Liquor is to be poured off: A Tea-cup full of this, being drank warm pretty often, with proper Evacuations by bleeding, has relieved, and even cured many most dangerous Pleurifies.

GENERAL RULES for the gathering of SIMPLES, from the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*.

A *ANNUAL* Roots are to be taken up before they shoot out Stalks or Flowers. The *Biennial*, chiefly in the Autumn, after the Seeds are sown. The *Perennial*, when the Leaves begin to fall off; and therefore generally in the Autumn. Having washed the Roots from Dirt, and separated the withered or corrupted Fibres, hang them up in a shady Place, through which the Air freely passes, that they may dry moderately. The thicker Roots are to be slit length-wise, or cut a-cross, into thin Slices, care being taken to preserve the cortical Part, the Pith may be thrown away. Such Roots as lose their Virtue by this Treatment, may be preserved in dry Sand.

Herbs are to be gathered at the Time of their Strength, when their Leaves are perfectly formed, but

before they have unfolded their Flowers. They are to be dried in the same manner as Roots.

Let Flowers be gathered when they are moderately opened, upon a clear Day, before Noon; except Roses designed for Conserve, which are to be plucked while in the Bud.

Seeds are to be gathered when ripe, and beginning to grow dry, but before they fall off of their own Accord.

Fruits are also to be gathered when ripe, unless they are ordered otherwise.

Woods are to be felled in the Winter, which is also the most convenient Time to shave or take off their Bark.

Animals and Minerals are to be chosen in their utmost Perfection, unless required otherwise.

PREPARATIONS of SIMPLES.

The Preparation of earthy, and such other Bodies as will not dissolve in Water.

LET these Bodies be first pound-
ed in a Mortar, then ground
on a levigating Stone, a little Water
being added, to an impalpable Pow-
der; afterwards let them be dried
on a Chalk Stone, and lastly, set for
several Days in a warm Place. The
ten first of these are most con-
veniently prepared by Mills, and
being afterwards put into a deep
Vessel, with a large Quantity of Wa-
ter, and well stirred, then, having
rested a short Time, that the grosser
Parts may sink to the Bottom, let
the Water, and finer Part yet suspend-
ed be poured off into another Ves-
sel, and suffered to stand at rest, till
the Powder poured off with the
Water, has all settled: let the clear
Water be then poured back into the
first Vessel, with great care not to
disturb the Powder at the Bottom;
and let the stirring, pouring off, &c.
be repeated as before, so often as
shall be found necessary to separate all
the Powder which is of sufficient
Fineness. The remaining grosser
Part may be again ground, and the same
Treatment continued, till the whole
of the Matter be obtained fine. By
this Method, executed with Care,
impalpable Powders may be had,
with great Ease, from even the hard-
est Bodies; and Chalk, Tobacco-
pipe clay, and such other earthy Sub-
stances, as grow soft in Water, may
be freed from Sand, or other Im-
purities, and rendered fine without
grinding. This Method is called,
Washing over.

Thus are prepared *Coral; Chalk;
Tips of Crabs-claws; Calamine Stone
calcined, as for making Brass; Pearls;*

*Crabs-eyes; Oyster-shells, being first
well cleansed; Egg-shells, being first
freed from the Skins by boiling in
Water; Amber; Tutty; Verdigrease;
Antimony; Bezoar Stone in the Levi-
gation of which Spirit of Wine must
be used instead of Water; Blood Stone,
which is an Iron Ore, is most con-
veniently levigated between two Iron
Planes, lest the Preparation, when
finished, contain almost as much of the
Instrument as of the Hæmatites.*

Bolus Armena preparata.

Prepared Bole Armenic.

Let the Powder of *Bole Armenic*
be made fine by *washing over.*

*Axungia Porcinæ, seuque Ovilli
curatio. Preparation of Hogs-lard,
and Mutton-fat.* Let them be cut
into Pieces, and melted over a slow
Fire, a little Water being added;
then let them be separated from the
Skins by straining.

*Axungia Viperinæ curatio. Viper-
fat prepared.* Melt the Fat from the
Intestines, then let it be strained by
gently pressing through a Linnen
Cloth.

*Mellis Despumatio. Purification
of Honey.* Melt the Honey in a Bath-
heat, and let the Scum be taken off
as it rises.

*Scillæ coctio. Squills prepared by
baking.* The Squills being freed
from the outside Rind, and the hard
Part next the Root, let each be in-
closed in a Covering of Paste made
of Wheat-flour, and baked in an
Oven, till the Paste shall have ac-
quired a hard Crust, and the Squills
are become tender throughout.

Scillæ exsiccatio. Drying of Squills.
The outward Rind being taken off,
let the Squills be cut crossways into
thin Slices, and dried in a very gen-
tle Heat.

Rhabar-

Rhabbarbari & Nucis Moschatæ torrefactio. *Nutmegs and Rhubarb prepared by roasting.* Let them be exposed to a slow Fire, till they are of a proper Dryness for powdering; the *Rhubarb* being first cut in Slices and the *Nutmegs* bruised.

Spongix ustio. *Burnt Sponge.* Burn it in an earthen Vessel covered from the Air, till it becomes black, and will crumble; then powder it in a glass or marble Mortar.

Pulparum extractio. *Extraction of the Pulps of Fruits.* Let the Fruits affording Pulp, whether unripe, or ripe and dry, be boiled with a little Water to soften them, then press them through a Hair Sieve, and afterwards boil them again, in an earthen Vessel over a slow Fire, often stirring them to prevent their burning to the Vessel, till they are of a due Consistence.

Cassia is to be boiled out from the Pod or Cane bruised, and reduced afterwards to a due Consistence by boiling away the Water. The Pulps of Fruits, which are both ripe and fresh, may be passed through the Sieve without boiling before hand.

Styracis colatio. *Straining of Storax.* Boil the *Storax* till it becomes soft, then let it be put into a Press, between Iron Plates made warm, and there squeezed, and the purified *Storax* will be separated from the Water.

Opium Colatum, vel extractum Thebaicum. *Purified Opium, or the Thæbaic Extract.* Take of *Opium* cut into Slices, one Pound; dissolve it to the Consistence of a Pulp in boiling Water, great Caution being used to prevent its burning to the Vessel; while it is yet of a boiling Heat, let the Foulness be separated by forcibly pressing it through a Linnen Cloth: Afterwards let the *Opium* thus strained, be brought to its former Consistence by a Bath-heat, or any other gentle Heat. *Opium* thus moistened

with only a little Water, passes through the Strainer entire; but if dissolved in a greater Quantity, the resinous Part will be separated from the gummy.

After the same manner are strained the Gums of *Asa fætida*, *Ammoniac*, *Galbanum*, and others. In doing this, there is no great Fear of putting too much Water; for should the resinous Part separate from the other, it may be taken out, and added to the other when it is near brought to a Consistence.

Gums, such as *Galbanum*, which readily melt, may be also easily purified, by putting them in a Bladder in hot Water, till they are sufficiently soft to be forced by a Press, through a coarse Linnen Cloth.

Cornu Cervi calcinatio. *Burnt Hartshorn.* Burn Pieces of *Hartshorn* in a Potter's Furnace till they become perfectly white, then levigate them, and make a fine Powder by washing over.

Apes præparatæ. *Prepared Bees.* Put the Bees into a convenient Vessel, and dry them by a very slow Fire.

Bufo præparatus. *Prepared Toad.* Put the *Toads* alive into an earthen Pot, and dry them in an Oven moderately heated, till they become fit to be powdered.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus. *Prepared Goat's Blood.* Take a Quantity of Blood from a middle aged Goat, in the Beginning of the Summer, by opening a proper Artery; the Blood being received in a clean Vessel, dry it in the Heat of the Sun, or in an Oven slightly heated.

Lapis Lazuli.

Lithargyri præparati. *Prepared Litharge.* This, and *Lapis Lazuli*, are to be levigated, and made fine by washing over.

Martis Limatura præparata. *Filings of Iron prepared.* Set Filings of Iron, first cleansed by the Magnet,

in a moist Place, that they may turn to Rust; which is afterwards to be ground into an impalpable Powder. They may likewise be prepared by wetting them with Vinegar.

Millepedarum Præparatio. Preparation of Wood lice. The *Wood-lice* being put into a Canvas Bag, let them be hung over heated Spirit of Wine, that they may become fit for powdering.

Gum Sagapenum, Opoponax and Ammoniac are directed in the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* to be dissolved either in Vinegar or Water, then strained, and boiled away to a due Thickness.

Plumbum ustum. Burnt Lead. Melt *Lead* over a gentle Fire, and keep it continually stirring, with an Iron Spatula, till it is changed into a Powder.

Rob Baccarum Sambuci. Rob of Elder. Boil away the clear Juice of the Berries to a due Thickness. The *Scotch Dispensatory* orders two Ounces of Sugar with each Pint of Juice.

This *Rob* taken to the Quantity of a large Spoonful or two going to Bed at Night-times, or indeed at any other Time, is excellent in slight Colds, for it greatly promotes Per-

spiration. It contains in a great Degree all the Virtues of the Berry.

Elaterium. The Preparation and Use of this is directed among the Simples.

Prepared or washed Aloes. Dissolve the *Aloes* in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water, over a gentle Fire; then strain it, and throwing away the Sediment, boil it to the Thickness of Honey. But the purest *Aloes* require no washing. E.

Succi Antiscorbutici. Antiscorbutic Juices. Take the Juice of Garden Scurvy-grass, a Quart; of Brooklime, of Water-creffes, each a Pint; of the Juice of Seville Oranges, a Pint and a Quarter. Mix, and let them stand till the Dregs settle, then pour off the clear Juice, and strain it.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-grass, of Oranges, each a Pint and a half; of Water-creffes, Brooklime, each a Pint; white Sugar, ten Ounces. Mix and let them settle, then add a Pint of compound Horse-radish-water.

These Juices are made to greatest Advantage in *April* or *May*. The Dose is a Quarter of a Pint, which is to be taken two or three Times a Day, and continued for some Weeks.

Some REMARKS on EXTRACTS.

AN Extract is the Tincture, Decoction, or Juice of any vegetable Matter brought, at least, to the Thickness of Treacle, by boiling. This Form of Medicine has two great Advantages; first, it lessens the Dose, and next, it fits several Things to be easily made into Pills, and consequently to be taken with less Difficulty.

Skilful and prudent Managers will, sometimes, make the chymical Oil, the distilled Water, and the Extract, at the same time; this may be done from Rue, Wormwood, and others.

It is not a Bath heat, nor any other Contrivance will forward the Consumption of the Liquor, so well as a wide shallow Pan, placed on an open Fire; and if the Liquor be well stirred, and carefully hindered from sticking to the Sides or Bottom of the Pan as it grows thick, a burnt Taste (which otherwise is unavoidable) may be prevented.

All such dry Substances as contain both resinous, and gummy Parts, should, before they are infused or boiled, be made into Powder, and not grossly bruised; otherwise, neither

ther the Water nor Spirit will be capable of dissolving entirely the Parts they are intended to act upon. This will be the Case with Jesuit's Bark, Jalap, and others. If any Extracts should occasionally be required harder, they may be commodiously thickened to any Degree of Hardness, by putting them into shallow Tin Pans, and exposing them to the uniform Heat of a moderate Oven, which acting upon the upper Surface of the Matter, as well as underneath the Vessels, will keep the whole equally liquid, and hence, evaporates faster, and with a far less Degree of Heat than an open Fire. This Method would do well for *Spanish-liquorice*, which otherwise would be very liable to be burnt.

The *London* College directs Extracts to be made of the Roots of *Elicampane*, of *Gentian*, and *black Hellebore*; of the Leaves of *Rue*, and *Savin*. These, after boiling in Water, are to be pressed out, then the Liquor put by to settle, this being poured off, is to be carefully boiled to the Hardness of a Pill.

These Extracts contain the Virtues of the Plants they are made from: These Plants and Roots may be seen among the Simples.

Extractum Glycirrizæ. *Spanish-liquorice*. Boil fresh *Liquorice* Roots in Water, press out the Liquor, and when it is clear by standing, boil it till it will not stick to the Fingers, taking care to avoid burning.

If the Decoction be suffered to stand a Day or two, it will let fall a great Sediment, from which it should be carefully poured before it is boiled away. For the Virtues hereof, See *Glycirriza*.

Extractum Ligni Campechensis. *Extract of Logwood*. Take *Logwood* in Powder, a Pound, boil it four times or oftener in a Gallon of Water to half; the Liquors being strained and mixed together, are to be

boiled to a proper Hardness. The *Scotch* order this to be done in the same manner as the Extract of Jalap.

For the Virtues hereof. See the Wood among the Simples.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani molle & durum. *Soft and hard Extract of Bark*. Take of *Peruvian Bark* reduced to Powder, a Pound; of Water ten or twelve Pints. Boil for an Hour or two, and pour off the Liquor, which will be red and transparent, but as soon as it grows cold, becomes yellow and thick; the Bark is to be boiled again in the same Quantity of fresh Water as before. Repeat these Boilings till the Liquor remains uncoloured when cold. Then boil away these Decoctions, strained and mixed together, to a proper Thickness, over a gentle Fire, with due Care, to avoid burning. This Extract is to be prepared under a double Form, one of the Hardness of a Pill, and the other hard enough to make into Powder.

The Artist, whether he tries or not, will have the Extract of different Hardness.

A Scruple of this Preparation may be taken every three, four or six Hours, as may be thought needful; it may be made into Draughts, Pills, or Bolusses. But when ever the Powder can be taken, it is by much the best way. The *Edinburgh* Receipt directs it to be made with both Water and Spirit, like that of Jalap following.

Extractum Jalapii. *Extract of Jalap of Edinburgh*. Take of *Jalap* Roots well bruised, what Quantity you please; Pour on it as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover the Root to the Height of four Fingers: Make a Tincture by a Bath-heat; which being poured off, put to the remaining Powder, a sufficient Quantity of Water, and a little Salt of Tartar, boil them together an Hour: Then pass the Liquor through a Strainer;

a Strainer; afterwards boil it to the Thickness of Honey, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, the spirituous Tincture, and keeping them continually stirring, that the whole may be brought to a just Thickness.

The *London College* has an Extract with no material Difference.

Extractum Jalapii. Extract of Jalap. Pour upon *Jalap* Root powdered rectified Spirit of Wine, and with a due Heat draw a Tincture, and boil the Residue several times in Water: After straining, draw off the Spirit from the first Tincture till it begins to thicken. Boil away the strained Decoctions, then mix the two Extracts, and with a gentle Fire bring them to the Hardness of a Pill.

It is remarked, that Water draws out the salt-like Part of the Root, and Spirit the resinous Part; by this Operation both are obtained: Some have advised the Decoction, when brought to the Thickness of Honey, to be mixed with the spirituous Tincture, and the whole committed to Distillation in a Water-bath, and as much drawn off as that Heat will bring over; hereby the Spirit may be saved, and a burnt Taste avoided. However, it is pretty well known; this Preparation is seldom kept, though its Resin is generally known.

Refina Jalapii. Resin of Jalap. Take of the Root of *Jalap* very well bruised, any Quantity at Pleasure. Pour thereon as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover the Root to the Height of four Fingers. Steep them together in a Sand-heat till a Tincture is drawn. Filtre the Tincture through Paper, put it into a Glass Cucurbit and distil off one half of the Spirit. Pour on the Remainder a sufficient Quantity of Water, and the Resin will fall to the Bottom, which is afterwards to be gently dried.

This is never given alone, but a

few Grains of it are commonly mixed with some purging Pill to quicken its Operation. See the *Virtues of Jalap*.

Like the Resin of *Jalap* are made Refins of Scammony, of Guaiacum, of Peruvian Bark, &c.

Extractum Plantaginis. Extract of Plantain. Take any Quantity of the Juice of *Plantain*. Cleanse it, by suffering the Dregs to settle, and then, by pouring off the clear Juice, or passing it through a Filtre, clarify it with Whites of Eggs. Afterwards boil the Juice in a Bath, to the Thickness of Honey. E.

In the same manner Extracts may be made from any acid, cold; juicy, or styptic Plant.

These Preparations are quite unknown in the Shops.

Extractum Absinthii. Extract of Wormwood. Take any Quantity of dried *Wormwood*; of Water as much as is sufficient. Boil them together, supplying fresh Water occasionally, till the Herb has given out all its Virtue; then strain the Decoction, and afterwards boil it in a Bath-heat to the Thickness of Honey.

The most usual way to make this is, to boil away the Liquor left in the Still after making the Simple-water or Oil, to a proper Thickness.

This is given among Compositions for Pills, and never alone. See the *Virtues of Wormwood*.

In the same manner are prepared, Extracts of Gentian Roots, of black Hellebore, of Cammomile Flowers, and the lesser Centaury.

Extract of Centaury is the oldest Extract we have any Account of from Authors. See the Plant.

Gummi & Refina Aloes. Gum and Resin of Aloes. Take Soccotrine *Aloes*, four Ounces; Water, a Quart. Boil the *Aloes* till they are dissolved as much as may be, and set all by for a Night; the Resin will fall to the Bottom of the Vessel; and the Liquor

quor being boiled away after straining, will leave the Gum.

The Intention of this new Medicine is, to have in the Gum a milder and more agreeable Preparation for the Stomach; but the Experienced well know, that pure *Aloes* is itself no violent one. See *Aloes* in its proper Place.

Succus Prunorum Sylvestrium, seu Acacia Germanica. *Juice of Sloes, or German Acacia.* This is commonly used for the *Acacia vera*, which may be seen among the Simples: It is made by boiling the Juice of unripe *Sloes* over a gentle Fire, to a proper Hardness.

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium. *Oil of sweet Almonds.* Take any Quantity of fresh *Sweet Almonds*, bruise them well in a Stone Mortar, then press out the Oil without the Assistance of Heat. In the same manner is made Oil from *Bitter Almonds*.

A strong Hair Bag is commonly used for this Purpose. Note, the *Almonds* are to be beat into a Pulp before pressing, and this is most effectually done by well beating only a few at a time. See *Amygdalus*.

After the same manner is made *Oil of Linseed*, and of *Mustard-seed*.

Hereby is meant *Linseed oil* for inward Uses. As for the common *Linseed-oil*, it is made by boiling the the Seeds in Water, and is a Trade of itself.

The *Scotch* order *Oil of bitter Almonds*, *Oil of Walnuts*, *Oil of Nutmegs*, *Oil of Linseed*, and of *Mustard-seed*, to be made in the same manner as the *Oil of Sweet Almonds*, only here the Iron Plates are to be moderately heated.

Like these are made, *Oil of ripe Olives*, *Oil of unripe Olives*, and *Oil of Bays*. But every one knows these are brought from Abroad.

Of CONSERVES, PRESERVES, GELLIES, &c.

THIS Form of Medicine is designed to preserve, as near as possible, the Flowers, Leaves, Roots, or Fruit of certain *Simples*, to what they were when fresh gathered. For this Purpose there is added to the moister Things, as Scurvy-grass and Wood-sorrel, a triple Proportion of Sugar; whilst the drier ones, as Roman Wormwood, Sea Wormwood, Flowers of Lavender, of Rosemary, and Red Roses, require only a double Quantity.

If only one Ounce of Red Roses, and not above two of any thing else at one time, be well rubbed in the Marble Mortar, before any Sugar be added, the Artist will save much Pains, and make a more elegant *Conserve*.

In case any *Conserve* should be wanted, when it could not be made

from fresh Flowers, Leaves, or the like: The Apothecary may remember, in case he has them well dried, to make them into a fine Powder, and mix it with three times the Quantity of Sugar he would otherwise put; after which he may, with a little Syrup, made by an Infusion of what would not pass the Sieve, make a very good *Conserve*.

Conserves are used to form Bolusses or Electuaries, to give them a Body, or make them palatable; but their medicinal Virtues are never depended on in Cases of Moment.

The *London* College directs, the Leaves to be picked from the Stalks, the Flowers from their Heels, and the yellow outward Part of Orange-peel to be shaved off: These being well rubbed in a Marble Mortar, first of all by themselves, are afterwards to be

be well beat up with triple their Weight of double refined Sugar.

Thus are made, *Conserve*s of *Garden Scurvy-grass*, of *Wood-sorrel*, of *common Mint*, of *Rue*, of *Sea Worm-wood*; of the *Flowers of Lavender*, of *Mallows*, of *Rosemary*, of *Red Roses*, also of *Orange-peel*.

Conserve Fructus Cynosbati. *Conserve of Hips*. Take the Pulp of ripe *Hips*, a Pound; double refined Sugar, twenty Ounces, make a *Conserve*. The *Hips* are as well gathered hard, and kept a Day or two to be softened.

Conserve Prunorum Sylvestrium. *Conserve of Sloes*. Scald the *Sloes* in Water to soften them, taking care their Skins are not broken; then take them out and pulp them, which mix with three times its Weight of double refined Sugar.

Radix Angelicæ conditæ. *Candied Angelica*. Slit any Quantity of fresh *Angelica* Roots, and throwing away the Pith, steep the outward Part for two Days in several Parcels of Water. After this, let them boil a little, then pour off the Water, and put to the Roots as much Syrup of Sugar, as will cover them to the Height of two Inches; after a Day or two they may be again gently boiled, if there is Occasion, to make the Syrup of a proper Thickness. Thus, or very near thus are prepared Roots of *Eryngo*, of *Elecampane*, *Satyrion*, *Scorzonera*, greater *Comfrey*, the *Peels of Oranges*; of *Citrons*, and of *Lemons*.

Mars Saccharatus. *Sugared Steel*. Take any Quantity of clean Filings of Iron, unprepared; put them into a Brass Kettle hung over a gentle Fire. Add to them, by little and little, twice their Weight of white Sugar boiled to the Hardness of Candy, stirring the Kettle continually, that the Filings may be crufted over with the Sugar, and taking care that it does not run into Lumps.

This was contrived as a commodious and pleasant way of giving *Steel*, and

thought to be less offensive than that common Method of giving it in Pills.

Saccharum Hordeatum. *Barley Sugar*. This is made by boiling white Sugar in Barley-water, till it gets such a Consistence, that it may be drawn out and twisted into Threads and Strings.

Saccharum Rosaceum. *Sugar of Roses*. Take of *Red Rose-buds*, quick dried, and their white Heels cut off, one Ounce; of double refined Sugar, a Pound. Powder the *Roses* and Sugar separately, then mix them, and with a little Water form *Lozenges*, to be dried with a gentle Heat.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of white Sugar, a Pound; of the Juice of *Red Roses*, four Ounces. Boil them together over a gentle Fire, till the Juice is almost totally wasted, then throw in an Ounce of the fine Powder of dried *Red Roses*; and after this pour the whole upon a Marble, and make it into *Lozenges*.

These are sometimes used by sumptive People to sweeten Milk with; they have the Virtues of *Red Roses*.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi. *Lozenges of the Powder of Gum Tragacanth*. Take of white Sugar, a Pound; of *Rose-water*, four Ounces. Make a Solution over a gentle Fire; then add of the compound Powder of *Gum Tragacanth*, three Ounces; after which, throw it all upon a Marble, and form it into *Lozenges*. E.

These are useful to thicken that troublesome Rheum which is often the Cause of a constant tickling Cough. They may be eaten at Pleasure.

Gelatina Berberorum. *Jelly of Barberries*. Take *Barberries* clean picked from the Stalks, white Sugar, each a Pound. Boil them with a due Heat, to a proper Thickness; then pass the Jelly through a Flannel Cloth. See *Barberries*.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi. *Jelly of Hartshorn*. Take Shavings of *Hartshorn*, half a Pound; Water, three Quarts. Boil with a gentle Heat in a glazed

glazed earthen Vessel till two thirds are wasted; strain out the remaining Liquor, and add to it six Ounces of white Sugar-candy in Powder; a Quarter of a Pint of *Spanish* White Wine; Orange or Lemon Juice, an Ounce. Boil the whole over a gentle Fire to a *Jelly*.

This is a very nourishing Thing, and may be eaten at Pleasure.

Gelatina seu miva Cydoniorum.

Jelly of Quinces. Take of the Juice of *Quinces* after it has stood and settled, three Pints; white Sugar, a Pound. Boil them to a proper Consistence.

Gelatina Ribesiorum. Jelly of Currants. It is made from *Currants* in the same manner as *Jelly* of *Barberries*.

It is a mighty grateful and palatable Sweet-meat in Fevers.

Of CHYMISTRY.

CHYMISTRY is an Art whereby sensible Bodies contained in Vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain Instruments, and principally Fire, that their several Powers and Virtues are thereby discovered, with a View to Philosophy, Medicine, &c.

The Art of *Chymistry* is, by some of no mean Reputation for Wisdom and Gravity, exploded as subject to a Multitude of Errors, productive of very little that is useful, but consuming a Man's Fortune, and reducing him to Beggary, and, in short, as the Plague and Curse of a rational Mind. There are others on the contrary, who, from a natural Inclination to the Art, or convinced by Experiments, think, that nothing worthy the Subject can be said in Praise of *Chymistry*. But their Authority has but little Weight with good Judges, who know they are as much to be censured for their doting Fondness, as the former for their unreasonable Reproaches.

Gebar, called *Arab*, lived in the seventh Century, and wrote in *Arabic*: His Writings have been published under the Title of *Lapis Philosophorum*. They contain Abundance of curious and useful Things about the Nature of Metals, their Purification, Fusion, and Malleability, with excellent Accounts of Salts and *Aquæ Fortes*. Several of his Experiments

are verified by the present Practice, and have passed for modern Discoveries: The Exactness of his Operations is really surprising, except, perhaps, in what relates to the *Philosopher's Stone*. He appears to be the first great Reformer and Improver of *Chymistry*.

Boerhaave thinks, very judiciously, That after the *Arabs* had begun to cultivate the Art of *Chymistry* (including Metallurgy and Alchymy) the metaphorical and hieroglyphical Manner of writing, which obtained among them, gave rise to a Practice of calling the Means or Helps, made use of for bringing Metals to perfection, by the Names of Medicines; the imperfect Metals, by the Name of sick Men; and Gold, by that of a sound, lively, healthy, durable Men: From whence, the Ignorant, at length, fell into an Error of supposing, that they were to be understood in a literal Sense; especially, upon finding the Impurities of the baser Metals, called by the Name of a Leprosy, the most incurable of all Diseases. Hence first arose an Opinion, which has since been propagated far and wide, that the imperfect Metals might be changed into Gold, and the Bodies of sick Persons into sound ones, by one and the same *Chymical* Preparation, to which they gave the Name of the *Philosopher's Stone*,

Stone, or the Gift Azoth, and called its Professors *Adepts*. The Opinion seemed confirmed, from a few simple Experiments of extracting medicinal Virtues from Drugs by *Chymistry*, which *Rhases* gave the first Instances of; but which, in the eleventh Century *Avicenna* further illustrated, in a Description of the *Arabian Julab*, or distilled Rose-water, and *Mesue* afterwards confirmed more at large.

Hitherto we find *Chymistry* cultivated only among the *Arabians*; but in the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, some successful Attempts were made by *Albertus Magnus*, a German of *Swabia*, and *Roger Bacon*, more commonly known by the Name of *Frier Bacon*, who flourished about the Year 1226. *Bacon* was beyond all Comparison, the greatest Man of his Time; and might, perhaps, stand in Competition with the greatest that have appeared since. It is wonderful, considering the ignorant Age wherein he lived, how he came by such a Depth of Knowledge on all Subjects.

Having compared several of *Frier Bacon's* Operations with the modern Experiments of M. *Homberg* made by Direction of that curious Prince the Duke of *Orleans*, we judge, that *Bacon* has described some of the very Things which *Homberg* publishes as new Discoveries. Thus, for instance, *Bacon* teaches expressly, that if pure Sulphur be united with Mercury it will produce Gold; on which very Principle M. *Homberg* has made many Experiments for the Production of Gold.

Gun-powder he certainly knew: Thunder and Lightning, he tells us, may be produced by Art; for that Sulphur, Nitre, and Charcoal, which, when separate, have no sensible Effects, yet, when mixed, in a due Proportion, and closely confined, and fired, will yield a loud Report. A more precise Account of Gun-

powder cannot be given in Words; and yet a Jesuit *Barth. Schwartz*, some Ages after, has had the Glory of the Discovery,

In the latter End of the thirteenth Century, *Arnoldus de Villa nova*, a Frenchman, contributed much more to the Introduction of *Chymistry* in Physic. He mentions Spirit of Wine, and Oil of Turpentine, with several other *chymical* Medicines, and specifies their Uses. He knew, that this Spirit of Wine was capable of being impregnated with the Taste and Smell of any vegetable Substance; and this Knowledge was the Foundation of all compound Waters, which at present make so large a Part of the Shop Compositions, and which perhaps are generally of more Service to the Retailers of Medicine than to the Sick.

Basil Valentine, a Benedictine Monk, was remarkable for first starting the Notion of the *chymical* Principles, Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury. The *Sal volatile Oleosum*, which *Sylvius de la Boe* had in so great Esteem, and which he had the Credit of inventing was originally described by *Basil Valentine*. It was this Author who first used Antimony inwardly, and enriched Medicine with many Preparations of this Mineral. It is said, that having thrown away some Antimony, which he had used in melting of Metals, he observed some Swine, who had accidentally eaten it, to purge considerably; and that, very soon after this, they became sleek and fat. This gave him the Hint of trying what it would do in human Bodies; with this View he made a Multitude of Experiments with it, as appears by his Treatise, called the *Triumphal Chariot of Antimony*. He flourished about the Year 1415.

Paracelsus, who was born in 1493, is thus spoken of by Dr. *Shaw*. No wonder *Paracelsus*, in his Time, was esteemed

esteemed an excellent Physician and Surgeon ; for Medicine was then in a low Condition : The Practice, and the very Language, was all *Galenical* and *Arabian*. Nothing was inculcated but *Aristotle*, *Galen*, and the *Arabs* : *Hippocrates* was not read ; there was even no Edition of his Writings, and scarce was he ever mentioned.

What contributed still more to his Reputation, was his becoming acquainted with the Excellency of Mercury in the venereal Disease, which had then newly broke out, and spread itself over *Europe* : And probably he had the Hint of this from *Jacobus Carpus*, a celebrated Surgeon and Anatomist at *Boulogne*, who alone had been Master of the Cure, which was effected by means of Mercury, applied so as to raise a Salivation.

We know not how it is, but the Body of *Chymists*, both of his own and our Times, have complimented *Paracelsus* with the Knowledge of the universal Remedy, and he himself is at the Head of the Opinion : He swears by his own Soul, and calls every God in Heaven to witness, that with one single Remedy, prepared from Metals, he was able to cure all Diseases, be they what they would. But *Helmont*, who knew as much of *Paracelsus* as any Man, does not believe a Word of it ; and though he is always commending him, warns us not to trust him ; adding, that his Writings are full of Babble. His own History affords no great Proofs of the Thing, nor have we any competent Testimonies of other Writers ; but what effectually overthrows his Pretensions to such a Remedy is, his own dying at an immature Age.

His real Merit consisted, in being well skilled in Surgery, and practising it with great Success : In understanding the common Practice of Physic as well as his Contemporaries:

In being alone Master of the Powers, Preparations, and Uses of Metals : In having the Use of Opium to himself, and working wonderful Cures thereby ; and in being well acquainted with the Virtues of Mercury, at a time when, perhaps, only he and *Carpus* knew any thing of the Matter.

Oporinus, who lived at the same time with *Paracelsus* says, that when *Paracelsus* purged his Patients in any Disorder whatever, he, for that Intention, prescribed *Mercurius Precipitatus* reduced to Pills, and made up with Venice-treacle, or Mithridate, or the Juice of Cherries, or of Grapes.

Oporinus does not explain what kind of Precipitate his Master used. The Quacks frequently gave red Precipitate in venereal Disorders, which is a very violent Purgative, and a Vomit, the Composition of which *Paracelsus* gives us. He orders this Medicine to be prepared by dissolving Mercury in *Aqua Fortis*, and drawing it off five times by Distillation, more or less, till the Mercury has acquired a beautiful red Colour. Upon this Powder Spirit of Wine is afterwards to be poured, and drawn off by Distillation, seven, eight, or nine times, till the Precipitate becomes white in the Fire, and is no longer subject to evaporate. He adds, that by this Method we shall obtain a sweating Precipitate. The modern Preparers of red Precipitate follow all the Directions of *Paracelsus*, for they first use *Aqua Fortis*, and then Spirit of Wine : But in vain do they pour this Spirit upon the Powder, and draw it off, since it does not by that means become white, much less does it undergo such a Change as to become fixed, incapable of evaporating, and of ever being reduced again to a liquid Mercury. By this we see, that the Words of *Paracelsus* are not to be greatly depended on ; and here, as on every other Occasion, He pretends to instruct us how

to make an excellent Remedy, far surpassing common Precipitate; but when his Directions are nicely followed, the Experiment always fails of Success.

About this Time were introduced or revived the Use of many Remedies of the greatest Importance in curing Diseases. Among these are Mercury, Antimony, Sulphur, Nitre, in the Sense we understand it, Opium, and Iron, from which they directed us to make many Preparations, and taught us their Uses. To these may be added the volatile, urinous Spirits, as those of Hartshorn, Blood, or any other animal Substances.

About ninety Years after *Paracelsus*, the famous *Van Helmont* appeared, a Man of such infinite Industry, that he spent fifty Years in examining fossil, animal, and vegetable Bodies by *Chymistry*. He would, undoubtedly have made a very considerable Figure, if he had made a right Use of his Discoveries; and forbore running into the Notions of *Paracelsus*, whom he mimicked.

Joannes Rudolphus Glauber, was a celebrated *Chymist* of *Amsterdam*, and accounted the *Paracelsus* of his Time: He was born the Beginning of the sixteenth Century, was Author of the Salt still extant in the Shops under the Name of *Glauber's Salt*, as also all the acid Spirits made by means of Oil of Vitriol, &c.

The great Dr. *Boerhaave* was born December 31, 1668. at *Voorhout* near *Leyden* in *Holland*. In 1707, and 1708, he published his *Institutiones Medicæ*; and his *Aphorismi de cognoscendis & curandis Morbis*. These two Works, and principally the *Institutiones*, are very much esteemed by those who have a Right to judge of them; he proposes to himself in

them to imitate *Hippocrates*; after his Example, he never grounds himself but upon well averred Experience, and lays aside all the Systems which may be only ingenious Productions of the human Mind, disavowed by Nature. This Wisdom is still more to be esteemed at present than in the Time of *Hippocrates*, wherein Systems were neither in such great Number, nor so seducing.

His Imitation of *Hippocrates* appears also in the close and nervous Style of his Works. They are in some measure only the Buds of Truth reduced exceeding small, and which must be enlarged and opened, as he did it by his Explications.

His *Chymistry*, in two Volumes in Quarto, which he published in 1732, has reduced that Science to be only a simple Part of Physic, clear and intelligible. He has collected all the Lights acquired for a length of time, and which were confusedly scattered in a thousand different Places, and has made of them, as may be said, a well ordered Illumination, which offers a magnificent Light to the Mind.

He spent fifteen Years in Experiments upon Mercury, whereby he proved, that it was incapable of receiving any true Alteration, or consequently of being changed into any other Metal. This Operation suited only a *Chymist* both very intelligent and very patient, and at the same time very well to pass. He did not grudge the Charge, to prevent, if possible, the Expense wherein People are so often, and so unhappily engaged by the *Alchymists*.

After having been many Years the most eminent Professor of *Botany*, *Chymistry*, and *Physic*. He died in September 1738.

Of the ESTABLISHMENT of APOTHECARIES HALL.

SOON after the Physicians of *London* were incorporated into a Body, and had the Authority of a Royal Charter, they were by Acts of Parliament directed to elect yearly, four of their Fellows, who after taking an Oath of Office, were empowered with the Assistance of the Wardens of the Company of Grocers and Apothecaries (at that time one united Body) to visit all Apothecaries Houses within *London* only, and to destroy such Drugs and Medicines as they should find defective; which Power of Visitation was afterwards, by a Charter of King *James* the First, extended to the Distance of seven Miles round *London*. But the Exercise of this last Power being limited to four Persons, the same appeared to Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and *Henry Atkins*, Physicians to King *James* the First, so very insufficient for suppressing the Variety of Abuses intended to be remedied, that at their Desire, and for the more effectually preventing those Abuses, the said King, very soon after, by another Charter, formed the Apothecaries of *London* into a distinct Society, with the like Power of Visitation, and expressly prohibited all Persons from exercising the Business of an Apothecary within seven Miles of *London* unless first examined, approved, and licensed by the said Company of Apothecaries.

As to the exact Number of the Society's Members, when they separated from the Grocers, it is not material to enquire, but for many Years past, they have been much the same as at present.

The said Society do maintain a botanical Garden at their own Expence, situated at *Chelsea*, towards the Establishment of which, the Munificence of that great Patron of natural and useful Knowledge, Sir *Hans Sloane*, did greatly contribute. A Matter in several foreign Cities thought worthy the public Care and Charge. At this Garden (at present furnished with as great a Number of Plants, Conveniencies, &c. as perhaps any in *Europe*) a Demonstrator is appointed by the Society, to instruct their Members, Apprentices, and Pupils in this necessary Branch of Pharmacy, and to superintend, at proper Times, Herborisations, in the Neighbourhood of *London*.

The *Apothecaries Hall*, which was begun to be erected after their Separation from the Grocers, shared in the common Calamity of 1666, and in 1672 was rebuilt and finished in a manner inferior to few Halls in *London*, for Neatness and Grandeur; in this Place is a compleat *Elaboratory* for the Preparation of Chymical Medicines of all sorts, under the Inspection of the Society in general, but more particularly the several Committees by them chosen, who attended monthly, and they elect Subcommittees, who attend, some weekly, and some daily, so that no one Process is either begun, or carried on but under their Inspection.

The *Apothecaries Company* consists of a *Master*, two *Wardens*, nineteen *Assistants*, and the Body, which are distinguished by *Livery* and *Yeomanry*, are about three hundred.

Of certain wonderful CHYMICAL MIXTURES.

IT is most certain, that many surprising Appearances have been discovered by some *Chymical Mixtures*, which can by no means be accounted for, because all Attempts to do it have proved ineffectual. One of these is, the *Aurum Fulminans*, which, with a little Rubbing, goes off like Thunder: This is made solely for the Sake of these Experiments.

Aurum Fulminans. Take of Grain Gold, one Scruple; *Aqua Regia*, half an Ounce; pour the *Aqua Regia* on the Gold, in a Glass Vial, and place it in a gentle Heat, till the Gold be dissolved; then having put the Solution in a proper Glass Vessel, take a Solution of Salt of Tartar in Water, and pour it on the other by Degrees, as long as any frothing up appears on their Mixture; give the Gold time to settle at the Bottom, and then pour off the Fluid.

Pulvis Fulminans, is another Preparation of this kind, and is thus made. Take Salt Petre, three Drams; Salt of Tartar, two Drams; Flower of Brimstone, one Dram; mix them expeditiously together in a warm Mortar, till they become a fine Powder; which may be done in two or three Minutes; then put it into a Vial, and cork it close. A Dram hereof being held over the Fire in a Shovel, will first melt, and then go off with a loud Noise. If it be held in a Place not violently hot, so that it may be some time a melting, the Report will be the greater.

Phosphorus, which is a Salt of Urine, many Months a making, is another surprising Preparation. Its Burning is very vehement, and penetrates deeper in the Flesh than common Fire; and it is very difficult to be extinguished. M. *Cassini* happen-

ing to press a Piece in a Cloth between his Fingers, the Cloth immediately took Fire; he endeavoured to put it out with his Foot, but his Shoe caught the Flame, and he was obliged to extinguish it with a Brass Ruler, which cast forth Rays in the Dark for two Months after.

But who will wonder at these Things, seeing *Chymistry* furnishes us with a Method of making *artificial Earthquakes*, which shall have all the great Effects of natural ones? This, as it may illustrate the Process of Nature in the Production of these terrible *Phænomena* under Ground, we shall here add.

Take twenty Pounds of Iron Filings, and add to it as many of Brimstone; mix, work, and temper the whole together with a little Water, so as to form a Mass, half moist, and half dry. This being buried three or four Feet under Ground, in six or seven Hours Time will have a prodigious Effect: The Earth will begin to tremble, crack and smok, and fire, and Flame burst through. Such is the Effect of even two cold Bodies in the cold Ground.

A strong Ley (made with Ashes and quick Lime, such as the Soap-boilers use) has a most wonderful dissolving Quality. *Boerhaave* says, a Man unfortunately falling into a boiling Copper of this Ley, had his Cloths, and all the soft Parts of his Body dissolved, so that only the Bones remained.

Sugar is a Production of Nature and Art, singular and extraordinary: It entirely dissolves in Water, melts in the Fire, shoots like a perfect Salt, and is manifestly fixed, as is plainly seen; again, it affords a strong penetrating Spirit; it may also be set a fermenting and made into a strong Wine.

Wine. Perhaps there is not in all Nature so many Properties found in any other Body.

There is Reason to think, that *Chymistry* had the common Fate of the other Arts at the Declension of the Eastern Empire; and lay buried and forgot, till about the Time of *Roger Bacon*, when it was begun to be cultivated again.

The first *Chymists* confined themselves to Metals. In these latter Ages the Bounds of *Chymistry* have been

greatly enlarged; and Plants, Animals, Minerals, &c. have been taken into it.

It is but of late that *Chymistry* has been applied to the Preparation of Medicines: *Basil Valentine*, and *Arnoldus de Villa nova*, seem to have been the first that attempted it: *Paracelsus*, and *Van Helmont*, carried it to a greater Length; and the prodigious number of *Chymists* who have lately appeared, have rendered Medicine almost wholly *chymical*.

Of ACIDS and ALCALIES.

BY *Acids* we understand such Things as affect the Tongue with a Sense of Sharpness, and Sourness. Such are Vinegar and its Spirit, Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Sulphur, &c. The Juices of Oranges and Lemons, of Apples, Crabs, and Barberries.

There are some Things which do not possess enough of the *acid* Nature to give sensible Marks thereof on the Taste, yet notwithstanding that, are termed *Acids*: After all, it is that *Acidity* or Sourness is chiefly regarded in the Denomination.

The great and general distinguishing Mark, then, of *Acids*, is, that they make a violent working and frothing up, when mixed with another sort of Bodies, called *Alcalies*.

Yet is not this Property alone always to be depended on, to determine a Body an *Acid*, without the joint Consideration of the Taste, and the Changes of Colour producible in other Bodies thereby. To distinguish doubtful *Acids* from *Alcalies*, mix them with a blue Tincture of Violets; if they turn it red, they are of the *Acid* Tribe; if green, *Alcaline*.

Acid Salts are all found to be volatile, and all *Acids* are termed Salts; these are distinguished from other

Salts, which are either fixed, or have an urinous, instead of an *acid* Taste.

To all who are conversant in these sort of Studies, it will appear probable, that the *Acid* is the saline Part or Principle in all Salts. That there is a penetrating Substance every where mixed with the several Parts of the Globe; which, according to the different Matters it happens to be united withal, produces different kinds of Bodies; if it meets with a fat Substance, called a fossil Oil, it becomes *Brimstone*; if it be received into a sort of Lime-stone, it curdles with it, and becomes *Allum*; with Iron, it grows into green *Vitriol*; with Copper, into blue *Vitriol*, &c.

Sir *Isaac Newton*'s Sentiments on this Head are very sagacious. “ In
“ decomposing Sulphur, we get
“ an *acid* Salt, of the same Nature
“ of that made by *Chymists*; which
“ same *Acid* abounding in the Bowels
“ of the Earth, unites sometimes with
“ Earth, and thus makes *Allum*;
“ sometimes with Earth and Metal,
“ and makes *Vitriol*; and sometimes
“ with Earth and Bitumen or fossil
“ Oil, and thus makes *Brimstone*.”

By Experiments made on the native Salts, which *M. Homberg* reduces to three kinds, *viz.* Sea-salt, Salt-petre, and *Vitriol*, it will appear,

pear, that there is found in them a considerable Part *acid*, which is the pure Salt; the rest being an earthy, a watry, or a sulphurous Matter.

The same sort of Reasoning, with a little Alteration, may be applied to the Salts made from Plants and Animals.

By *Alcalies* we mean all lixivious Salts made from Plants; that is, such Salts as are made by boiling away the Ley, made by steeping their Ashes; or, according to the extensive Sense, any Substance, which being mixed with an *Acid*, produces a kind of *Boiling* and *Fermentation*.

Alcalies are of one uncompounded Nature alike; but there are two several sorts.

The first obtained from vegetable and animal Substances, by Calcination, Distillation, Putrefaction, &c. Such are Spirit of Urine, Spirit of Hartshorn, Salt of Tartar, all lixivious Salts, &c. The second are earthy Substances, as Marble, Quicklime, Boles, Gold, Silver, Lead, Mercury, Iron, Copper, Bezoar, Crabs-eyes, Pearls, Oyfter-shells, Cuttle-fish-bone, Crabs-claws, Coral, &c.

These two kinds, *Boerhaave* observes, differ widely from each other; having nothing in common but, their being liable to froth up and work with *Acids*. The one is a Class of native, fixed, earthy, scentless, insipid Bodies: The other, a Set of such as are volatile, sweet-scented, fiery, and procured by Art.

Hence, the same Author adds, The mere working and frothing up with *Acids*, must be allowed to be of itself insufficient to determine the Nature of an *Alkali*: And that such a Name, which properly denotes a burning, fiery Substance, should not be applied to any mild and gentle Body, as Chalk, &c. but other Properties and Considerations are to be taken in, and particularly their Taste,

manner of procuring, and the Change of Colour they produce in Bodies.

Thus, those Liquors, which being poured on Syrup of Violets, change it of a green Colour are *Alcalies*; as those which turn it red are *Acids*; thus, Oil of Tartar turns it of a kindly green; and Oil of Vitriol of a Carmine red: And if to the Syrup made red by Oil of Vitriol, Oil of Tartar be poured, it turns that Part where-with it unites, green; leaving the rest red: And the like holds good of Oil of Vitriol, poured on Syrup made green by Oil of Tartar.

To the like Effect *M. Homberg* observes, That a mere working and frothing up, arising upon the Mixture of a Body with an *Acid* does not seem to be a certain Mark of its *alkaline* Nature; since distilled Oils of all kinds are found to do thus much; and many of them with more Vehemence than *Alcalies* themselves, so as sometimes even to take fire, which *Alcalies* never do. He says farther, That after the Frothing, &c. the Mixture entirely unites, and shoots into a Salt, or saline Matter, excluding the Oils, which do not after the Frothing unite with the *Acids* into a saline Substance, but rather compose a resinous one.

Notwithstanding all the seeming Opposition and Enmity between *Acids* and *Alcalies*, they may be converted into one another; at least *Acids* are convertible into *Alcalies*, as is shewn at large by *M. Geoffroy* in a Discourse expressed in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy 1717, where the Nature and Origin of *Alcalies* is ingeniously explained.

Many make the *Taste* the Touchstone whereby to try *Acids* and *Alcalies*: But there is a multitude of Bodies, wherein we can so little discern by the Taste, which of them is the most powerful, that one would not suspect there was a Grain of either of them therein.

It is no Wonder, that the Description given of *Acids* and *Alcalies* should be so imperfect and uncertain, since even the Chymists themselves do not seem to have any determinate Notion or sure Marks, whereby to know them distinctly.

Heat, Motion, and working upon the Union of Bodies are plainly no Rules to determine them *Acids* and *Alcalies*; for Water, which is neither an *Acid* nor *Alkali* will grow very hot by being mixed with strong Spirit of Vitriol.

Of SUBLIMATION, PRECIPITATION, CALCINATION, VOLATILIZATION, &c.

SUBLIMATION is, by some, called *dry Distillation*: It is most commonly done in close Vessels, and in a great Degree of Heat.

But as there is a Variety of Substances suited to this Operation, so the Method of performing it may be changed accordingly: Thus Brimstone is *sublimed* in a Pot without any Cover, the Flowers rising and falling in a close pent Room. Camphire, though a very volatile Matter, is *sublimed* into a very loose Covering like a Bee-hive, as may be seen in its Place. All *sublimated* Preparations of Mercury, as Calomel Mercurius dulcis, &c. of animal Substances, as Salt of Hartshorn, Sal Ammoniac, &c. are always made by fitting two Glasses like *Florence Flasks* into one another, the Neck of the one being received into that of the other: The Matter to be *sublimed* is put into the lowermost, and placed in Sand, where it undergoes a violent Degree of Heat; hereby the Preparation sticks to the Top of the uppermost, which is always broken to take it out.

But to give an Instance of this Operation, such as may be comprehended by every Body: The Soot in the Chimney is a *Sublimation* of Wood and Pit-coal.

By *Precipitation* we understand a total, or particular Dissolution of certain Substances in Liquids; when, by the Addition of something else,

the Matter dissolved becomes disengaged, and falls to the Bottom.

Thus, Tinctures of Jalap and Scammony are made in a Spirit; but when a certain Quantity of Water is added, those Particles which before gave the Colour, presently disengage themselves, and are *precipitated* to the Bottom. Thus are made Refins of Jalap, Scammony, &c.

Gold being dissolved in *Aqua Regis* may be *precipitated* by Oil of Tartar, or volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. There are innumerable other ways to *precipitate* Dissolutions or Tinctures of different kinds.

Milk is nothing but Oil and Water united by Nature; now every Body knows, that any thing sour or acid curdles the Oil, and *precipitates* it to the Bottom.

Those Liquors that are properly suited to the above Intentions of dissolving, &c. are termed *Menstruums*.

Calcination is the Burning of certain Substances in an open Fire or Kiln, till it becomes a *Calx* or Lime.

Thus are *calcined* Hartshorn, Oyster-shells, &c. by means of which Operation the Substances become a mere insipid, scentless Matter.

Those Substances which undergo this Operation in Vessels closely pent up, do not part with their Oils, whereupon a Blackness ensues, as appears in making *Ivory-black*.

By volatile Parts we every where mean such as will mount over the Helm

Helm and afford an Oil, Spirit, or Salt by Distillation: Such are all the Spices, all sweet smelling Vegetables, as, Lavender, Rosemary, Mints, Pennyroyal, Thyme, &c. Some apply the Term *Volatile* in a very

copious Sense, and hereby mean Quicksilver and other Minerals; which, though destitute of Smell, may, upon the Application of Heat, be made to *fly away*.

CHYMICAL PREPARATIONS.

NITRUM purificatum. *Purified Nitre.* Boil Nitre in Water, filtre the Liquor through Paper, then evaporate, and set it by, in a cool Place, that the Crystals may form.

In the same manner is purified Sal Ammoniac.

This Operation seems to be quite unnecessary because it is brought ready purified to our Hands.

Alumen ustum. *Burnt Allum.* Burn Allum in an Iron or Earthen Pot, as long as it rises up and swells.

Its Use is to eat away proud Flesh, but it is so insignificant, it is seldom used.

Vitriolum calcinatum. *Calcined or burnt Vitriol.* Put green Vitriol into an earthen Vessel, and calcine it with an open Fire till it is quite dry; then take it out by breaking the Vessel, and set it by for Use, well closed from the Air. The Vitriol is most perfectly calcined, if at the Bottom and Sides of the containing Vessel it is becomered.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Expose any Quantity of powdered green Vitriol in an unglazed earthen Vessel, to the Action of a moderate Fire, till it becomes white, keeping the Matter continually stirring, to prevent its sticking to the Vessel, and obtaining a stony Hardness. If this be urged with a more vehement Fire, it passes into a deep red Substance, called *Colcothar of Vitriol*.

Dr. Lewis says, "The Calcination of Vitriol, according to the above Method is very troublesome; for un-

less the Heat be very gentle, and the Matter spread very thin over the Bottom of a broad, shallow Vessel, it is almost impossible to avoid melting it, and making it stick to the Sides of the Pan; which renders the Pulverization directed above, an useless Labour. The common Method with the Chymists, is, to place a deep earthen Pan, almost filled with Vitriol unpounded, upon a gentle Fire: The Vitriol will soon melt, and by Degrees incrustate on the Sides of the Vessel, when the Fire may be increased, till the watry Part seems consumed; by this time it will grow into one Lump, of a whitish Colour, except on the Out-side next the Pan (which must be broken, to take it out) where it will appear of a yellowish or reddish Colour, according to the Continuance, and Degree of Fire employed.

If the Vitriol is desired to be still farther dephlegmated; this may be commodiously performed, by grossly pounding the Mass (which will no longer melt as before) and then calcining it over a strong Fire, in a shallow Iron Pan, till it has got the Degree of Dryness required, which may be known by its Colour.

Sal essentielle Acetosæ. *Essential Salt of Sorrel.* Take the Juice of Sorrel made clear by standing, and pouring off from the Sediment. Boil it away till only one third Part remains; pass the Remainder through a Flannel Bag, and repeat the Boiling till a Skin forms itself upon the Top of the Liquor; the Liquor is then

then to be put into a Glass Vessel, and a little Olive-oil being poured upon the Top, set it by in a Cellar, till Plenty of Crystals appear formed, which are to be gently washed with fair Water, and afterwards dried for Use.

In the same manner may be prepared Salt of the *lesser Centaury*, of *Succory*, of *Eyebright*, of *Fumitory*, of *Plantain*, of *Oak*, &c.

As also all the Salts of such Acid, Austere, Astringent, and bitterish Plants, as contain but a small Quantity of Oil.

The Waters of these Plants, which are in vain endeavoured to be drawn over by Distillation, may be obtained by dissolving a suitable Quantity of their essential Salt in common Water. *E.*

The Operation for obtaining these Salts is so very laborious and tedious, as not to be compleated in less than half a Year's Time; and at last, the Salt which any of these Juices afford is so very small, that they are hardly ever made or expected in the Shops.

Sal Absinthii. Salt of Wormwood. Let the Ashes of *Wormwood* be put into an Iron Pot, and kept red hot for some Hours by a strong Fire, often stirring them, that all remains of Oil may be burnt out; then boil them in Water; strain the Water, which will be filled with the Salt, through Paper, and boil it to Dryness.

In this manner is to be prepared the fixed alkaline Salt of any Plant, whose Ashes will yield that kind of Salt.

The Scotch Receipt. Take any Quantity of the Plant *Wormwood*, either fresh gathered, or gently dried; put it into an Iron Pan, and with a gentle Fire reduce it into white Ashes, which are afterwards to be boiled, so as to make a Ley, in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water; strain the Ley, and boil it away over a gentle Fire, till a brown Salt is left behind, which, by repeated Solu-

tions, Filtrations, and Coagulations, may be rendered pure and white.

After the same manner are prepared the Salts of *Bean-stalks*, *Broom*, &c.

Boerhaave justly observes, that these Salts are obtained much sooner and easier from dry Substances than from green ones; but Care should be taken that they are not too dry, or too old, for then they will afford but little Salt.

During the Burning, Care ought to be taken, that the Plant do not take Flame; or, if it should, to put out the Flame, by covering the Pan; otherwise, by carrying off the oily Part of the Plant, it will rob the Salt of the soapy Quality expected, and render it fiery, and injurious. If the Chymists would observe this Method, and proceed by a slow and wary Calcination, instead of setting Fire to the Plant in the open Air, and burning it to white Ashes, they would not only gain a much better Salt, but obtain it in larger Quantities.

When only a small Quantity of Salt is desired, *Tachenius's* Method seems to be as good as any: He directs the Plant to be burnt with a moderate Fire, in a Vessel covered with an Iron Plate, so as to shut out the Air, till the Subject be reduced to a black-Coal. The Cover is then to be removed, and the Matter kept continually stirring, till it be entirely reduced into white Ashes: If it should take Flame, it may be easily put out by managing the Heat, and putting on the Cover when necessary. After this, the Ashes may be kept over the Fire in a hot Place an Hour or two longer.

In making the Ley, six Parts of Water ought to be used to one of the Ashes, and the Boiling continued till the Water has filled itself with the Salt. Some will make it by only pouring boiling Water on the Ashes,

and keeping them stirring some time afterwards. In either Case, let not Copper nor Brass Vessels be used. As to the Boiling it away it is best done in Iron, and continued till the Salt Remains perfectly dry, observing towards the End, to keep the Matter continually stirring with an Iron Spatula, to prevent its sticking to the Bottom and Sides of the Vessel, to do which, if the Quantity be large, the Artist will find Labour enough. It is then to be put into well stopped Glasses before it be quite cold.

According to *Boerhaave*, the brown Colour of the Salt is a certain Sign of its being truly prepared. As to the making it white, by repeating the Operation of dissolving, filtering, and boiling away, according to the *Scotch* Direction, it is the most certain way to spoil it; because it robs it of its Oil.

Some contend, that all lixivious Salts have the same Efficacy: But we well know, Salt of *Wormwood* to be a Medicine of singular Use; and the Operators at Apothecaries Hall, and other conscientious Artists, take Care to appoint trusty People to burn *Wormwood* only.

The Virtues of Salt of *Wormwood* are great and manifold; but seeing it is only used in Compositions, we shall here offer a common but very significant one, invented by the famous *Lazarus Riverius*, and many Years after called by his Name.

The *Anti-Emetic* and *Febrifuge* Mixture.

Take two Drams of Salt of *Wormwood*, three Ounces of Lemon-juice, six Ounces of Spring Water, an Ounce of strong Cinnamon Water, and six Drams of Syrup of Orange-Peel; mix them.

This is a most admirable Remedy in Vomitings, and as sure a Relief in that Disorder of the Stomach, as *Disacordium* has been experienced to be

in Loosenesses, from a Weakness of the Bowels. In this Case two large Spoonfuls may be taken after every Vomiting.

But the Use of this noble Remedy is not confined to so small a Compass; for a small Tea-cup full of this Mixture, taken every four or six Hours, will cure many slight Fevers, especially where the Stomach is principally affected. It will also prevent the Return of Intermitting Fevers, even when the Bark has failed: This it does by causing a gentle breathing Sweat.

Crytalli Tartari. Crystals of Tartar. Take white *Tartar* reduced to Powder, boil it till it is perfectly dissolved in twenty times its Quantity of Water; let the Solution, while it continues hot, be passed through filtering Paper, and received in a Wooden Vessel; then expose it for a Night, or longer, to the cold Air, that Crystals may form themselves, and shoot to the Sides of the Vessel; the Water being now poured off, the Crystals are to be collected, and dried for Use. This Preparation differs not from

Cremor Tartari. Cream of Tartar. Take the Solution of *Tartar* obtained as in the foregoing Operation, and filtered: Let it boil over the Fire, till a thick Skin appears on the Top, which you may take off with a Wooden Skimmer bored full of Holes; continue the Boiling till a fresh Skin arises, which is to be taken off as the former, and the Operation repeated, till the whole Quantity of Liquor is thus consumed; afterwards, dry it all together in the Sun. *E.*

The Business of refining and crystallizing *Tartar* is so very troublesome, that none of the Apothecaries, and very few of the trading Chymists are at the Trouble of it, but either import it ready prepared from *Holland*, or purchase it from some People here, who make it their sole Business.

Business. M. Jeoffry tells us, they have another Method of purifying *Tartar* near *Montpelier*. The Refiners there pour a strong Decoction of pulverized *Tartar* through a Strainer into proper Vessels, the Sides of which are soon cruſted over with Crystals; these are further cleansed from such Dross as have passed the Strainer, and which slightly stick to them, by frequent Washings with Simple-water: Afterwards they use a certain soapy Earth, not unlike Chalk; a little of this Earth they dissolve in Water, which then looks like Milk: In this Liquor, by long boiling, they dissolve a considerable Quantity of the already half purified *Tartar*, and then perform the Crystallization in the common manner. Hereby they obtain fairer, larger, and whiter Crystals, at much less Expense, than when made in the usual manner. See more of this Operation under *Tartar*.

Cream of Tartar is a most excellent Medicine in some bilious Habits, and in Jaundices. It is a very cooling Purge, and operates both by Urine and Stool. If half an Ounce be taken in fine Powder every Morning, or every other Morning, it will act as an Alterative, and be the more effectual.

Sal Tartari. Salt of Tartar. Take *Tartar* of any kind, wrap it in Paper somewhat wetted, or put it in a proper Vessel, and calcine it till the Oil be consumed; then dissolve it in warm Water, and proceed as in making Salt of Wormwood.

The *Scotch Receipt* directs it to be made with white *Tartar*, as being the purest kind; but any sort is equally fit for the Purpose. *Lemery* obtained four Ounces of very white and well purified Salt from sixteen Ounces of red *Tartar*; he also observes, that a little more may be made from the white sort; others have found, that each *Tartar* has yielded much the same Quantity.

The *Scotch Receipt* says farther. If a stronger Salt of *Tartar* is required, let the white Salt be melted in a Crucible, with the greatest Degree of Heat, and reverberated for some Hours, till it has got a greenish or blue Colour.

The greenish or blue Colour, generally looked upon as a certain Mark of the Degree of Strength, which these kind of Preparations arrive to, upon being exposed to the Action of a vehement Fire, continued for a long time, is fallacious and uncertain. For if the Crucible, or melting Vessel, be perfectly clean, close covered, and has stood the Fire without cracking, the Salt will turn out white and colourless, though kept melted ever so long; whilst, on the other Hand, an unforeseen Accident, or dextrous Management of the Process, shall give the Salt, in a few Minutes the Colour desired. There is reason to believe, that this Salt of *Tartar* is not only used for Salt of Wormwood, but for every other kind of Salt of Vegetables; and which ought to be prepared by a Ley made from the Ashes of the Plant.

There is a considerable Demand for Salt of *Tartar*; it is used in making Alcohol, or rectified Spirit of Wine, also in other Rectifications; we likewise find it made use of to extract Tinctures of many kinds. It must be kept from the Air in a Stopple-bottle.

Lixivium Tartari. Ley of Tartar. Take *Tartar* calcined white, (*viz.* the above Salt) and put it in a moist Place that it may melt.

The *Scotch Receipt* calls it, *Liquor of Salt of Tartar*, or rather *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*; and directs the Salt to be placed in a flat Glass Dish, exposed to the Air for some Days in a moist Place, and it will run into a Liquor, which is either to be filtered through Paper, or gently poured off from the Sediment.

By

By this Preparation it appears, that an Ounce of Salt of *Tartar* (which looks to be as dry as a Powder) shall, upon being exposed in the above manner, drink up three Ounces of Water out of the Air; a Matter truly wonderful and remarkable, and what the most exalted Genius, and greatest Understanding would never have discovered, had not *Experience*, the Mother of Knowledge declared it.

To make this *Ley of Tartar* when wanted upon a sudden Demand (for few or none keep it) the Salt may be rubbed in a Stone or Marble Mortar, and a due Proportion of Water added.

There is a peculiar Property in all Preparations of *Tartar* to whiten whatever they are joined to (in the same manner as those of Vitriol or Iron blacken whatever they are mixed with) this *Ley of Tartar* mixed with Oil of Almonds, and a little Rose or Orange Waters, and then shaken, makes a most excellent White-wash, which, with the greatest Safety, may be used to beautify the Skin, as well as scour it of Pimples, Freckles, &c. In the beating up of Pomatum a few Drops of the *Ley* procures a Whiteness beyond any thing else.

Tartarum solubile. Soluble Tartar. Take of alkaline fixed Salt, a Pound; of Water, a Gallon: The Salt being dissolved in the boiling Water, throw in Crystals of *Tartar* in Powder as long as any Fermentation is raised, which usually ceases before thrice the Weight of the Alkali is thrown in. Then strain the Liquor through Paper, and after due Evaporation, set it by for the Salt to shoot, or else boil the Liquor wholly away, that the Salt may be left dry.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is thus, Take of Crystals of *Tartar*, as much as you please. Boil them in ten times their Quantity of Water, till they are perfectly dissolved. Into this Liquor, while boiling, drop by

Degrees, of the before mentioned Oil of *Tartar*, a sufficient Quantity; that is, till the frothing up ceases; then filter the Liquor whilst it continues hot, boil it till a Skin appears on the Top; that being set in the Cold, Crystals may form themselves.

The Difference between these two Receipts is not very material. This is sometimes called *tartarized Tartar*. A Preparation of this kind was invented some Years ago by Mons. *Seignette*, who practised at *Rochelle* in *France*. *Soluble Tartar* is intended as a neutral Salt, wherein neither *Acid* nor *Alkali* should prevail; hereupon it becomes extremely useful upon two Accounts: First, as a *Menstruum*; for this Salt and Water is a proper Liquid to dissolve other Substances in, particularly Myrrh, Gum Lac, &c. Next, as a Medicine; because this Salt will easily dissolve in cold Water, whilst the Cream of *Tartar* will not dissolve without boiling, and then with Difficulty.

However plain and easy these Receipts appear, yet numerous Debates have arisen in regard to the Proportion the *Acid* should bear to the *Alkali*, some affirm, that the least Error herein would be irreparable.

Dr. *Lewis* says of the *Edinburgh Receipt*, that the Method is exceeding plain and easy: But that some Chymists have made it very laborious and difficult, by a Nicety that is not at all wanted, and which answers no Purpose of any Moment. Some insist upon hitting the very exact Point of Saturation; and caution the Operator to be extremely careful when he comes near the Mark, lest he imprudently, by dropping in too much of the *Ley* make the Salt too *Alcaline*; or for want of a due Quantity thereof, too *Acid*. If the Liquor be suffered to cool a little before it be filtered, and then properly boiled away and crystalized, no Error of this kind can happen; for if

if too much of the Crystals of *Tartar* have been added, they will be left on the Paper; if too much of the *Ley*, it will remain uncrystallized. But the Crystallization of such Salts as these, which are subject to flow in the Air, is not performed without a good deal of Trouble; and therefore it would be more convenient to let the *Acid* Salt prevail, proceeding to the total Consumption of Water by boiling over a gentle Fire, the Salt being continually stirred, till it becomes sufficiently dry.

Soluble Tartar is certainly a most excellent Medicine to open all Obstructions in the first Passages; it operates both by Urine and Stool, and is a useful Remedy in Jaundices and Dropsies. It is commonly given from half a Dram to a Dram, in some proper purging Potion.

Lixivium Saponarium. Soap Leys. Take of *Russia* Pot-ash, and Quicklime, of each equal Weights, and throw Water upon them by Degrees, till the Lime is flaked, then throw on more Water, and stir all together, that the Salt of the Ashes may be dissolved: After some time pour the Liquor, filtered through Paper, if needful, into another Vessel. A true Standard Wine Pint of this Liquor, measured with the greatest Care, ought to weigh just sixteen Ounces; if it be heavier, for every Dram it exceeds that Weight, an Ounce and a half of Water in Measure, is to be added to each Pint of the Liquor; but if it be lighter, it must be boiled till the like Quantity of Water is carried off, or else must be thrown upon fresh Lime and Ashes.

This Receipt is here placed for the sake of making the following Preparations. However, as this *Ley* is always to be had at the Soap-boilers, it may, according to the above Directions, be brought to a proper Degree of Strength, without the Trouble of making it.

Sapo Amygdalinus. Almond Soap. Take any Quantity of fresh drawn Oil of *Almonds*, and thrice its Measure of the above *Soap-Leys*; let them steep together for some time in such a Heat, wherewith the Mixture shall but just boil, and within a few Hours they will both unite; after which, the Liquor, in boiling will soon become ropy, and in a good Degree transparent, and will cool into the Hardness of a Jelly: Then throw in Sea-salt, till the boiling Liquor has lost its Ropiness: Continue the boiling till some of the Liquor being dropped on a Tile, the Water is seen to separate freely from the coagulated *Soap*; then remove the Fire, and the *Soap* will gradually Rise to the Top of the Liquor, which is to be taken out before it is cold, and put into a Wooden Frame, which has a Cloth for its Bottom. Last of all, being taken out, it is to be set by till it obtains a proper Hardness.

Soap may be made after the same manner with Oil-olive, but in making it, the finest Oil should be used, that the *Soap* may be as little ungrateful as possible, both to the Palate and Stomach.

This seems to be intended to answer the same Purpose as the *Soap* of *Tartar* in the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, where the Receipt is thus.

Sapo Tartareus. Soap of Tartar. Take of Salt of *Tartar* very well calcined, and made into a Powder while still hot, what Quantity you please. Immediately pour on it in a broad Glass Vessel, twice its Quantity of Oil of Turpentine. Let them stand together in a Cellar for some Weeks, till the Oil has entered the Salt; then add more Oil by Degrees, till the Salt has drunk up thrice its own Quantity thereof, and both of them are united into a *Soap*, which will happen in a Month or two, if the Matter is every Day stirred. The Operation will be finished the sooner, if

if the containing Vessel be fastened to the Sails of a Windmill, or any other Contrivance that has a swift, circular Motion.

There are various Methods of making the *Soap of Tartar* in the Writings of the Chymists; each pretends his own Way is the only one to be depended on, and that the Union of the two Ingredients cannot be successfully answered by any other Means. The *Edinburgh College*, and *Boerhaave* agree in it, that the Salt should be strong and dry, and mixed immediately with an Oil entirely free from Water; and that a Neglect herein would hinder the Operation from succeeding. Others, of no small Reputation, affirm, That it is absolutely necessary that the Salt be exposed to a moist Air, before the Oil be added to it.

As to the regular uniform Motion above directed, it is more likely to hinder, than to hasten the Union of the Oil and Salt.

Soap of Tartar is the principal Part of the *Matthew's Pill*, as the *Almond Soap* is now of the *Soap-Pill*. There is a Method to make *Soap* under *Sapo* among the Simples.

Causticum commune fortius. The stronger common Caustic. Take of the Soap Leys just mentioned, any Quantity, and boil to the fourth Part; then sprinkle in, while boiling, Lime that has been kept pretty close in a Vessel for several Months; continue to add this Lime till all the Liquor is drank up, and the whole brought to a Paste, which is to be kept in a Vessel well stopped. See the *Milder Caustic*.

Cauterium commune mitius. The common milder Caustic. Take of Soft-soap, of fresh Quicklime, each equal Parts, and mix them at the Time of using.

Till the Publication of our last *London Dispensatory*, the *Lapis Infernalis*, or *Hell-stone* was the *Cau-*

stic commonly in use: But that being liable to turn Liquid was subject to a great many Inconveniencies.

Caustics are used to eat away proud Flesh; they are also intended to penetrate into hard, callous Bodies, and to liquify the Humours; they are particularly applied in Abscesses, and Impostumations, to eat through to the ripened Matter, and to give it vent: They are now and then used to make Issues in Parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient.

The first of these *Caustics* is very strong, and if a little Piece of it be applied to the Skin, contained in a little round Hole cut in a Plaister, first laid upon the Part, and then covered with another Plaister, it will burn and consume the Flesh; upon these Accounts Surgeons prefer this to all other *Caustics*.

Notwithstanding, Quicklime, and fixed lixivious Salts have each of them separately a fiery Virtue, yet, this burning Quality is no ways comparable to what it is when they are united. All these sorts of Preparations should be carefully made use of, and none but Surgeons, or those who understand the human Frame, should be free with them. They should be kept close stopped from the Air.

From the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

Lapis septicus, seu Cauterium potentiale. The Septic Stone, or potential Caustic. Take of Quicklime in Powder, half a Pound. Put it into a Crucible and calcine it very well, then sprinkle into it half a Pound of Potashes. Keep the whole in a Wind Furnace till the Salt flows. Pour out the Mass into an Iron Vessel, and add as much Water to it as will be sufficient. Let them steep together some Days; afterwards filtre the Liquor, and boil it to the Hardness of a Stone. There being Difficulty and Trouble in making this Preparation,

tion, the following is proposed in its stead.

Take any Quantity of fresh, well calcined, pure, fixed alkaline Salt; dissolve this with about equal its own Weight of boiling Water, in an Iron Vessel over the Fire: Then sprinkle in, while boiling, as much Quicklime, flaked, and sifted, as will drink up all the Liquor, and bring the whole to the Thickness of a Paste, to be kept close stopped.

This, and the strong *Caustic* of the *London Dispensatory* are much the same.

Acetum distillatum, seu Spiritus Aceti. *Distilled Vinegar, or Spirit of Vinegar.* Let *Vinegar* be distilled with a gentle Heat, as long as the Drops fall free from a burnt Smell. If some Part of what comes first off be thrown away, what is reserved will be stronger.

The *Scotch Receipt*. Take any Quantity of the best *Vinegar*, put it into a glazed earthen Pan, and by the gentle Heat of a *Bath* consume about a fourth thereof, then distil the Remainder by the Alembic; the Fire being gradually encreased in the Operation, so long as the Spirit comes off clear.

Dr. *Lewis* recommends *Wine Vinegar* as better for this Operation than *Beer Vinegar*; for the latter, however acid and fine, contains a large Portion of a slimy Substance, as is evident from the Ropiness, to which this kind of *Vinegar* is very subject: This not only hinders the acid Parts from rising freely, but is likewise very apt to make the *Vinegar* boil over in the Receiver, and at the same time subjects it to receive a disagreeable Impression from the Fire: And indeed, it is extremely difficult to avoid a burnt Flavour, even with the best *Vinegar*, if the Distillation be drawn out to any Length of Time. The best Method of preventing this Inconvenience is,

if a Retort be made use of, not to place the Sand too high up its Sides; and when somewhat more than half the *Vinegar* is come over, to pour to the Remainder a Quantity of fresh *Vinegar*, made hot, equal to that of the Liquor drawn off: This may be repeated three or four times. If the common Still be employed for this Purpose, the Head should be made of pure Tin, and fresh *Vinegar* frequently added, in proportion as the distilled Liquor runs off; otherwise it will taste as though burnt.

This is justly called *Distilled Vinegar*, but not *Spirit of Vinegar*; for Reasons plain to every experienced Artist, because the Phlegm and Water come over first, leaving the heavier Acid behind; whereas, in the Distillation of spirituous Liquors, the Spirit comes first, and the Water is left behind.

Distilled Vinegar is of considerable Use in many Chymical Operations, viz. to dissolve, and precipitate many Substances, &c. Its Use in Medicine is not great. See *Vinegar*.

Sal Diureticum. *Diuretic Salt.* Take of any alkaline, fixed Salt, one Pound; and boil it in four or five Pints of distilled Vinegar, with a very gentle Heat; when the Fermentation ceases, add more Vinegar, and when the Fermentation arising from this Addition is over, pour on another Quantity of the like Vinegar, and proceed thus, till the Vinegar, being near all consumed, fresh Vinegar will not cause any frothing up, which will generally happen by the Time about ten Quarts of Vinegar shall have been used; then gently boil to Dryness. The Salt left will be impure, which is to be melted for a time, but not too long, with a gentle Heat, afterwards dissolved in Water, and strained through Paper. If the Melting has been rightly performed, the strained Liquor will be clear, thin, and colourless like Water,

ter, but otherwise brownish. Lastly, the Water is to be gently boiled away in a shallow Vessel, the Salt as it dries being frequently stirred, that the Moisture may the sooner be consumed. This Salt must be kept in a close Vessel, that the Moisture of the Air may not cause it to melt.

The Salt ought to be very white, and should entirely dissolve either in Spirit of Wine, or in Water, without leaving a Sediment; if the Salt, though never so white, leave any Sediment in the Spirit, after it is dissolved in this Spirit, it is to be filtered through Paper, and dried again.

The *Scotch Receipt* calls it *regenerated Tartar*, and is thus. Take any Quantity of dry pulverized Salt of *Tartar*. Put it into a large Glass Vessel, and pour thereon, by little and little, as much Spirit of Vinegar as will saturate it. Filter the Liquor, and boil it away over a gentle Fire till it becomes dry, but take care it does not obtain a burnt Smell. On the Salt which remains pour of fresh Spirit of Vinegar, as much as is sufficient to saturate it, pour off the clear Liquor and boil to Dryness.

This Preparation is frequently called *Terra foliata Tartari*, from the Resemblance it has to Leaves. Dr. *Boerhaave* has given very circumstantial and particular Directions how to manage this tedious and laborious Operation. According to him, the Degree of Fermentation increases with the Quantity of Vinegar added, even till the Saturation is compleated: When about fourteen Parts of strong distilled Vinegar has been poured by little and little upon one of the fixed Salt, no more Fermentation will appear upon the Addition of a little more Vinegar, in the Cold; but if the Mixture now be strongly stirred and well heated, the Fermentation will appear afresh; whereupon some

more Vinegar is to be added, till it ceases again. After all, if, when the whole has been kept warm twenty-four Hours, the Vessel then shaken, and no frothing up appears, a little more Vinegar be dropped in, and the Shaking repeated, and then if no frothing up follows, the grand Point of Saturation is hit: The Liquor thus prepared is clear, of a peculiar Smell, and in Taste neither sharp, acid, nor alkaline, but particularly saltish.

Upon decanting the Liquor clear off from its Sediment, and distilling it in a Glass Alembic, we gain a pure Simple-water; whilst the Liquor which remains behind, is of a blackish Colour, and at length quite black, thick, fat, and greasy; of a sharp penetrating Taste and Nature. Try a little of this Liquor, by mixing it with a little Vinegar, if a frothing up ensues, it shews that the Alkali is uppermost; and therefore the whole must be saturated again, by the careful Addition of fresh Vinegar; and this is to be repeated again, till not the least frothing up is perceptible.

This Point, at length, obtained, let the Liquor, after standing, be poured off from the Sediment, and then all the Water be drawn off by a gentle Fire, till the Salt remains at the Bottom, of a darkish Colour, and of a highly penetrating, and soapy Taste. And now this Operation must be moderately conducted, without a strong Fire, otherwise, the Salt so laboriously obtained, will fly away in the Air; and in this manner it is to be carefully dried, on the Management of which, greatly depends its Whiteness and Purity.

The Boiling should be performed in Glass Vessels, as being preferable to Iron or glazed ones. Apothecaries, who do not make this Preparation, should be extremely careful where they buy it, for this curious Medicine is liable to be adulterated.

Diuretic Salt is entirely a new Medicine, and has grown into great Reputation within these few Years. It is a Promoter of Urine, and therefore is given in dropfical Habits; the Dose is a Scruple in a small Draught made with Nutmeg, and Alexiterial, Waters, and repeated Night and Morning.

Spiritus Vitrioli tenuis & fortis, atque Colcothar. Strong and small Spirit of Vitriol, also Colcothar. Take *Vitriol* that has been three Days calcined, put it in an earthen Vessel, and distil with a reverberatory Fire. The distilled Liquor being poured into a Retort, is to be distilled in a Sand Heat, by this Means the Phlegm will come over, and there will remain in the Retort the strong Spirit, commonly, but improperly called Oil. What remains in the earthen Vessel, after the first Distillation, is called *Colcothar*.

The Scotch Receipt. Take any Quantity of green *Vitriol* calcined till it becomes white, and afterwards reduced to Powder; put it into an earthen Retort, so as to fill one half, and place the Vessel in a reverberatory Furnace; then having fitted the Retort with a very large Receiver, and having luted it well, distil with a Heat gradually encreased to the highest Degree, which is to be kept up as long as any Vapours arise. The Phlegm, Spirit, and Oil may be separated from each other by committing the whole to Distillation in a Retort; placed in a Sand Heat. The Phlegm will arise with a small Degree of Heat, the Spirit with a stronger, and the Oil remains. The Mass left after the first Distillation is called *Colcothar*.

Oil of *Vitriol*, like many other Articles in the chymical Way, which have a great Demand, is now become a separate Trade; to carry on which, there are in certain Places, where Firing is cheap, considerable Works

erected, and a great Quantity of the Oil made.

Retorts are said to be very inconvenient Vessels for this Business; because it requires a considerable Expence of Time and Firing before the Vapour can rise as high as the Form of the Vessel requires.

As to the First Distillation, *Boerhaave* says, That the white Vapour will not cease to rise, even though you should continue the Fire ever so long and vehement. And that after eighteen Hours Distillation, the Spirit that arises will not pay the Expenses attending it: The Makers of this Article well know the Truth of this Observation, and therefore continue the Fire no longer than till the Fumes begin to lessen, and the Receivers grow somewhat clear.

This Spirit or Oil is extremely burning, nor can it be kept in any Vessel except Glass, with a Wax, or rather a Glass Stopple. It is used to sharpen Gargles, Linctuses, and Juleps. A few Drops are sufficient for either.

The Quantity and Cheapness of this Oil occasioned great Traders to sell it for Oil and Spirit of Sulphur, to which we know it is near a-kin; but the Case is now altered; and by a modern Contrivance to distill Oil of Sulphur, it is made in such large Quantities, and so cheap, that that is now sold for Oil of *Vitriol*.

Spiritus Nitri Glauberi. Glauber's Spirit of Nitre. Take of *Nitre*, three Pounds; of strong Spirit of *Vitriol*, one Pound; let them be cautiously and gradually mixed under a Chimney; afterwards let them be distilled, first with a gentle Heat, and then with a stronger.

This is a strong, corrosive Spirit, designed chiefly for dissolving Metals and Minerals.

Spiritus salis marini Glauberi. Glauber's Spirit of Sea-salt. Take *Sea-salt*, and the strong Spirit of *Vitriol*,

triol, of each two Pounds ; Water, one Pint. The Oil and the Water being first mixed together, pour the Mixture gradually on the *Salt* under a Chimney ; proceed to Distillation, first with a small, and afterwards with a stronger Fire.

The *Scotch Receipt*, for *Glauber's Spirit of Salt*. Take of *Sea-salt* dried and powdered, two Pounds ; Oil of Vitriol, one Pound ; Water, as much as is sufficient to dissolve the *Salt*. Put them into a Glass Retort, and distil in a Sand-heat to Driness.

By these different Receipts it appears, that the Chymists themselves are not determined of the Proportion the Oil of Vitriol should bear to the *Sea-salt*. The first Receipt allows equal Quantities ; in some Receipts three Parts of *Salt* are ordered to one of the Oil ; the *Edinburgh* directs two Parts of *Salt* to one of the Vitriol.

The making this Preparation is a dangerous Operation. It is safest to put the Water into a Stone ware Vessel, and then add to it the Oil of Vitriol by Degrees. When the Mixture is somewhat cool, it may be poured on the *Salt* already placed in the Retort, and the Distillation immediately proceeded on ; great Regard being had to the Degree of Fire, lest the Matter either boil over, or the Fumes rise so fast as to break the Receiver.

Note, In rectifying all these *acid Spirits*, the Phlegm or watry Part comes over first, because it is lightest : Whereas, in vinous Spirits it rises last, because it is there the heaviest.

Spiritus Salis. Spirit of Salt. Take of *Sea-salt*, thoroughly dry, one Pound ; powdered Bricks, three Pounds. Mix, and put them into an earthen Retort of such a Size, that the Mixture may fill one half of it. Place the Retort in a reverberatory Furnace, fit to it a large Receiver, and lute them well. Apply at first a slow Fire, then increase it by De-

grees, till all the Spirits are driven over in the Form of Clouds. When the Vessels are grown cold, pour out the distilled Liquor into a Glass Cucurbit ; and gently draw off from it the Phlegm, which will leave the Spirit pure. *E.*

Dr. Lewis says, This Method of making Spirit, by the Use of earthy Substances, has been laid aside for a considerable Time, as being founded upon the erroneous Principle, that these Substances act by discontinuing and powerfully dividing the Particles of Salt, so as to enable the Fire to expel the Spirit. If this was really true, Glass or Sand would prove as serviceable as Powder of Bricks, and the same Powder would do as well several times as at first ; the reverse of which is found to be true. Brick Earth contains a small Quantity of vitriolic Acid ; and it is the known Property of this Acid, powerfully to disengage the earthy Part of *Sea-salt* from its own proper Acid, which being set at liberty, is easily raised with a small Degree of Fire. The Quantity therefore of Spirit obtained by Earths in this manner is only in Proportion to the Acid contained in them ; which being exceeding small, can avail but little, and not near counterbalance the Inconveniency which arises from the earthy Part. This has occasioned some to make use of Vitriol, as containing a larger Quantity of the vitriolic Acid : But although Vitriol is, in this Respect, greatly preferable to Brick-Dust, Tobacco-pipe-clay, and the like Matters ; yet, in another, it is found less convenient ; the metallic Part sticking so strongly to the Acid of *Sea-salt*, as to keep it down after it is separated from its Earth ; or else rising along with it, and fouling it.

This operates by Urine, and therefore may be given in the Jaundice and Dropsy ; being taken to fifty or sixty Drops in a Draught of any weak

weak Liquor; it gives it a pleasant Sourness, and may be taken in Fevers to quench Thirst; also in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen.

Spiritus Salis dulcis. Sweet Spirit of Salt. Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Parts. Put it into a large Bolt-head, and gradually add thereto of *Spirit of Salt*, one Part. Let these stand together some Days. and then distil in a Sand-heat, taking Care, towards the End of the Operation, that the Heat does not break the Retort. *E.*

A great deal of Care is necessary in this Operation: To make it completely, the two Spirits should be exceeding strong; if either be weak the Medicine will be the worse. Upon mixing the two Spirits, which must be done by little and little, a Fermentation and Warmth presently follows. A Water-bath seems to be more convenient for distilling this Spirit, then a Sand-heat; for as in the former the Degree of Heat is limited, and incapable of raising *Spirit of Salt* alone, we may be always sure of drawing off no more of the Acid, than is thoroughly mixed with the Spirit of Wine.

Aqua Fortis. Take Nitre, green Vitriol not calcined, each three Pounds; of the same Vitriol calcined, one Pound and a half; mix all together, and distil with a very strong Fire, as long as red Fumes arise.

The *Scotch Receipt* for double *Aqua Fortis.* Take of green Vitriol calcined to Whiteness, of Powder of Nitre, as also of Clay dried and powdered, each a like Quantity: Mix them well together, put them into an earthen Retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and distil as in making single *Aqua Fortis*.

Single *Aqua Fortis.* Take two Parts of Vitriol calcined white, and one Part of powdered Nitre: Mix them well together, and put them into an earthen Retort, whereof they

may fill two thirds; then fitting on a large Receiver, distil as directed in the *Edinburgh Spirit of Salt. E.*

There is a great Demand for *Aqua Fortis* among certain Trades; *Silversmiths* use it to dissolve Silver. *Dyers* use it when they make Scarlets with Cochineal, for by means of this irresistible Liquid, the Colour strikes into the Grain of the Cloth. *Varnishers* and *Refiners* have also their particular Uses for it.

The common distilling Vessel employed for making *Aqua Fortis*, is a large Iron Pot, like that used in making Spirit of Hartshorn; its Head is of Earth or Stone-ware, to which is fitted a Jar made of the same Clay as the Head, or else a large Glass Globe. The Workmen here, do neither dry the Vitriol, nor powder the Salt-petre, but throw both whole into the Pot, where the Fire melts and mixes them. The *Aqua Fortis* thus made, is very foul, and unfit for many Intentions; particularly, to dissolve Silver or Mercury. If therefore common *Aqua Fortis* be wanted for any medicinal Preparation, it would be prudent to carefully rectify it in a Glass Vessel; adding first of all, a little Silver dissolved, which will keep down the Sea Acid from rising again, and disturbing the Purity of the *Aqua Fortis*.

Aqua Fortis composita. Compound Aqua Fortis. Take of the first *Aqua Fortis* above mentioned, sixteen Ounces in Weight; of Sea-salt, one Dram, distil to Dryness.

The Chymists found it difficult to make red Precipitate with common *Aqua Fortis*, insomuch, that the Few who managed that Trade employed another compound Spirit; but a Preparation like this, distilled from a small Portion of Salt, will thoroughly answer the above Intention.

Aqua Regia. Take of *Sal Ammoniac* reduced to Powder, one Ounce. Put

Put it into a large Cucurbit, and add thereto, by little and little at a time, of Spirit of Nitre, or double *Aqua Fortis*, four Ounces. Let them stand together in a Sand-heat, till the Salt is entirely dissolved. *E.*

To manage this Affair with Safety, the Mixture should be made in a Glass placed under a Chimney; and its Mouth should by no Means be stopped till the Salt be entirely dissolved, and the Smoke cease to rise; or, they may be mixed by gradually throwing the *Sal Ammoniac* in fine Powder, into the acid Spirit, which should be of a middle Degree of Strength, between single *Aqua Fortis*, and strong Spirit of Nitre: Thus managed there will be no Danger, especially if the Mixture be now and then stirred. An excellent *Aqua Regia* may be made by distilling good *Aqua Fortis* from half its Weight of common Salt.

Gold is the *King of Metals*, and *Aqua Regia*, which dissolves it, is termed, of course, *King's Water*. Its Use in Medicine is none at all.

Sal Vitrioli. Salt of Vitriol. Take of white *Vitriol*, one Pound; of the strong Spirit of *Vitriol*, commonly called Oil, one Ounce in Weight; of Water, as much as is sufficient. Dissolve the *Vitriol* by boiling, then strain the Decoction through Paper, and after it is sufficiently boiled away, set it in a cold Place that the Salt may shoot. See the *Edinburgh Receipt*.

Gilla, seu Sal Vitrioli. Salt of Vitriol. Take any Quantity of white *Vitriol*, and dissolve it in a sufficient Quantity of warm Water; filter it, then boil till two thirds are consumed: Set the Remainder in a cold Place for two Days, that Crystals may form themselves on the Sides of the Vessel; which are afterwards to be dried in the Sun. Boil away the remaining Liquor again till no more Crystals will shoot from it.

The ingenious Dr. *Lewis*, in his *Observations on the Scotch Receipt*, says, There is an Inconvenience attending the Preparation of this Salt, which is, that when the Solution is duly boiled away, and set to shoot, a yellow Matter falls down and fouls the Crystals. Hence, some direct, the *Vitriol* to be dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Water, which will be somewhat less than thrice its own Weight, and then set by till a Sediment is formed; after which, it is to be carefully poured off, filtered through Paper, duly boiled away, and then set in a cold Place.

It operates by Vomit, and that, as soon as given: If a Scruple, or half a Dram be taken in a large Draught of Carduus Tea, it will presently come up again; and this will be the Event, if you repeat the Dose several Times. However, the Ungratefulness of its Taste, and the Unfightliness it gives the Tea, makes it a nauseous Medicine. It is kept in many Shops, but seldom used.

Tartarum Vitriolatum. Vitriolated Tartar. Take of green *Vitriol*, eight Ounces in Weight; of Water, two Quarts. Dissolve the *Vitriol* in the Water boiling hot, then throw in Salt of *Tartar*, or any other fixed alcalious Salt, till all Fermentation ceases, which commonly happens, after throwing in four Ounces, or a little more of the Salt; then filter through Paper, and boil away sufficiently, that the Salt may crystalize.

The *Scotch Receipt*. Take of the Oil of *Tartar per deliquium*, what Quantity you please. Put it into a large Glass Vessel, and pour on it, Drop by Drop, of Oil of *Vitriol*, weakened with equal its Weight of warm Water, a sufficient Quantity; that is, till the frothing up ceases. The Liquor is then to be filtered, and afterwards boiled till a Skin appears on its Top, that being set in a cold Place it may shoot into Crystals.

Obfer-

Observations on the London Receipt.

Every Time the Salt is thrown in, the Liquor should be kept boiling a little while, that it may entirely penetrate, and draw forth the acid Spirit from the Vitriol. You must judge of the exact Point of Saturation, by dropping strong Spirit of Vitriol into a Spoonful of the filtered Liquor; for as long as hereby appears no manner of frothing up, the alkaline Salt does not exceed.

On the Scotch Receipt.

This Mixture is made more equable, the Time in which the frothing up ceases more easily marked, and the Trouble of dissolving the Salt, which follows from the Mixture of these two Ingredients, when no Water is employed, prevented, by the previous Dissolution of the fixed alkaline Salt; and the lowering the acid Spirit with equal its Quantity of Water. The Wholesale Dealers in Medicine substitute instead of the above Salt, an Article which has been almost useless in their Shops; that is, the *Caput Mortuum* of *Glauber's* Spirit of Nitre. This, upon Examination appears to be pretty near the same Thing; therefore this Piece of Frugality cannot well be condemned.

The *Scotch* direct *vitriolated Tartar* to be mixed with such of their purging Pills as have bitter Apple for an Ingredient; the Intent, we are told, is, to prevent that griping Drug from sticking to the Lining, and tearing off the Mucus of the Guts. Physicians do not often prescribe it: It is recommended as a useful Tooth-powder, and is kept in most Shops.

Nit. um vitriolatum. Vitriolated Nitre. Dissolve the Cake left after the Distillation of *Glauber's* Spirit of Nitre, as before described, in hot Water; and after filtering through Paper, duly boil it, that the Salt may shoot.

This is the Thing we just now said the Wholesale Dealers use for *vitriolated Tartar*.

Sal mirabile Glauberi. Glauber's wonderful Salt. Dissolve in Water the Cake which remains after the Distillation of *Glauber's* Spirit of Sea-salt, filter it through Paper, then duly boil it away that the Salt may form itself.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, which is thus far the same, adds further, That should these Crystals prove too sharp, they are then to be dissolved again in Water, the Liquor filtered, and cautiously boiled away to such a Pitch only, as may dispose the Salt to shoot.

If the Chymists are over anxious to have a large beautiful Commodity, they will not be so careful as they ought to prevent the Salt from being too acid. *Epsom* Salt is too commonly sold in lieu of the above.

Glauber's Salt operates both by Urine and Stool; and seems to be possessed of the Virtues of some of our Mineral Waters: The usual Dose is an Ounce. Half an Ounce of it given with an Ounce of Manna, is found to be very effectual in rheumatic Complaints, and often times does more Good in sanguine Habits, than Gum Guaiacum and all the hotter kind of Medicines. It is by no means proper in cold Constitutions and watry Habits.

Spiritus Salis Marini coagulatus. Spirit of Sea salt coagulated. Pour gradually upon the *Spirit of Sea-salt* the Ley of any fixed Alkali, till all Fermentation ceases, and then boil to Dryness.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. Take of strong *Spirit of Vitriol*, commonly called Oil, one Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Mix them cautiously by little and little, and distil them with a gentle Heat, till a black Froth begins to rise; then remove all from the Fire, that the Froth may

may not come over into the Receiver, and spoil all.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, four Pints; drop, by little and little, into it six Ounces of Oil of Vitriol; let them stand for three Days, then distil according to Art.

How to proportion the Oil of Vitriol to the Spirit of Wine, Chymists differ very widely. If equal Parts are distilled in a large Retort, and carefully removed in due Time, the Remainder will with only fresh Spirit of Wine afford another Quantity of acid Spirit, in Flavour, and every other Circumstance equal with the first.

This Spirit may be given from fifty to a hundred Drops in a Draught of Sack-whey, either to promote Urine, occasion Sweat, or to quench Thirst.

Spiritus Nitri dulcis. Sweet Spirit of Nitre. Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Quart; of *Glauber's* Spirit of Nitre, half a Pound: Mix them, by pouring the Spirit of Wine on the other; then distil the Mixture with a gentle Heat, as long as what comes off will not raise any Fermentation when mixed with a lixivial Salt.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Part of Spirit of Nitre, to be distilled with three Parts of rectified Spirit of Wine; and the Operation to be managed, as in *their sweet Spirit of Salt*.

The Operator must here be particularly careful to drop, by little and little, the Spirit of Nitre on the Spirit of Wine, and not to pour the Spirit of Wine on the Spirit of Nitre; lest so great a Fermentation be instantly raised, as not only to endanger the Loss of the Materials, but also his own Health.

It is also to be noted, That if the Distillation be begun without any steeping before-hand, the Heat must

be conducted with great Moderation, lest such a Fermentation immediately ensue, as to burst the distilling Vessels: For this cause, some order the whole to be conducted without luting the Vessel at all. It is most certain a steady Heat is best, for hereby a Spirit will be obtained compounded of both the Acid, as well as vinous Ingredients. This seems to be best done by the Heat of a Water-bath.

If, instead of the above Proportions, the Spirit of Wine be six Parts, and the Spirit of Nitre only one, provided the Spirits be both very strong, almost the whole Mixture will come over by the Heat of a Water-bath.

This sweet scented Spirit is a great Promoter of Urine, and will oftentimes occasion an instant Discharge, though there has been a total Stoppage, being given from fifty, to an hundred, or an hundred and fifty Drops, in a Draught of Tea made with Marshmallow-Roots.

Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam. Spirit of Sulphur made by the Bell. Let Sulphur be set on fire under a Glass Vessel, fitted for that Purpose, which is usually called a Bell, and the acid Spirit will drop from it, which is to be received into a Dish placed underneath.

The *Scotch Receipt*. Take of *Brimstone* reduced to Powder, what Quantity you please: Put it into an earthen Dish, placed upon a Crucible turned upside down: Set them both together upon the Bottom of a large earthen Vessel, in a moist Place, screened from the Wind: Then, with a red hot Iron, set fire to the Sulphur, and hang over it a Glass Bell, at such a Distance, that the Flame may not touch it. The Smoke of the *Brimstone* will condense in the Bell by the Cold, and like Water, trickle down its Sides into the Vessel placed underneath.

Brimstone

Brimstone taken in Substance, is perhaps as useful and as wholsome a Medicine as any yet known; and yet, the Smoke of burning *Brimstone* conveyed into the Lungs, or this Spirit taken alone, would occasion as certain, and almost as speedy Death as a Cannon Bullet. This is, that *acid Spirit*, which under *Acids*, we have said, is diffused every where throughout the Globe.

A great many Inventions have been tried, and Methods attempted to make this *acid Spirit* in great Plenty, and with little Trouble; but none of them succeeded effectually till very lately. This important Discovery has been reserved for Dr. *Ward*; by whose Contrivance, Oil of Sulphur is now made in such Plenty, and with so little Trouble, that it is commonly through *England* sold for Oil of Vitriol; whereas, Oil of Vitriol, for a great many Years before, was sold for *Oil of Sulphur*.

This Oil or Spirit of *Sulphur* is sometimes put into Juleps to make them palatable; oftentimes into Linctusses to give them a pleasant Sourness; and in Gargles, it is commonly used to make them sharp. Ten or twenty Drops in either of these Cases will go a great way, but the exact Quantity is to be judged of by Taste. It is well known, that Oil of *Sulphur*, and Oil of Vitriol, though made entirely from different Materials, are in every Circumstance the same burning, consuming, acid Spirit.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum Succini. Spirit, Salt, and Oil of *Amber*. Distil *Amber* in a Sand-heat with Degrees of Fire: There will come first a Spirit, then an Oil, and lastly a Salt fouled with Oil. The Oil is to be distilled again, which will then part with a thinner Oil that will ascend, and a thicker Part will remain, called the Balsam of *Amber*.

The Salt is to be boiled either in the Spirit or Water, and set by to

shoot; thus it will be free from its Oil, and the oftner this Operation is repeated, the purer will the Salt be.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of bruised white *Amber*, one Part; of clean Sand, three Parts; mix and put them into a coated Glass Retort, whereof they may fill one half. Then fit on a large Receiver, and distil in a Sand-heat with Degrees of Fire; with the first of which will come over a Spirit, and a little yellow Oil; with the second, a yellow Oil and a little Salt; and with the third, more Salt, and a reddish Oil. Pour the Liquor out of the Receiver, and gather the Salt from the Sides of the Vessel, then press it between the Folds of Cap Paper, and let it dry; afterwards, by the Filter separate the Oil from the filtrated Spirit; and lastly, rectify it by distilling it from a Brine of Sea-salt.

During this whole Operation, great Care should be taken to increase the Fire by very slow Degrees, and not to let the Heat suddenly decay; either of which may very likely break the Glasses. The Distillation should be stopped, and the Fire withdrawn when a thick dark coloured Oil begins to arise, and no more Salt comes over; lest a fat, thick Substance block up the Neck of the Retort, and make it burst. Though there are several Receipts which direct *Amber* to be distilled with Sand, Brick-dust, and other Substances, yet there seems to be no need of any such Helps. When the Salt rises and hardens in the Neck of the Retort, it may easily be scraped out every now and then, if the Glasses remain unluted. The Oil of *Amber* is commonly rectified without any Addition, by distilling it in small Retorts, with a very gentle Fire, but then the Heat must not be kept up longer than while a fine light-coloured Oil comes over. Brine is of very considerable Use in this Operation; especially

cially when the dark coloured Oil is to be rectified: By its means, a good deal of thin, clear Oil may be distilled, which is so light as to swim upon rectified Spirit.

Sal Succini rectificatum. Rectified Salt of Amber. Take the Salt of Amber of the foregoing Process, what Quantity you please; decrepitated Sea-salt, twice that Quantity. Grind them well together, and put the Mixture into a tall and narrow Glass Cucurbit: fit on a blind Head, and proceed to Sublimation in a Sand-heat, taking Care that the Oil does not rise: When the Glasses are cold, sweep out the Salt with a Feather. *E.*

To rectify or purify *Salt of Amber* from the Oil which sticks to it, it is best to dissolve it with a gentle Heat in a good Quantity of pure Water: The Filtration, having passed through a wetted Paper, is to be boiled away in a shallow Glass Vessel, with a gentle Heat, until a little of it being taken out and cooled, the Salt appears: it is then to be removed from the Fire and set by, that the Salt may crystallize. Afterwards the Liquor is to be boiled away again, to get more Salt.

The *London Receipt* directs the Salt to be made by Crystallization; the *Edinburgh* by Sublimation; the first is much the easiest, done at least Expence, and as good as that made by Sublimation.

The acid Water, called Spirit, is not made use of; the Oil is never used inwardly, but for outward Application, it is sometimes mixed with eight times its Weight of green Ointment, or Ointment of Marshmallows, and rubbed into weak, benumbed, or paralytic Limbs.

The Salt is a Medicine greatly relied upon in most Disorders of the Head and Nerves; and is mightily prescribed in Fevers attended with Convulsions and Lightheadedness: For this Purpose, five or six Grains

of it is joined with as much Castor, and about a Scruple of compound Contrayerva Powder, and given in a Draught every six or eight Hours; hereby it promotes a gentle breathing Sweat, operates by Urine, and is a most efficacious Medicine.

Oleum Ceræ. Oil of Wax. Take of Wax, as much as you please, melt it with twice its Quantity of Sand; put the Mixture into a Retort; which, being placed in a Sand Furnace, proceed to Distillation. At first a sharp Liquor arises, and afterwards a thick Oil, which sticks in the Neck of the Retort, unless it be warmed by applying a Live-coal. This may be rectified into a thin Oil, by distilling it *alone* several times in a Sand-heat. This Medicine is never used, being quite unknown in the Shops.

Spiritus Nitri. Spirit of Nitre. This Spirit is distilled from Nitre, in the same manner as Spirit of Salt. *E.* This is seldom or never used in Medicine.

Sal Prunella. Take of the purest Nitre reduced to Powder, two Pounds; melt it in a Crucible, and sprinkle into it, by little and little at a time, one Ounce of Flower of Brimstone. When the Burning is over, pour out the melted Salt upon a clean, dry and warm Brass Plate, so as to form it into Cakes.

Some Years ago this Preparation was greatly in use, and commonly given in Fevers, to cause Sweat, and to promote Urine, in the manner Nitre is now given. Those were mistaken, who thought that Nitre was purified by being melted with an Addition of Sulphur, for it is so far from improving it as a Medicine, that it really makes it worse. *Boerhaave* directs the Nitre, intended for making *Sal Prunel*, to be purified after the common Method, and then to be melted by itself, and poured into Moulds. This is sometimes called

called *Crystal Mineral*, and is often used in Cookery.

Sal Polychrestum. *Salt of many Virtues.* Take powdered Nitre, Flowers of Sulphur, of each equal Parts; mingle them well together, and inject the Mixture, by little and little at a time into an ignited Crucible: After the Detonation ceases, keep the Crucible in the Fire for an Hour.

The Salt may be purified by dissolving it in warm Water, filtering the Liquor, and boiling it away to Driness.

This Salt is seldom kept, and hardly ever given, notwithstanding the sounding Title it here goes by.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum Cornu Cervi. *Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Hartshorn.* Let Pieces of *Hartshorn* be distilled with Degrees of Fire; and there will first come over a Spirit, then a Salt, and lastly an Oil. If the Oil be separated, and the Spirit and Salt mixed together, and distilled again with a gentle Heat, they will both rise more pure. If this be carefully repeated several times, the Salt will become very white, and the Spirit as clear as Water, with a pleasant Smell.

If the Salt be separated from the Spirit and sublimed, first from an equal Weight of fine Chalk, and then again from a small Quantity of rectified Spirit of Wine, it will become sooner pure. *Burnt Hartshorn* is for the most Part made by burning the *Horns* after they have passed through the foregoing Operation.

After the same manner may a Spirit, Salt, and Oil be extracted from any other animal Substance.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take any Quantity of *Hartshorn*, broken into small Pieces, and put it into an earthen or coated Glass Retort, so as to fill the same up to the Neck: Fit a large Receiver thereto, and distil with proper Degrees of Heat in

an open Fire. The *Phlegm* will first ascend, next the *Spirit*, afterwards the yellow *oily Salt*, and at last the dusky red Oil, together with the *volatile Salt*; a black *Earth* remaining at the Bottom, which being burnt in an open Fire till it becomes white, is called by the Name of *Burnt Hartshorn*.

The several Preparations being poured out of the Receiver, are thus separated: The Oil is separated from the *Phlegm* and *Spirit* by Filtration, the two latter passing through, and leaving the Oil behind.

The *Phlegm* is separated from the *Spirit* by gentle Distillation in a tall Vessel, the *Spirit* ascending first, and leaving the *Phlegm* behind.

The *Spirit* may be divided into Salt and *Phlegm*, by distilling it in a very tall and narrow Cucurbit; for thus the dry Salt will fix itself to the Head, and leave the *Phlegm* at the Bottom.

The Salt is freed from the Oil by subliming it with six times its own Weight of Chalk, or calcined Bones; for by this Contrivance the Oil is kept down whilst the Salt rises.

A Spirit, Salt, and Water may in the like manner be distilled from all the solid Parts of Animals, and likewise from their Blood, provided it be first dried by a gentle Heat. The same may be done from Urine, boiled away to the Consistence of Honey, and putrified; or even whilst it remains fresh, provided it be mixed with four times its own Quantity of Sand, or an equal Proportion of any fixed alkaline Salt. Urine, with the Addition of Quicklime, affords only an exceeding pungent Spirit. E.

The Distillation of *Hartshorn*, as it is now managed by our wholesale Dealers, is performed in prodigious large Instruments, with Oil-jars for their Receivers. The *Horn* is put into a large Iron Pot, placed in a proper Furnace, with an earthen Head,

Head, somewhat like those of the common Stills. When a large Quantity of these Matters is to be distilled, it is usual to repeat the Operation several Days following, without unluting the Receivers, only Occasionally removing the Head, to put in fresh Materials: With this Contrivance, the Distillation of dry animal Substances is performed better, with less Danger, Expence, and Time, than with coated Glass Retorts, or with earthen ones.

To prevent the white Vapours from suddenly rising, so as to throw off, or burst the Receiver, it is necessary that the Fire should be managed with a gradual and slow increase of Heat: Some, to guard against this Accident, leave a small Hole in the Luting, which they occasionally stop or open with a wooden Peg, as may be found necessary.

Spirit of Hartshorn being nothing but a *volatile Salt* floating in Phlegm or Water; the more the *Horn* be dried before it be committed to the Still, the greater will be the Quantity of *Salt*, and the less of Phlegm.

The *Burning of Hartshorn* is directed to be done in an open Fire, with intent to consume all the Oil in the *Horns*, and bring it to a *mere, insipid Earth*: Though some direct a violent Degree of Fire to accomplish this; and others send the Artist to the Potter's Furnace as the only Place proper; yet any Place will do, provided it be performed openly, and in such a manner that the Air may have free Admittance to the *Horns* whilst *burning*: This gives it its Whiteness: Was it to undergo the Operation in a close pent Place, the Oil would remain unconsumed, and it would be black, like *Ivory-black*.

Spirit of Hartshorn is a most excellent Remedy in fainting and swooning Fits; for this Purpose, twenty or thirty Drops may be dropped into,

and well mixed with a Glass of Spring Water and taken: Five, or six, or eight Drops, taken in a little weak Liquor, by young Children, has been found to afford instant Relief in Fits and convulsive Disorders. But this excellent Remedy, if made use of upon every Occasion, will either have no Effect at all, or like *Drams*, a very bad one.

Salt of Hartshorn is a noble Medicine, and answers many important Purposes: Given to a Scruple, or half a Dram in a Draught, it affords surprising Relief in Rheumatic Disorders; its Operation is principally by Sweat, which it raises insensibly. Given to six or eight Grains with compound Contrayerva Powder in a Draught, it helps to carry off many slight Fevers: In these liquid Forms it is given to great Advantage, for it by no means suits with Pills or Electuaries.

The Oil of *Hartshorn* is seldom kept, and never prescribed in any medicinal Composition.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum Fuliginis, Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Soot. Distil Wood Soot in the same manner as Hartshorn: But here more Labour is required to render the *Spirit* and *Salt* pure. There is reason to believe that *Salt* and *Spirit* may be drawn from *Soot*, of the same Virtues as those made from Hartshorn; but Experience has not yet confirmed it.

Sal volatile Salis Ammoniaci, Volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac. Take of the finest Chalk or Whiting, two Pounds; of *Sal Ammoniac*, one Pound. Sublime the *volatile Salt* in a Retort with a strong Fire.

This seems to be the most convenient, cheapest, and best way to make a *volatile Salt* for Smelling-bottles: and this, sometimes scented with Essence of Lemons, or any other sweet Oil, is what is commonly used. The *Edinburgh Receipt* is given under

Spiritus

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci. Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Take *Sal Ammoniac*, and Salt of Tartar, of each equal Parts: Grind them separately to Powder; then mix, and put them into a Glass Retort, pouring thereon as much Water as will dissolve the Salts: Let the Distillation be performed in Sand, and continued till the Salt, which forms itself in the Receiver, be dissolved by the watry Liquor which comes over after it. But the Receiver being taken off before any Moisture arises, you obtain

Sal Ammoniacum volatile. Or, volatile Sal Ammoniac.

There being a very considerable Demand for this Salt for the sake of Smelling-bottles; the following is a more particular Account of the Method of making it by the Chymists.

Take dry Chalk in fine Powder, one Part; dry *Sal Ammoniac* in fine Powder, three. Mix them well together by rubbing in a Marble Mortar. Then take a Retort, that has a wide and streight Neck, and fill it half full of this Mixture. Place it in a Sand Furnace, so as almost to touch the Bottom of the Pot: Then proceed to Sublimation, gradually increasing the Fire to the utmost Degree, which this Operation requires to be kept up for a good while. When the Salt is sublined, and the Receiver grown cold, it may be taken from the Retort, fixed to another, and the same Operation repeated over again. And in this manner it may be repeated till the Receiver is well loaded with the Salt; for it must be broken to take it out.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci. Flowers of Sal Ammoniac. Take of dry *Sal Ammoniac* in Powder, any Quantity: Put it into an earthen Cucurbit, and having fitted on a blind Head, sublime the Flowers with a Fire gradually increased. E.

Sal Ammoniac is not only half volatile itself, but has a great Tendency

when mixed with any other Substances, to volatilize them: For this Cause it cannot but be of incomparable Use in making many chymical Medicines.

Sal Ammoniacum factitium. Factitious Sal Ammoniac. Take of Wood-foot, one Pound; of Sea-salt, two Pounds; of human Urine, or of the Urine of Beasts, three Quarts. Boil them together into a Mass; which, put into proper subliming Vessels, and with a Fire gradually increased, sublime the Salt.

This Salt may be rendered pure by dissolving it in Water, filtering the Liquor, and then boiling it away to Driness; as also by repeated Sublimations. It is brought to us ready made from Abroad. E.

What the *Egyptian* or Foreign *Sal Ammoniac* was, we were for a long time kept in the Dark; but some modern Discoveries have assured us, that it is a Sublimation of Wood-foot, which Soot is made of animal Dung mixed up with Straw.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci. Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, one Pound and an half; of *Sal Ammoniac*, one Pound; of Water, two Quarts: with a gentle Fire distil off a Quart.

This is a good Medicine to cause Sweat, or promote insensible Perspiration; it is very useful in Faintings or swooning Fits; in Pleurifies it has been found very effectual to thin the gluy Serum, and renew the Circulation: It may be given from twenty to thirty Drops in a Draught of Sack-whey, or other weak Liquor.

Outwardly, it is good for paralytic Limbs, or pleuritic Pains, being mixed with Spirit of Lavender, Ointment of Marshmallows, or the green Ointment. The volatile Lini-ment appears to be a Medicine of this kind.

The *Edinburgh Spirit of Sal Ammoniac* is already described.

Spiritus

Spiritus Mindereri. Mindererus's Spirit. Take of the volatile Salt of *Sal Ammoniac*, what Quantity you please: Pour upon it, by little and little at a time (stirring it pretty often) of Spirit of Vinegar, as much as will be sufficient; that is, till the frothing up ceases. *E.*

A small Quantity of this Spirit being made into a Draught with small Cinnamon-water, is commonly given in slight Fevers, or feverish Disorders, and repeated after the manner of Salt of Wormywood Draughts. Taken in Bed in some warm Liquor, it will raise a gentle Sweat, and give great Relief in Stiffnesses and Pains of the Limbs occasioned by taking Cold.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci dulcis. Sweet Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, half a Pound; of *Sal Ammoniac*, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, three Pints. Distil off with a gentle Fire, one Pint and an half.

This seems to be intended for the Sake of making the *Spiritus volatilis Aromaticus*. It may also be given as it is, to the Quantity of thirty or forty Drops in any weak Vehicle; it is a good Remedy in Swoonings, Faintness, and many slight feverish Disorders.

Spiritus volatilis foetidus. Fetid volatile Spirit. Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, one Pound and an half; of *Sal Ammoniac*, one Pound; of *Asa Foetida*, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, three Quarts. Distil off with a gentle Heat, five Pints.

This Medicine seems to be intended against Vapours, Lowness, and Melancholy; for these Purposes it may be given to forty or fifty Drops, in a little Pennyroyal Water. This is the first time we have seen *Asa Foetida* appear in this Form; indeed, it does not seem to be calculated for Distillation of any kind. Surely the best ways of giving *Asa Foetida* are in Substance, and next in Tincture.

Spiritus volatilis Aromaticus. Volatile aromatic Spirit. Take Essence of Lemons, essential Oil of Nutmegs, of each, two Drams; of essential Oil of Cloves, half a Dram; of *sweet Spirit of Sal Ammoniac*, a Quart. Distil with a very gentle Heat.

This is intended to supply the Place of *Sal volatile Oleosum*, a Medicine long known in the Shops, and first invented by *Basil Valentine* about the Beginning of the fifteenth Century. It is a most excellent Medicine for the Head, greatly revives the Spirits, and is cordial. It may be either smelled to, or taken inwardly; the Dose being from fifty to an hundred Drops, either in a Glass of Water alone, or Wine and Water mixed. There would be no End of giving all the Receipts followed by various Chymists, for one makes it one way, another another way, according to his different Humour. *Sal volatile Oleosum* are volatile Spirits filled with the presiding Spirits, or chymical Oils of certain spicy Vegetables: And all aromatic Roots, Barks, Fruits, or Plants which are possessed of these Qualities, may easily be volatilized by the Assistance of high rectified Spirits, and *Sal Ammoniac*. *Boerhaave* teaches us to make *Sal Volatile* presently without the Trouble of Distillation; thus,

Take of *Sal Ammoniac*, three Parts; of Salt of Tartar, one Part; of Aromatics in Powder, twelve Parts; of rectified Spirits of Wine, twenty-six Parts; mix them together by long shaking in a Bolt head. The alkaline Salt will thus immediately unite with the Alcohol that floats above, the Water being attracted into the Salts; at the same time the Salts and Spirits will attract the Oil out of the Spices, and thus the Liquor that floats above, will presently become the *Sal Volatile* required.

The following Composition of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* is intended

as a *Sal volatile Oleosum*; and was the Receipt entirely complied with, would make a most elegant Medicine: It is called,

Spiritus Salinus aromaticus. Saline aromatic Spirit. In making the compound Spirit of Lavender, according to the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, only one half of the Spirit is directed to be drawn off. Take therefore, the remaining half of that Spirit impregnated with the essential Oils, and add to it of *volatile Sal Ammoniac*, eight Ounces: Distil off immediately in a Sand heat two thirds. It has the Virtues of the former.

Flores Sulphuris. Flowers of Brimstone. Let *Sulphur* be sublimed in a fit Vessel, and any Part of the Flowers which have clotted, are to be made into Powder by a wooden Mill, or in a marble Mortar with a wooden Pestle.

The Scotch Receipt. Take of yellow Sulphur grossly powdered, what Quantity you please; put it into an earthen Cucurbit placed in a Sand Furnace; and having fitted on a Glass Blind-head, or inverted into it another earthen Cucurbit, begin the Sublimation with a gentle Heat, which may be afterwards increased. The Flowers will rise into the uppermost Part of the Vessels from whence they are to be swept out for Use.

Flower of Brimstone cannot be sublimed to Advantage in Earthen or Glass Vessels; but is done after quite another manner. Hence the Apothecaries never undertake this Operation; but leave it entirely to certain wholesale Dealers, who have Conveniences on purpose for it. They usually put a great Quantity of crude *Brimstone* into a large Pot, whose Mouth is closely walled up into a Room; then making a Fire under the Pot, the *Brimstone* sublimes, and falls again in the Room. This Operation, though it appears plain and simple, yet requires a good deal of

Conduct in regulating the Fire; otherwise, considerable Mischief will ensue.

The Matter which remains at the Bottom of the Pot, is a heavy, Weighty Substance, of a grey Colour: It is found to be made up of Sand, Earth, Stones, and other Impurities: Also a small Quantity of *Brimstone* that has not risen with the Heat: This is commonly broke to Pieces and sold by the Name of *Sulphurvivum*.

Flower of Brimstone is of considerable Use in all Diseases of the Skin, being taken inwardly, or applied outwardly: There is nothing will lower a Salivation, and hinder the Effects of Mercury like it. It is excellent in the Piles, the *Flower* being taken inwardly, and the Balsam applied outwardly. See more under *Sulphur*.

Flores Sulphuris loti. Washed Flowers of Brimstone. Pour Water on the *Flowers* to the Height of three or four Fingers above them, and boil them for a Time; then pour off this Water, and with fresh cold Water, wash the Remains of this away, then dry the *Flowers* for Use.

Either from some unforeseen Accident in the Sublimation, or from something in the different Qualities of the *Sulphur*, the *Flowers* are sometimes found to be very sharp: This Washing therefore is intended to prevent their griping Quality, and to fit them for inward Use.

Balsamum Sulphuris simplex. Simple Balsam of Sulphur. Boil *Flowers of Sulphur* in four times their Weight of Olive Oil, in a Pot lightly covered, till the Oil and *Sulphur* are united, and become of the Hardness of a Balsam. In the same manner *Balsam of Sulphur* may be made with *Barbadoes Tar*.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Oil olive, or Linseed-oil, one Pint; *Flowers of Sulphur*, four Ounces; boil them together over a gentle Fire,

Fire, keeping them continually stirring, till they become of the Thickness of a *Balsam*.

The Vessel, these are boiled in, ought to be so large as to be two thirds empty, and to be carefully watched as soon as it boils, for it is mighty apt to rise to the Top; an earthen Pipkin glazed is the best Thing to do it in. *Balsams of Sulphur* were, some time ago, Medicines in great Vogue, and often given in Coughs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, but of late it is quite otherwise, for *Boerhaave* and *Hoffman* have rejected them, declaring, that their hot unctuous Parts are quite indigestible; that they spoil the Appetite, increase Thirst, and parch the Body; that they offend the Lungs, and hurt the Stomachs of weak and tender People. Outwardly they may be successfully used to cold, pale, watry, running Ulcers; also to the Piles.

Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum. *Balsam of Sulphur with Turpentine.* Take Flowers of Sulphur, two Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, ten Ounces. Digest them some Days in a circulating Vessel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the Oil appears of a red Colour, then suffering the Vessel to cool, separate the *Balsam* from such Part of the Sulphur as remains undissolved. *E.*

This Operation may be finished in a very few Hours, provided the Fire be duly regulated; at first it should be very gentle for some time, and afterwards increased, so as to make the Mixture just bubble up; in which State it should be kept till the Brimstone be dissolved.

This is very seldom used inwardly: Outwardly, it may be used, like the former, to Ulcers.

Balsam of Sulphur anisated; Balsam of Sulphur juniperated; Balsam of Sulphur succinated, &c. are prepared with the distilled Oils, after

the same manner as the *Balsam with Oil of Turpentine.* *E.*

Dr. *Lewis* says, That the *Balsam of Sulphur*, with essential Oils may be more safely and conveniently prepared, by pouring upon six Parts of the *Balsam of Sulphur* made with Linseed Oil, sixteen Parts of the essential Oil in a Glass Vessel; that these may be united by setting the Vessel in warm Sand, and now and then shaking it. That thus made, it is far more elegant than when prepared immediately from Sulphur and an essential Oil: For thus they retain so much of the Flavour of the Oil, as is, in some measure, sufficient to cover the Taste of the Sulphur, and render it supportable.

But whatever Pains may be taken to render these kinds of Medicines less offensive to the Patient, they will hardly ever come into Esteem again: Most of them are already become Strangers to the Shops.

Sulphur Præcipitatum. *Precipitated Sulphur.* Boil Flowers of Sulphur with three times their Weight of Quicklime in Water till the Sulphur is dissolved; then filter it through Paper, and with weak Spirit of Vitriol make a Precipitation, which is to be often washed till it becomes quite insipid.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Milk of Sulphur*, and is thus. Take of the Liver of Sulphur powdered, a sufficient Quantity; Spring Water, four times as much: Boil for three Hours, adding Water if there should be occasion: Filter the Liquor whilst hot, and then drop into it a sufficient Quantity of Spirit of Vitriol, till the frothing up ceases: Then let the precipitated Powder be washed in Water and dried.

The first Receipt for boiling the Sulphur with Quicklime in Water, procures a very saleable Whiteness for the Medicine. The latter, which directs the Method of making it with
Liver

Liver of Sulphur, is the least troublesome, and most expeditious way ; provided it be carefully managed.

The *Milk of Sulphur* was sometime ago a Medicine pretty much used : But we well know, that the Flowers (although they are the cheapest) are the best Preparation of Brimstone.

Hepar Sulphuris. Liver of Sulphur. Take of Flowers of Sulphur, four Ounces ; of Salt of Tartar in Powder, one Ounce and an half : Let the Flowers and Salt be well mixed together, then melted in an earthen Dish, under a Chimney, and kept constantly stirring with a Spatula, till the Mass has obtained a red Colour ; taking care that it does not take fire. *E.*

Authors disagree in proportioning these Ingredients ; but it appears from Experiments, that *Sulphur* requires more than double its Weight of the strongest alkaline Salt, to render it fit for dissolving in Water, which it ought to be. This is not used alone, but serves for other Preparations.

Aqua Sulphurata. Sulphur Water. Take of Water, a Quart ; of Brimstone, half a Pound : Let some of the *Sulphur*, set on fire, be put in an Iron Ladle, and hung over the Water in a close Vessel, and let this be repeated as long as the Fumes from the last *Sulphur* subside, till the whole is burnt away.

In the last *London Dispensatory* this was called *Gas Sulphuris*. It is very seldom used.

Chalybis rubigo preparata. Rust of Steel prepared. Expose Filings of *Steel* to the Air, and moisten them frequently with either Vinegar or Water, till they are turned into a Rust, then rub them in a Mortar ; and by pouring on Water wash off the finest Powder ; the Residue, which by moderate rubbing was not brought to a Powder fine enough to be washed

off, is again to be exposed to the moist Air ; and when further rusted, is to be treated as before. The Powder thus washed off, is to be dried and kept for use.

Powder of Steel is never given alone, but joined with other Ingredients : It is sometimes given in Electuaries, but very often in the form of Pills. For its Virtues see *Chalybs*.

Chalybs cum Sulphure preparatus. Steel prepared with Sulphur. Touch the *Steel* heated to a white Heat with a Roll of Brimstone, that the *Steel* may melt and drop into Water placed under it ; then let it be separated from the *Sulphur*, which has dropt along with it into the Water, and be made into the finest Powder.

The *Edinburgh Preparation*. Take of Filings of Iron unprepared, what Quantity you please ; *Sulphur* in Powder, twice that Quantity ; Water enough to make them into a Paste, which suffer to ferment for six Hours : Then put it into a Crucible, and let it burn : Afterwards let the Matter be kept continually stirring with an Iron Spatula, till it falls into a deep black Powder.

If this be farther urged in the Fire it will obtain a red Colour, and is then called,

Crocus Martis aperiens ; or, *The opening Saffron of Iron*.

Being reverberated in a violent Degree of Heat it becomes, *Crocus Martis astringens*.

The *Edinburgh Preparation* of *Steel*, though less curious, seems to be a more proper way of fitting it for medicinal Use than the *London* one : It is also less troublesome and offensive.

Mars solubilis, seu Chalybs tartarizatus. Soluble, or tartarized Steel. Take of Filings of Iron unprepared, Crystals of Tartar, each equal Parts ; Rain-water, enough to make the whole into a Mass, which is to be

formed into Balls; these are to be baked in an Oven, then ground to Powder and made into Balls with a fresh Parcel of Water, and baked in an Oven as before. This Operation is to be repeated till you have brought the Ingredients to such a State, that they may be easily made into an exceeding fine Powder. *E.*

After this has been moistened and dried two or three times, it will become green, and may be easily pounded and sifted. This claims *Dr. Willis* for its Author, and is as opening a Preparation as any made from *Iron*. Ten Grains may be given in a Bolus or Pills twice a Day.

Ens Veneris. Flowers of Copper.

Take Colcothar of blue Vitriol welledulcorated with Water, and afterwards dried; and *Sal Ammoniac*, of each equal Quantities. Powder them separately; then mix and put them into an earthen Cucurbit, so as to fill two thirds thereof: Place the Cucurbit in an open Fire, and having fitted to it a Glass Blind-head, administer at first a gentle Heat, which is to be increased by Degrees, and continued as long as the *Flowers* arise of a yellow Colour, inclining to red; when the Vessels are grown cold, let the *Flowers* be carefully swept out with a Feather.

It is generally allowed, that the great *Mr. Robert Boyle* invented this Preparation; for he tells us, that being intent upon discovering a Medicine a-kin to *Butler's Stone*, he accidentally fell upon this, and called it *Ens primum Veneris*.

Mr. Boyle expected great Things from this Discovery, particularly in Distempers proceeding from a Weakness of the Solids; but we do not find this Medicine is much used. In the *London Dispensatory* it is called

Flores Martiales. *Martial Flowers.* Take of washed Colcothar of green

Vitriol, or of Iron Filings, one Pound; of *Sal Ammoniac*, two Pounds. Mix, and sublime them in a Retort, and mixing again the Bottom and the *Flowers* together, repeat the Sublimation, till the *Flowers* obtain a beautiful yellow Colour. To the Residue may be added, half a Pound of fresh *Sal Ammoniac*, and the Sublimation repeated: And the whole Operation may be thus repeated, as long as the *Flowers* rise duly coloured.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Filings of Iron unprepared, Powder of *Sal Ammoniac*, of each equal Parts: Mix them well together, and let them stand some time in a moist Place. Having then put the Matter into an earthen Cucurbit, with a Glass-head, proceed to Sublimation: first, a Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* will arise, which is to be caught in a Receiver; then white *Flowers*, which may be thrown away as useless; and at length, yellowish, red *Flowers*, which are to be swept out of the Head with a Feather, and kept for Use.

From the Remains at Bottom, as also from the *Flowers*, a Tincture of Steel may be made. *E.*

The Mixture of *Sal Ammoniac* and Iron Filings being dried with a gentle Heat, before it be put into the subliming Vessel, the Fire may be raised with such a Degree of Quickness as to raise a sufficient Quantity of Iron to give the *Flowers* the medicinal Virtue and colour intended: Nor can it be obtained but by a quick Sublimation.

This Preparation of *Steel* is a very effectual one (according to some Authors) not only in Cases where *Steel* is usually given, but also in hysterical and nervous Disorders. The Dose is from ten Grains to a Scruple.

Lixivium Martis. *Ley of Iron.* Set by what remains after the Sublimation of the above *Flowers of Steel*,
in

in a damp Place, that by the Air it may turn to Water.

Sal Martis. Salt of Steel. Take of the strong Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol, eight Ounces; of Filings of Iron, four Ounces; of Water, one Quart: Mix them, and when the Frothing up has ceased, set the Mixture some time on a Sand-heat; then filter the Liquor through Paper, and boil it away that the Salt may form itself.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Oil of Vitriol, four Ounces; Water, ten Ounces: Gradually and cautiously mix these Liquors together, then pour the Mixture upon three Ounces of unprepared Filings of Iron. Digest the Whole in a Cucurbit for twelve Hours to dissolve the Iron; then filter it whilst hot, and boil it away till a Skin appears on the Top; then set it by in a cold Place, that the Vitriol may form itself at the Bottom of the Vessel: The Liquor being then poured off from the Salt, is to be boiled away as before, and set to form Crystals again. Gather all the Salt together and dry it on a Paper in the Shade.

The Filings of Iron should be entirely free from any Mixture of Copper, otherwise the Salt will become a strong Vomit. Bright Iron-wire would certainly prevent this Inconvenience: But if this be thought too dear, the common Vitriol of Iron might be certainly freed from any hurtful Qualities, by dissolving it in Water, letting it stand sometime in a warm Place, filtering it, and duly boiling it away.

This is sometimes called *Vitriol of Iron*. It is certainly a very powerful Remover of Obstructions in female Disorders, and may be taken to half a Scruple, twice a Day.

Cauticum Lunare. The Silver Caustic. Dissolve pure Silver by a Sand-heat in about twice its Weight of *Aqua Fortis*; then dry away the

Moisture by a gentle Fire, afterwards melt it in a Crucible, that it may be poured into proper Moulds, carefully avoiding too much Heat, lest the Matter should grow too thick.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of fine cupelled Silver, what Quantity you please: Dissolve it in three times its Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, contained in a Phial placed in a Sand-heat; then boil it away till two thirds of the Moisture are consumed; afterwards put the Matter in a large Crucible, and consume the remaining Moisture over a gentle Fire: Increase the Heat by Degrees, until the Mass flows like Oil, and ceases to smoke: Then pour it out into an heated and greased Iron Pipe made for this purpose: Last of all, let it be dried, and kept for Use in Glasses well stopped.

This *Caustic* has been greatly used by our Surgeons; the Receipt has passed through two of our *London Dispensatories*. As to the general Use of *Caustics*, see *Cauterium commune mitius*.

Saccharum Saturni. Sugar of Lead. Boil Ceruse in distilled Vinegar, in a leaden Vessel, till the Vinegar be sufficiently dulcified; then filter it through Paper, duly boil it away, and set it by, that the Crystals may form themselves.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take any Quantity, either of white Lead, red Lead, or Letharge made into Powder; put it into a Cucurbit, and pour upon it as much distilled Vinegar as will float above it four Inches; steep them some Days in a Sand-heat, till the Vinegar becomes sweet; which is then to be separated, or poured off clear, after it has settled, and new is to be put on, till it shall be found to have no Sweetness at all; all these Liquors being made clear by standing, are to be boiled away in a Glass Vessel, to the Thickness of Honey, so that in a cool Place they

they may form themselves into Crystals, which are to be dried in the Shade. Then duly boil away the Remainder, and set it in a cool Place that it may shoot; repeat the boiling till no more Crystals appear.

The ingenious Dr. Lewis says, That in this Operation that sort of Ceruse called *Flake-lead*, is much better than either red Lead or Litharge; for this having been already rusted by the Vinegar, is the more likely to be wholly dissolved in it. The Lead should be finely powdered before the Vinegar be added, and during the Operation be often stirred with a Wooden Spatula, whereby it will be hindered from hardening at the Bottom of the Vessel. The most effectual way to gain large and beautiful Crystals, is, prudently to add to the Mixture, as soon as it is duly boiled away, a small Quantity of Spirit of Wine, afterwards it is to be suffered to grow cold by very slow Degrees.

Sugar of Lead is very cooling and drying; it may be safely and successfully used to hot, fiery Breakings out of the Skin, being mixed with Pomatum, or any cooling Ointment. Mixed with Rose-water, it makes a good Medicine for inflamed Eyes; the same will afford considerable Relief when injected for an infectious Running of the Reins; but as to the inward Use of *Lead*, there is hardly a more deceitful, or more destructive Poison. See *Plumbum*.

Lapis medicamentosus. Medicinal Stone. Take Allum, Bole Armenic, Litharge, of each half a Pound; of the Colcothar of green Vitriol, three Ounces; of Vinegar, a quarter of a Pint; dry the whole Mixture together over a Fire, till it grows hard.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch Allum, Litharge of Gold, Bole Armenic, of each equal Parts; best Vinegar enough to cover the whole to the Height of

four Inches: Let the Ingredients steep together for two Days, in an earthen Pan; then set them on the Fire, that all the Moisture may be consumed; after which calcine the remaining Mass with a violent Heat.

This Mixture with Rose-water, makes a good Preparation for hot inflamed Eyes; it may also be used by way of Injection for the same Purpose as the above *Sugar of Lead*. It is very good to dry up Wounds and Ulcers.

Stannum Pulveratum. Powdered Tin. Pour melted *Tin* into a wooden Box chalked in the Inside, and while the *Tin* grows cold, let the Box be briskly shaken, and part of the *Tin* will be reduced to Powder; the Remainder, by being treated in the same way, may be reduced to Powder also.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Melt in an unglazed earthen Vessel, what Quantity you please of *Tin*, and keep it continually stirring with an Iron Spatula, till it be brought to a *Calx*.

Tin is seldom or never given in Medicine. Some advise the Powder, to the Quantity of half a Dram, mixed up with some Conserve, to be taken for the Worms; also for epileptic and convulsive Fits.

Sal Jovis. Salt of Tin. Take any Quantity of the *Calx* of *Tin*, and as much *Aqua Regia* weakened with eight times its own Weight of Spring Water, as will float some Inches above it; then dissolve it slowly in a Sand-heat; filter the Liquor, then duly boil it away; afterwards set it in a cool Place for three or four Days, till it shoots into Crystals, which are to be dried when the Liquor is poured away from them.

Separate the *Calx* remaining after the Solution; and by mixing it with the Liquor poured off from the Crystals, new Crystals will be obtained.

This is intended for the same Purposes as the former, but is very seldom

dom made use of: Dose from two Grains to eight.

Amalgama Jovis. Amalgama of Tin. Take any Quantity of *Tin*, and melt it in a Crucible, and into another Crucible put an equal Weight of Quicksilver, and permit it to remain in the Fire till the Quicksilver begins to smoke, then immediately pour it upon the melted *Tin*, and stir the Mass with an Iron Spatula till it grows cold.

It is better made in Iron Ladles than Crucibles.

Argenti vivi purificatio. The Purification of Quicksilver. Distil Quicksilver in a Retort, and then wash it well with Water and Salt, or Vinegar.

See under *Argentum vivum*, for the Ways of purifying this wonderful metallic Fluid.

Aurum Musivum. Mosaic Gold. Take of *Tin*, one Pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, seven Ounces; *Sal Ammoniac*, purified Quicksilver, of each half a Pound: To the *Tin* melted add the Quicksilver; when the Mixture is cold reduce it to Powder; mix well with it the Sulphur and *Sal Ammoniac*, and sublime the Compound in a Matrafs. The *Mosaic Gold* will be found under the Part sublimed, with a small Quantity of Foulness at the Bottom.

Aurum Mosaicum of Edinburgh. Take of the above *Amalgama of Tin*, six Ounces; of *Sal Ammoniac*, and Flowers of Sulphur, of each three Ounces; grind and mix them well together in a Marble Mortar, then put them into a Cucurbit, and gradually raise your Fire through all the Degrees; at length, breaking your Vessel, at the Bottom thereof you will find the *Mosaic Gold* free from the Dross which is sublimed.

This Operates by Sweat, and is recommended as a useful Medicine in all chronical, as well as nervous Cases: It is seldom used, but to gild

Pills with. The Dose has been from ten Grains to twenty.

Æthiops Mineralis. Take of Quicksilver purified, of Flowers of Sulphur unwashed, each equal Parts: Rub them together in a Marble or Glass Mortar, till the Quicksilver entirely disappears, and the Union is compleated.

The Receipt is the same in the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*.

If this be briskly rubbed in an Iron Mortar, the Mixture will be more effectually done in an Hour, than in six or eight Hours in a Glass, or Marble Mortar.

This Medicine for half a Century past was greatly in use, and commonly given in most Diseases of long standing; for it was generally believed, that it passed the *Lacteals*, and circulated with the Blood. But the great Dr. *Boerhaave* says, “ That it “ is an insipid Powder, not at all “ Sharp, nor easily to be mixed with “ any thing; that when given inwardly it cannot enter the *Lacteals*, “ but goes directly through the first “ Passages, wherein it may happen “ to destroy Worms: That, he is “ afraid it is too unwarily given in “ such large Quantities to Children, “ and Persons of tender Constitutions, “ as being a Fossil Mass foreign to the “ Body, and unconquerable by the “ Nature thereof; and should be the “ more suspected as it there continues “ long sluggish and unactive:” He further says, “ It does not raise a “ Salivation, because it cannot enter “ the Blood.” Indeed, we have reason to believe, that we have known paralytic Disorders ensue from taking great Quantities of this Powder, when no purging Medicines have been administred.

Cinnabaris factitia. Artificial Cinnabar. Take of purified Quicksilver, twenty five Ounces; of Sulphur, seven Ounces; stir the Quicksilver with the Sulphur melted, and if the Mixture

Mixture takes Fire, it is to be put out by covering the Vessel; then let the Matter be powdered and sublimed.

Native, or Natural Cinnabar is a weighty mineral Substance, found in the Mines in *Spain, Hungary*, and other Parts of the World: It is of a beautiful red Colour, and contains about six Parts Quicksilver for one of Brimstone. The above *artificial Cinnabar* resembles the *natural*, both in Colour and in Virtues: It is given in Epilepsies, Leprosies, and Breakings-out of the Skin. For these Purposes, a Scruple is mixed with half as much of the compound Arum Powder, or the Powder called *ad Guttetam*, and taken Night and Morning: It goes off by the first Passages, without producing any sensible Discharge; nor does it at all endanger a Salivation. This is rather a safer and better Medicine than the *native*; and yet, *Boerhaave* says of this, that, if it be mixed with Purgatives, then, like *Æthiops*, it is driven quicker through the Intestines, with the Success of *Æthiops*. And further, that he never saw it produce any great Effects.

Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, vel albus. White corrosive Mercury. Take of purified Quicksilver, forty Ounces; of Sea-salt, thirty three Ounces; of Nitre, twenty eight Ounces; of calcined green Vitriol, forty six Ounces; Let the Quicksilver be first rubbed with about an Ounce or more of corrosive Sublimate, in a Wooden or Stone Vessel, till it breaks into small Grains; then mix it with Nitre, afterwards with Sea-salt, till the Quicksilver disappears; lastly, add the calcined Vitriol, but rub not the Mixture too long with it, lest the Quicksilver should begin to part again: Let the Mixture be sublimed in a Matrafs to which may be fitted an Alembic Head, that a Spirit, which will ascend in a small Quantity may be saved.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of the Calx of Quicksilver, and of decrepitated Sea-salt, each a like Quantity; powder them, then mix them, and put them into a Matrafs, of which they may fill near one half: Place the Vessel in a Sand Furnace, and proceed to Sublimation, applying at first a gentle Heat, and afterwards gradually increasing it till the Sublimate has arose in a white crystalline Mass to the upper Part of the Matrafs: Separate this from the red Dross, and purify it, if needful, by a second Sublimation.

There are other Methods of making *sublimate Mercury*, but these are as good as any. It is made wholly for the sake of other Preparations. Among all the Discoveries of Nature, or Productions of Art, there does not appear to be a more consuming, burning Substance than *sublimate Mercury*; yet we have known a few Examples where a small Quantity has been taken inwardly, without proving mortal; but then Vomits and oily Medicines have been immediately made use of. To make the *Edinburgh Phagedænic Water*, no more than half a Dram of *Sublimate* is allowed to a Pint of Lime-water, and yet, this is thought to be sufficiently sharp to wash Ulcers or tetters Breaking out. Farriers find *Sublimate* to be a most effectual Caustic, and for these Purposes use it more than any thing else.

Mercurius sublimatus dulcis. Sweet Mercury sublimate. Take of corrosive *Sublimate*, one Pound; of purified Quicksilver, nine Ounces. Add the Quicksilver to the *Sublimate* made into Powder, and in a Glass Matrafs digest them together, in a gentle Sand-heat, often shaking the Glass, till they are united. Then, by increasing the Heat, sublime the Mixture: After the acrid Part on the Top of the *Sublimation* is scraped off, and if any Globules of Quicksilver chance to appear, they likewise be-
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ing separated, the Mass sublimed is to be reduced to Powder, and sublimed again; the Sublimation is to be six times repeated.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of sublimate corrosive Mercury (ground in a Glass Mortar) four Ounces; pure Quicksilver, three Ounces; mix them well together in a Mortar, till the Quicksilver disappears: Put the Powder into an oblong Phial, of such a Size, that only one third may be filled: Set the Glass in a Sand Furnace, so that the Sand may reach up to one half its Height: Then, by successive Degrees of Fire, nearly the whole Quantity of Mercury will sublime, and stick all around to the upper Part of the Glass; which being broke, and the red Powder about the Bottom, and the white about the Neck cleared away, the white Mercury is again to be three or four times sublimed.

If the Operation be seven times repeated, the Preparation is called *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba*.

The rubbing the Quicksilver with the Sublimate is a very dangerous Operation, and the Artist ought to have an Handkerchief, or something of that kind, bound over his Mouth and Nose all the while he is about it. It is of the utmost Consequence to have these well united, nor can it be done otherwise than by well rubbing them, unless by digesting the Ingredients together till they are perfectly united, before the Heat be raised so as to sublime them. Indeed we are told, the Addition of a little Spirit of Wine, now and then, will keep the offensive Powder down, and no ways injure the Sublimation.

Quicksilver is justly called the capital Article of the *Materia Medica*, and *Calomel* may be truly called the principal Preparation of Quicksilver. We are told, Sir *Theodore de Mayerne*, Physician to King *James* the First, introduced it into Medicine.

There are but few Disorders of long standing (except consumptive or hectic Cases) but Calomel is at one time or other thought proper for; yet, it is very seldom given alone, unless to raise a Salivation. Two or three Grains, with six Grains of Rhubarb, is an excellent Purge for Worms, for Children of two or three Years old, and three or four Grains, with ten Grains of Rhubarb, for those of six or eight Years old. Calomel with Jalap is a most efficacious Purge in dropical Disorders, and sometimes does eminent Service when the Case is almost desperate: Calomel and Gum Guaiacum are powerful Remedies for the Rheumatism: Calomel taken a few times going to bed, and properly purged off in the Morning, is not only the most effectual way of curing venereal Disorders, but also Breakings-out of the Skin, glandular Swellings, and the most virulent Wounds and Ulcers. But after all, it must be remembered, that the timing, and dosing this important Medicine, is not to be undertaken by every one.

Mercurii Solutio. *Solution of Quicksilver*. Take of pure Quicksilver, double Aqua Fortis, each equal Quantities. Digest them together in a Phial placed in a Sand-heat, that a thin Solution may be made. E.

This is violently caustic, and may be used to burn down Warts; but then it must be managed with Prudence and Moderation.

Mercurii Calx. *Calx of Mercury*. Take any Quantity of the Solution of Quicksilver, and with a gentle Fire boil it away to a white and dry Mass. E.

This is made for the sake of other Preparations.

Mercurius calcinatus. *Calcined Mercury*. Set purified Quicksilver in a Sand-heat, for several Months in a Glass Vessel with a broad Bottom, and opening to the Air by a small Hole,

Hole, till it becomes a red Powder.

This Preparation was commonly known by the Name of *Mercurius præcipitatus per se*, and was greatly in vogue but a few Years ago, being commonly given to one or two Grains for a Dose, in Leprosies, Breakings out of the Skin, and venereal Disorders: This is greatly commended in *Bates's Dispensatory*, where we are told, that it kills Worms, occasions Sweat, takes away Fevers, and quite roots out the venereal Disease with six or seven Doses. However, this Medicine is now wholly neglected, and the sudden Fame which it hastily gained, it has as expeditiously lost.

Mercurius præcipitatus albus. *White precipitate Mercury.* Take of corrosive Sublimate, of *Sal Ammoniac*, each equal Weights; dissolve them together in Water, filter the Liquor through Paper, and with a Solution of some alkaline fixed Salt, make a Precipitation, then wash off all Acrimony from the precipitate Powder.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Gradually pour upon any Quantity of the Solution of *Quicksilver*, an exceeding strong Brine, till all the *Quicksilver* be precipitated into a very white Powder, which is to be washed with hot Water in the Filtre, till it communicates to it no more Sharpness; afterwards the Powder is to be dried in a very gentle Heat between folded Paper.

A Dram of this Powder being mixed with an Ounce of Pomatum, or any other sweet Ointment makes a very agreeable Mixture for the Itch, or other Breakings-out: If it be cautiously used, it will be found as effectual as any other *mercurial* Ointment, but imprudently, it may raise a Salivation. *White Precipitate* being taken inwardly, operates sometimes by Vomit, oftentimes by Stool, and will, if ordered accordingly raise a Salivation. Dr. *Boerhaave* says, "*White Precipitate* is the best Reme-

dy hitherto afforded by *Mercury*, for inward use. That it operates effectually and with Safety." However, we have never seen any Examples of its inward Use; and are pretty sure, it is seldom or never administered this way.

Mercurius præcipitatus fuscus, vulgo Wurtzii. *Brown Precipitate of Mercury, or Wurtz's Precipitate.* Take of the Solution of *Mercury*, any Quantity; drop upon it gradually of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, a sufficient Quantity, that is, till the frothing up ceases. Hereby a Powder will be precipitated to the Bottom, which is to be washed like the foregoing Powder. E.

Some Years ago this *Precipitate* was used as a more gentle Vomit than Turbith Mineral, but of late it is quite disregarded.

Mercurius corrosivus ruber. *Red corrosive Mercury.* Take of purified *Quicksilver*, of compound *Aqua Fortis*, each equal Weights; set them together in a flat bottomed Glass upon a Sand-heat, till the Moisture be consumed, and the dry Mass has obtained a red Colour.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take any Quantity of the Calx of *Quicksilver*; reverberate it in a Crucible with successive Degrees of Heat. The white Colour of the Calx will by this means be first changed into a brown, and afterwards into a yellow; and at length, by increasing the Fire, become an exceeding red Powder.

This Powder is commonly known by the Name of *red Precipitate*; its Use is outwardly, being an excellent Remedy to digest and cleanse foul Wounds and Ulcers; for this Purpose it is commonly mixed with about six times its Weight of black Basilicon, and applied upon Tow: This is found to be a more effectual, and safer way than that of sprinkling on the Powder dry. Some, having calcined this Powder several times in rectified Spirit of Wine, have given it

it inwardly instead of the *Præcipitatus per se*, to two or three Grains for a Dose. But we have Reason to believe, that neither this Treatment, nor that of antient Authors, who have tried to fit it for inward Use, have at all succeeded. Red Precipitate taken inwardly, has a burning, inflaming, caustic Quality; and will be attended with violent Pains, Purging, Vomiting, and great Sweatings.

Mercurius corallinus. Coralline Mercury. Pour upon red corrosive Mercury, thrice its Weight of rectified Spirit of Wine, and digest them together two or three Days in a gentle Heat, often shaking the Vessel; then set Fire to the Spirit, stirring the Powder continually, till the Spirit is quite burnt away. This seems to be designed for the same Use as *calcined Mercury*, which see. It is sometimes called *Arcanum Corallinum*.

Mercurius emeticus flavus, vel Turpethum minerale. Yellow vomiting Mercury, or Turbith Mineral. Pour upon purified *Quicksilver* in a Glass Vessel, double its Weight of strong Spirit of Vitriol: Let the Liquor heat gradually, and then boil, till in the Bottom of the Glass there remains a white Mass, which is to be perfectly dried with a strong Heat; when more Water is poured on it, it will turn yellow, and fall into Powder: Rub this Powder and warm Water diligently together in a Glass Mortar; when the Powder is settled, pour off this Water, and wash the Powder often with fresh Water, till it has lost all its Acrimony.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs it to be made from four Ounces of pure *Quicksilver*, and sixteen Ounces of the Spirit of Vitriol.

For this Century past *Turbith Mineral* has been accounted one of the most efficacious Preparations of *Mercury*: Given inwardly in a Pill or Bolus to the Quantity of five or six Grains, it becomes an excellent Vo-

mit for a Swelling in the Testicles in venereal Disorders: Oftentimes, when Calomel does not bring on a Spitting according to Expectation, eight or ten Grains of *Turbith* wonderfully forwards it. It appears to be the strongest Preparation of this kind that can be given with Safety; and yet its vomiting Quality will often times leave it, and it will entirely pass off by Stool, if mixed with three or four purging Pills. Five Grains of it given in this manner, and prudently repeated, is a most excellent Remedy in Dropsies, venereal Disorders, Leptosies, glandular Swellings, and all kind of Breakings-out, provided the Patient can bear a considerable Shock, and is of a strong Habit. In short, *Turbith* is a powerful and useful Remedy in the Hands of a prudent Prescriber.

Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. Take *Antimony*, sixteen Ounces; Tartar, one Pound; Nitre, half a Pound: Powder them separately, then mix them together, and grind them again. Put this, at several times, into an ignited Crucible, and melt it with a strong Heat; then pour it out into a Cone, and the metallic Part, usually called the *Regulus*, will fall to the Bottom, and the *Scoriæ*, or Dross swim a-top.

The *Scoriæ* is to be dissolved in Water, filtered through Paper, and precipitated with Spirit of Sea-salt; afterwards it is to be washed in Water.

Mercurius præcipitatus viridis. Green Precipitate of Mercury. Dissolve four Ounces of corrosive sublimate Mercury (first made into Powder) in a Quart of hot Water.

Digest an Ounce and a half of Copper Filings with eight Ounces of *Sal Ammoniac*, in a Matraass, till a deep blue Tincture is made.

Filter the Tincture, and drop it by Degrees into the Solution of *Mer-*
Y
cury.

cury. When the Precipitate has fallen, boil them away in a Sand-heat to Driness.

Some recommend this for inward Use, but it is a Medicine seldom to be found in Practice.

Panacæa Mercurii. Panacæa of Mercury. Take of Calomel levigated, what Quantity you please; Spirit of Wine, four times as much. Digest them together in a Sand-heat for twenty Days, frequently shaking the Vessel; then pour off the Spirit, and dry the Powder for Use.

This Operation was intended to make Calomel a milder Medicine; but it is not found to have any such Effect.

Mercurius alcalifatus. Alcalised Mercury. Take pure *Quicksilver*, three Drams; prepared Crabs-eyes, five Drams; rub them in a Glass Mortar, till the *Quicksilver* disappears.

This Receipt is in the former *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, the Composition having been pretty much in use several Years past. It is commonly made into Pills, and given Night and Morning; but if purging Medicines are not administered between whiles, they will salivate. The Union of the Ingredients is never accomplished without great Trouble, and sometimes not at all, after several Days Labour; for this reason the College have substituted the following Powder in its room.

Mercurius saccharatus. Sugared Mercury. Take of pure *Quicksilver*, and brown Sugar candy, each half an Ounce; chymical Oil of Juniper, sixteen Drops: Rub them in a Glass Mortar till the *Quicksilver* quite disappears. See the former.

Crocus Antimonii. Crocus of Antimony. Take equal Weights of *Antimony* and Nitre, powder them apart, and let them be well mixed; then gradually throw the Powder into a hot Crucible to melt; the

Matter being poured out is to be separated from its Dross. It will not always appear of the same Colour, for the longer it has been melted the yellower it will be.

If the Nitre be thoroughly dry, before it be mixed with the *Antimony*, the Artist will be the less in danger when he commits it to the Crucible.

This Preparation is made for the sake of the antimonial Wine, but first it is directed to be washed. It is commonly called *Crocus Metallorum*.

Crocus Antimonii lotus. Washed Crocus of Antimony. Make the *Crocus of Antimony* into a fine Powder, then boil it in Water, and this Water being poured off, wash it with more hot Water, till the Water comes away insipid.

Dr. Lewis says, “ This Washing “ ought by no means to be neglected, “ ed, for hereby the Medicine is as “ much as possible brought to one “ certain Degree of Strength.”

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the same exactly.

Tartarum Emeticum. Emetic Tartar. Take washed *Crocus of Antimony*, Crystals of Tartar, each half a Pound; Water, three Pints: Boil them together half an Hour, then filter the Water through Paper, and after a due Evaporation set it by, that the Salt may crystallize.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Cream of Tartar, four Ounces; Glass of Antimony in Powder, two Ounces. Boil them together in two Quarts of Water for ten Hours, stirring them frequently with a Spatula, and adding more Water, when Occasion: Filter the Solution while warm, and boil it to Driness; or till a Skin appears, that it may shoot into Crystals.

The Chymists make it with Glass of Antimony, chiefly on Account of the Colour, which is whiter than when made with *Crocus*.

Five or six Grains of this will work pretty smartly both by Vomit and Stool; and in Cases of long standing, and where the Constitution can bear a Shock, it must be very efficacious Physic: It is true, it is commonly looked upon as too rough; but we have seen it a great many times given without any Injury.

Calx Antimonii. Calx of Antimony. Take Powder, of *Antimony*, half a Pound; Nitre, a Pound and an half; mix them well together, throw them gradually into an ignited Crucible: Then remove it from the Fire, and wash away the saline Part, as well as what is not thoroughly calcined.

The Diaphoretic Antimony with Nitre of Edinburgh, is the same as the above, only it is not ordered to be washed. When it is ordered to be powdered and washed, they call it *Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce*.

The several Washings being all mixed together, then filtered, and gently boiled away till a Skin appears, yield, in the Cold, *antimoniated Nitre*. *E.*

Calx of Antimony, or *diaphoretic Antimony* has been a Medicine of considerable Use in the Shops for at least a Century past; and yet, for all this, Authors are greatly divided in regard to its Virtues: *Quincy* says, it operates by *Sweat*, if it be kept close from the Air; if not, it becomes a *Vomit*. *Boerhaave* says, it is an indolent, noxious *Calx*, without any Activity discoverable by Observation; and loses all the Virtue it had before it was washed, and that it only acts sensibly, when mixed in a double Proportion with Purgatives; the Virtues whereof it actually excites, as appears by the *Pulvis Cornachini*.

Regulus Antimonii. Regulus of Antimony. Take *Antimony*, Nitre, Crude Tartar, of each equal Parts: Grind them separately into a Pow-

der, then mix and rub them all together. Cast the Powder, at several times into a red hot Crucible, taking care to break the Crust which forms on the Top, with an iron Rod. When the Detonation is over, let a large Fire be made, that the Matter may flow like Water; Then pour it out into a warm greased Cone, and gently strike it on the Sides, that the *Regulus* may be separated and fall to the Bottom. When all is cold, let the *Regulus* be freed from the *Scoriæ* which lie a top. *E.*

Regulus Antimonii martialis. Martial Regulus of Antimony. Take *Antimony*, Nitre, Crude Tartar, each one Pound; small Pieces of Iron, half a Pound. To the Iron heated in a Crucible to a white Heat, add by Degrees the other Ingredients powdered, and mixed together; and proceed in the same manner as in the foregoing Operation. *E.*

If this *Regulus* be melted a Number of times with fresh Tartar and Nitre, it becomes *Stellated Regulus of Antimony*. *E.*

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. Take any Quantity of the *Scoriæ* of *Regulus of Antimony*; grind them to Powder whilst they are hot, and boil them for a considerable time in thrice their Weight of Spring Water; filter the Solution (which appears of a Colour between a yellow and a red) through Cap Paper; then by dropping into it a due Proportion of Spirit of Vitriol, the Powder will precipitate, which is to be washed with Water to edulcorate and free it from its ill Scent. *E.*

Dr. *Lewis* says, This Medicine vomits, if taken on an empty Stomach; but that it is never given for these Purposes, being intended for an Opener of Obstructions, and in Disorders of the Skin: It is ordered in the *Æthiopic Pills* of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, and given on a full Stomach.

Stomach. The Doctor says further, That neither the *Kermes Mineral*, nor *Angelus Sala's Preparation of Antimony* are better than this.

Causticum Antimoniale. Antimonial Caustic. Take *Antimony*, one Pound; corrosive sublimate Mercury, two Pounds: Powder them a part, then mixt hem well together, and distil with a small Heat, in a Retort with a large Neck, placed in Sand; the Matter, which gets into the Neck of the Retort, will, by being exposed to the Air, be changed into Liquor.

Cinnabar of Antimony is made by subliming in a strong Degree of Heat, what remains at the Bottom of the Vessel, after making the above *Caustic*.

This Operation is very dangerous, and should be undertaken only by those, who are well acquainted with these kinds of Preparations. The *Caustic* is an exceeding strong one, and turns the Part touched with it immediately into a Scab the quickest of any thing known.

Cinnabar of Antimony is given in Breakings out of the Skin, in Scurries, Leprosies, and even Palsies, to a Scruple at a time, but then it is usually mixed with some warm Powder, such as compound Arum Powder, or the like. In Virtues it much resembles factitious, or *artificial Cinnabar*, and seems to be compounded of near the same Materials.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* to make *Antimonial Caustic*. Take *Antimony*, corrosive sublimate Mercury, each equal Parts: Grind them first separately, then thoroughly mix them together, taking the utmost Care to avoid the Vapours: Put the Mixture into a coated Glass Retort (having a short wide Neck) so as to fill one half of it: The Retort being placed in Sand, and a Receiver fitted to it, give at first a gentle Heat, that only a dewy Vapour may arise from the Matter; the Fire being then increased, an oily

Liquor will ascend, and congeal in the Neck of the Retort, appearing like Ice, which is to be melted down by cautiously applying a Live-coal.

This oily Matter is to be rectified in a Glass Retort, into a clear Liquor, called *Butter of Antimony*.

Cinnabar of Antimony. As soon as the red Vapours begin to appear in the foregoing Operation, change the Receiver, without luting the Junctures, and increase the Fire till the Retort becomes intensely red hot: In an Hour or two, the whole of the black Powder will be sublimed, and its Colour changed into red. Then break the Retort, and carefully separate the *Cinnabar*, which will be found in its Neck, from the black Dross.

It is thought this *Cinnabar of Antimony*, though made with a good deal of Trouble, is nothing better than the common *artificial Cinnabar* of the Shops; for this Cause we shall from Dr. Lewis, insert an excellent Receipt for making the latter.

Take of the purest rough Sulphur, or in its room, Flowers of Sulphur, one Pound. Melt either of these, over a gentle Fire which does not flame, in an Iron Pot capable of holding six or eight times the Quantity: As soon as all the Sulphur is melted, remove it from the Fire, and pour to it three Pounds and a half of Quicksilver already made, nearly as hot as the melted Sulphur: Stir these two together with a warm Iron Spatula, using a brisk and continual Motion, till such time as the Quicksilver disappears, and the Mixture becomes uniform, which it does of a sudden, although the Heat should be somewhat greater than is sufficient to keep Sulphur liquid: When this happens, the Stirring is to be left off, and the Vessel immediately close covered with a Wooden Cover fitted to it, so as to prevent the least Admission of Air, which might

might otherwise occasion the Sulphur to take Fire, and sometimes go off like a Gun. When the Pot is a little cooled, if some of the Quick-silver appears, the Mixture must be ground whilst warm with an Iron Pestle, into a Powder; and this continued till the Union is compleated. This Preparation may be sublimed, either in a common Bolt-head placed in a Sand Furnace capable of giving a strong Fire, or more commodiously in a coated Bolt-head with an open Fire; in both Cases the Heat must be so strong as to make the Bottom of the Glass red hot, and continued until, upon introducing a Wire through the Neck, none of the Mixture is felt at the Bottom.

The Preparers of *Cinnabar* in large Quantities, provide earthen Vessels, which, in Shape, pretty much resemble an Egg: These are of different Sizes, according to the Quantity of *Cinnabar* intended to be made at one Sublimation, which sometimes amounts to two hundred Weight.

Mercurius Vitæ. Mercury of Life. Take of rectified Butter of Antimony, what Quantity you please: Pour on it a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water, that an exceeding white Powder may be precipitated; this being washed several times with warm Water, is to be dried with a slow Fire.

This is a strong and violent Medicine, and is hardly ever ventured upon. Two or three Grains are a powerful Vomit.

Bezoar Minerale. Take what Quantity you please of Butter of Antimony newly rectified; drop upon it gradually Spirit of Nitre, till the Frothing ceases: Draw off the Liquor, in a Glass Vessel placed in a Sand-heat, till a dry Powder remains behind; to which add a little fresh Spirit of Nitre, and dry it again: Repeat this three times; then commit the Powder, in a Crucible to a

naked Fire, till it has received almost a white Heat, and keep it in this State for half an Hour.

This commonly operates by Sweat, though it will sometimes go off by Stool: Sometime ago it was pretty much used; but it is seldom prescribed of late: The Dose from ten Grains to thirty.

Bezoardicum Joviale. Jovial Bezoar. Take three Ounces of Regulus of Antimony: Melt it in a Crucible, and add to it, of the purest Tin, two Ounces, so as to make a new Regulus; to which, after being levigated, add five Ounces of corrosive sublimate Mercury: Distill the Mixture in a Retort: Let the Butter arising from this Operation be fixed by three repeated Distillations, with thrice its own Quantity of Spirit of Nitre. The Powder is then to be calcined, thrown, while ignited, into a proper Quantity of Spirit of Wine, and afterwards dried for Use.

There is great reason to doubt whether the Virtues of this Medicine are sufficient to make amends for the great Trouble of making it. It is at present but little regarded, and hardly known in the Shops.

Antihæcticum Poterii. Poterius's Antihæctic. Take six Ounces of martial Regulus of Antimony; of the best Tin, three Ounces: Melt these together in a Crucible, then pour them out into a warm greased Mortar; when the Mass is grown cold, grind it into a Powder, and add to it thrice its Weight of the best Nitre; then throw the whole into an ignited Crucible, by a Spoonful at a time, where it will make a Noise, and calcine for an Hour: Then grind the Mass again to a very fine Powder, and pour thereto a proper Quantity of hot Spring Water, and stir them about with a Pestle till the Water grows milky, which being thus loaded with the fine Powder, is to be poured off, and fresh hot Water again added

added to the remaining Powder, and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the Bottom, but a dirty Matter that will not dissolve; then let these milky Liquors stand at rest together, that the fine Powder may be precipitated, which is afterwards to be several times washed in warm Water, and then dried.

Some greatly commend this Medicine in Jaundices, Dropsies, and Cachexies; for relieving that Giddiness of the Head, and Dimness of Sight, from whence proceed Epilepsies and Apoplexies; and for doing eminent Service in hectical Disorders; whilst others of no mean Character have declared, that it has none of the Virtues it is commended for; but that it is capable of producing those very Disorders said to be remedied by its Use. It is very seldom used in the present Practice.

Vitrum Antimonii. Glass of Antimony. Take of *Antimony* in Powder, one Pound. Calcine it in an

unglazed earthen Vessel, over a gentle Fire, continually stirring it with an Iron Spatula, till the Fumes cease, and the *Antimony* is reduced into a grey Powder. Melt this Powder in a Crucible with a violent Heat, and pour out the liquified Matter upon a heated Copper plate.

Glass of Antimony is one of the most violent Vomits of any that is prepared from this Mineral; and it is seldom or never given inwardly. This Preparation is sometimes called *Stibium*.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum. Glass of Antimony with Wax. Upon a Dram of yellow Wax melted in an Iron Vessel pour an Ounce of *Glass of Antimony* made into Powder. Keep the Matter over a gentle Fire for half an Hour, continually stirring it: Then pour it out upon a Paper, and when cold grind it into Powder.

This is mightily commended by some, but hardly ever known in Practice.

Some Account of ESSENTIAL OILS.

THERE is a certain Part in hot and spicy Woods, Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits, which being of its own Accord liquid, or easily made so by Art, is called their *Oil*; this *Oil* is inflammable, fiery, and excessive hot, being itself disposed to go into the Flame, a Property not commonly found in Earth, Air, or Water: It contains a Spirit, by *Boerhaave* called, the *presiding Spirit*: And it is this which preserves the particular Taste of the Subject it is made from, especially in those made from Spices. Whilst these *Oils* are fresh, or not very old, they contain their original Smell and Flavour, but by Age they lose it, and grow thick. At certain times these are visible in little Cells in many Places in the Plant, but this generally hap-

pens when the Plant has been first gathered at full Growth, and afterwards gently dried in the Shade: In Woods and Roots this *Oil* abounds most in Winter, for the watry Part, to which, in Spring and Summer, it was united, has now left it, and the *Oil* becomes more visible: Sometimes it bursts its Cells, runs out, and Hardening appears on certain Fruits, as the Pine-apple, Juniper-berries, &c, Though it is only from hot Plants that we obtain these *Oils*, yet some of these hot Plants seem to contain an exceeding small Quantity, as Horse-radish, Scurvy-grass, and several others. Some *Oils* contain all the Virtues of the Plant or Spice, whilst others only contain Part of them: Thus the *Oils* of Wormwood and Rue, though they are made, kept,

kept, and in use, yet they do not contain all the Virtues of the Plants from whence they are drawn: For an Extract made from the Decoction, after distilling, possesses a Salt, and becomes a very useful Medicine. But the *Oils* of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon, hold entirely all the Virtues of the Spices, leaving an insipid and useless Part behind. Again, the Cedar, the Larch, the Pine, and many Turpentine trees contain a thin, spirituous, clear, and transparent *Oil*, unlike all others, yet discovered by Art; and which, being distilled never so nicely, do yet leave a *Colophony* or *Rosin*, very useful both inwardly and outwardly.

The most general Rules for making them.

It has been observed, by the most expert in this Art, that a considerable larger Quantity of *Oil* may be obtained from Flowers and Herbs, which have been exposed sometime to a dry Air, in a shady Place, than can be obtained from them if they are immediately after being gathered, either steeped or distilled: But this gentle Drying is not to be continued too long.

If more be intended to be distilled than can be done at once, the distilled Water from whence the *Oil* is taken, may be poured back again to Advantage.

The Proportion the Water ought to bear to the Subject to be distilled, cannot be exactly determined; some regard must be had to the Form of the Body of the Still. If the whole Plant, moderately dried, be used, or the Shavings of Wood, as much of either may be put in the Still, as, moderately pressed, will fill it half full; and as much Water added as will fill it two thirds full: But exact Rules to fit all Subjects cannot be laid down; for many things must

depend on the Art of the Manager: A large Quantity of Water coming over with these *Oils*, a particular Instrument is employed to separate them as they run from the Nose of the Still; this is made of Glass or Pewter, and called a Spout Receiver.

Their Virtues, Use, and Dose.

Boerhaave says, That essential spicy *Oils* have almost an inimitable Virtue, intirely depending on the Spirit, which is sharp, grateful, refreshing, heating and warming the animal Spirits, and nervous Fibres: And by these Properties the *Oil* proves serviceable in cold, aged, watry, and flegmatic Constitutions; and again, in cold Intermittents, moist and cold hypocondriacal and hysterical Cases, or other Diseases proceeding from cold, acid, or watry Flatulencies in the Bowels; and when prudently used in these Cases, they prove generally powerful and safe Medicines; but when indiscreetly applied in Distempers attended with violent Heat, Motion or Inflammation, they prove poisonous.

The Dose of these *Oils* is seldom above a Drop: Those made from Spices and Seeds are commonly used to correct the griping Quality of purging Medicines; for these Purposes we find them in certain Pills, sometimes in Powders, and now and then in Bolusses. The *Oils* from Plants have various Uses, and enter many Compositions: They are often used to make a Simple-water for present Occasion.

Oil of Hyssop.

The Smell of this *Oil* exactly resembles that of the original Herb: When distilled from the whole Plant in flower, fresh gathered, it is of a yellowish Colour, with a slight Cast of green; but in keeping turns brownish.

Oil

Oil of Lemon-peel.

This *Oil* is very near as agreeable in Smell as the fresh Peel : It is one of the lightest *essential Oils*, quite thin, and almost colourless. It is seldom made at home, but brought from Abroad, where it is made at a much cheaper Rate in great Perfection. Great care should be taken in chusing this Commodity ; for the Foreign Sorts differ greatly in Goodness.

Oil of Sassafras-root.

This is a very elegant, yellowish *Oil*, the most Weighty of all known *essential Oils* : Its Smell exactly resembles that of the Wood. It is not much used in Medicine. See *Sassafras*.

Oil of Rhodium wood.

This has a wonderful pleasant Flavour, equal to the Wood ; but it is excessive dear, though there is no Demand for it but in Perfumes, and Pomatums for outward Use. A Tincture for these Intentions would be much cheaper, and answer all the Purposes.

Oil of Wormwood.

This is a dark coloured *Oil*, sometimes near black, containing in part the Virtues of the Plant : It is seldom used inwardly, but is joined to several Compositions for outward Use, particularly in Plaisters for Children's Bellies designed against the Worms, where it sometimes does good Service. It is particularly remarked, that wet Seasons, rather than dry ones, considerably encrease the *Oil* in this Plant ; it is directed in the *Scotch Dispensatory* to be steeped eight Days, having Salt enough to give it a brackish Taste, and then to be distilled with a smartish Heat. See the Herb *Abfintbium*.

Oil of Marjoram.

This is a yellowish *Oil*, not so sweet and pleasant as the Plant ; its Virtues taken inwardly, or used outwardly are not remarkable.

Oil of Peppermint.

This is seldom or never made.

Oil of Spearmint.

This is a yellowish *Oil*, containing in part the Virtues of the Plant ; it is not often given inwardly, but may be used to Advantage in Plaisters for many Purposes.

Oil of Oregany.

This is a reddish *Oil*, very strong in Flavour, but seldom prescribed either inwardly or outwardly ; Its Use in Farriery is very considerable.

Oil of Pennyroyal.

This is a yellowish *Oil*, containing most of the Virtues of the Plant ; it is seldom or never used. Of this, of the *Oils* of Sassafras and Mint, enough might be made by one Still in *Virginia* or *Pennsylvania* to serve all *Europe*.

Oil of Rosemary.

This *Oil* is most advantageously distilled from the Tops of *Rosemary*, fresh gathered in full Flower, without steeping, and with gentle and well managed Heat : It is then very thin, clear, light, and near as colourless as Water, and most delicately sweet. It is seldom used either inwardly or outwardly.

Oil of Rue.

This is sometimes a greenish, and sometimes a yellowish *Oil*, containing only a part of the Virtues of the Plant ; which affords but little *Oil*, and surrenders it with Difficulty : It is seldom or never used.

Oil

Oil of Savin.

The young Shoots of this Plant afford a considerable Quantity of Oil; it is said more than any thing, Turpentine excepted. This Oil is very seldom used.

Oil of Cammomile.

Cammomile Flowers afford a blue, or greenish Oil, containing all the Virtues of the Flowers, but in time it changes to yellow. It is very dear, being obtained in small Quantities, and seldom used either inwardly or outwardly.

Oil of Lavender.

Oil of Lavender, when in its utmost Perfection, is very thin, of a pleasant yellow Colour, extremely sweet, and possesses in an eminent Degree, that delightful Smell admired in the Flowers. To obtain this Oil with the greatest Advantage, both with regard to Quantity and Quality, the Flowers should not be gathered till full ripe, when they begin to fall, when the Seed a little shews itself; for at this time the Oil is three times as much in Quantity, and greatly improved in Smell: A small Fire best performs this Operation. This Oil is seldom used inwardly, but pretty often in Smelling-bottles.

Oil of Dill.

This is drawn from the Seeds, but so seldom used, that it is rarely to be found in any of the Shops.

Oil of Aniseed.

This is a greenish Oil, containing, in a great Degree, the Smell, Flavour, and all the Virtues of the Seed, though it is not so hot as some others are. It congeals when the Air is not very cold, but by long keeping this Property is lost. This Oil comes from the southermost

Parts of *Europe*, whence we have the Seeds. In making this, the Water in the Worm-tub should be rather warm than cold, lest the Oil congeal in its Passage, blow off the Still-head, or you do not have it all out of the Worm. Five or six times the Quantity of Water as of Seeds should be put in, and this Rule may hold good in other Oils made from Seeds. For its Virtues, see *Anisum*, *Aniseed*.

Oil of Carrawayseed.

This is a yellowish Oil, containing partly the Virtues of the Seeds; it is very proper for purging Pills, one Drop being a Dose. See *Carui*, *Carrawayseeds*.

Oil of Cummin.

This is seldom to be found any where, it is made from the Seed.

Oil of Juniper.

This is made from *Juniper-berries*: In order to obtain this Oil to perfection, the Berry with its Seed should be very well bruised, else the Oil will not be come at. The *Scotch Dispensatory* orders them to be worked with a little Yest, and kept with half their Quantity of Water, several Days, then with more Water to be distilled. This greatly contains the Virtues of the Seed: In time it gets the Smell of Turpentine, to which it is a-kin. See the Virtues of *Juniper*.

Oil of Cloves.

This Oil, when fresh drawn is very thin, clear, and colourless, but by time grows more and more yellow: It readily sinks in Water, is extremely hot and fiery, so as not to be tasted without Care. It enters some of our purging Pills, being intended to correct their griping. This Oil the *Dutch* send us.

Oil of Nutmeg.

This is a yellowish Oil, containing, in a great Degree, the Virtues of the Fruit: It is very dear, and used to correct purging Medicines; one Drop of it is a Dose. This also is sent us by the *Dutch*. See the Virtues of *Nux Moschata*, *Nutmeg*.

The *London College* orders these Oils to be distilled in an Alembic; and that the Spices be steeped in a sufficient Quantity of Water to prevent a burnt Smell. The Oil will be found on the Top, or in the Bottom of the Water, as it is heavier or lighter.

General Remarks on distilled Oils.

These Oils improve in their Smell, let fall a Settlement, and grow clearer by lying open a little after Distillation.

Though the Colour of most of them is here described, yet they are sometimes found of other Colours, for Reasons altogether unaccountable.

Most of them are usually made in the common Copper Still with the Worm: After the Oil is taken off, the Water is no less good for Shop Use.

The Oils of Cinamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, we have of the *Dutch*, who being possessed of the Spices, can make them cheaper than any other *Europeans*.

These Preparations are very liable to be adulterated; and their Adulterations are not discovered without great Difficulty. The Methods proposed by Writers, for this Purpose are attended with much Trouble, and at last, are capable of only discovering the most notorious Cheats. Perhaps the best Method yet known is to dilute the suspected Oil with a large Quantity of rectified Spirit, and then to examine it by the Taste and Smell, comparing it with some of known Goodness. By this

Means one may not only distinguish whether the Oil to be examined be mixed with any other; but also a Judgment may be formed of the Degree of Goodness of the Oil when unmixed.

The Operator, at Apothecaries-Hall says, The most costly essential Oils are commonly adulterated; the Oil of Aniseed with *Sperma Ceti*, the others with Alcohol Spirit, or expressed Oil: These Adulterations may be detected, but if they be mixed with Oil of Turpentine, &c. it will be difficult to discover it.

Oleum Petrolei Barbadenis. Oil of Barbadoes Tar. Let Barbadoes Tar be distilled in a Sand-heat, and an Oil will ascend with a Spirit.

Barbadoes Tar floats on the Top of a Lake in that Island, it is of a blackish Colour, smells strong, and is somewhat like common Tar. We account it good in Coughs, useful in many Disorders of the Breast, and a Promoter of Sweat. Dr. Towne, in his Treatise on Diseases in the West-Indies, advises this for the dry Belly ach; but that Disease is quite unknown among us. The above Oil is seldom made, though the Barbadoes Tar is commonly kept.

Oleum Capaivæ compositum. Compound Oil of Capaiva. Take Balsam of Capaiva, two Pounds; Gum Guaiacum, four Ounces; distil them together in a Retort, and draw off one Pound.

For the Virtues hereof, see Balsam of Capaiva. This Medicine is very seldom made.

Oleum Buxi. Oil of Box. Distil Pieces of Box in a Retort with a Fire gradually raised: The Oil will come over with an acid Spirit, from which the Oil is to be separated with a Funnel.

This Oil is very disagreeable, and seldom or never used; though by some recommended outwardly for the Gout and Rheumatism.

Oleum

Oleum Lateritium. Oil of Bricks. Let red hot *Bricks* be plunged into Olive-oil, till all the Oil is drank up; then break them, and put them into a Retort; and by a Sand heat the Oil will ascend with a Spirit, from which it is to be separated.

This is recommended outwardly for Cramps, Palfie, and Gouty Pains; yet it is very seldom used.

Oleum Terebinthinæ Oil of Turpentine. Turpentine is to be distilled with Water in a Copper Still, like the essential Oils of Vegetables. After the Distillation, the yellow Resin remains in the Still.

This Oil is often, though improperly, called *Spirit of Turpentine*.

Oil of Turpentine is the thinnest, lightest, most penetrating, and most plentifully yielded of any Oil we have: It is a most famous Promoter of Urine, and may be given from ten to twenty Drops in a Glass of White Wine or other Liquor for this Purpose. Yet, by taking large Quantities of it irreparable Mischief has ensued; as pissing Blood, and an involuntary Loss of Urine. Some People take it for the Rheumatism, also for Pains in the Limbs; but Physicians rarely prescribe it in these Cases. *Oil of Turpentine* made hot, and applied to the Part, stops Bleedings equal to the best Styptic yet discovered. In inward Bruises by Hurts and Falls it is taken to great Advantage, in Form and Dose as above directed.

At the *Turpentine-houses*, where this Oil is made, the Air is so filled with the Particles of *Turpentine* that People, who have been there, perceive its Smell in their Urine sometime afterwards. This is not to be wondered at, seeing the small Quantity used in Painting Houses will do the same.

Among all the Gifts of bountiful Providence to Mankind, there seems to be none of greater Consequence

than the Turpentine-trees: These are the *Pine*, the *Cedar*, the *Fir*, and the *Larch*; growing in all the Latitudes from thirty to sixty, which are indeed all the well inhabited Parts of the Globe. From these the *Turpentine*, as well as Pitch and Tar are procured in great Abundance, and with little Trouble; all the natural Balsams, as *Gilead*, *Capivi*, and many more, being no others than sweet scented, and spicy *Turpentine*s.

Oleum Terebinthinæ Æthereum & Balsamum. Ethereal Oil and Balsam of Turpentine. Let the Oil of Turpentine be distilled in a Retort with a very gentle Heat, till what remains becomes of the Thickness of a Balsam.

Balsam of Turpentine may also be distilled from yellow Resin; whence, after a Portion of the Oil, which must be removed in time, will come a thick Balsam; a blackish Resin remaining in the Retort, which is called *Colophony*.

To promote Urine and give Relief in Sciatic Pains, the Ethereal Oil sometime ago was thought a better Medicine than the common Oil: But Experience has now justified the Use of the latter, the *Æthereal Oil* being seldom made.

The Edinburgh Receipt for Oil of Turpentine. Take of *Turpentine*, melted over a gentle Fire, any Quantity at Pleasure; pour it into a Glass Retort, of which it may fill one half; a Receiver being then fitted on, the Distillation may be conveniently performed in Sand: A gentle Heat is to be at first applied, upon which an acid Spirit will come over, and on gradually increasing the Fire, a limpid Oil (commonly called *Ethereal Spirit of Turpentine*) at length a yellow Oil will arise. In the Bottom of the Retort, there remains a resinous Mass called, *Colophony*; which, if still further urged with successive

ſucceſſive Degrees of Heat to the higheſt, will give firſt a red *Oil*, and afterwards a darker coloured one, which will ſink through the other Liquors, to the Bottom of the Receiver.

It is well known, that the Diſtillation of *Oil of Turpentine*, the Preparation of *Venice Turpentine*, *Burgundy Pitch*, yellow and black *Reſin*, both not improperly called *Colophony*, is a ſeparate Trade, and diſtinct from the Chymical Buſineſs: Theſe are made in ſuch Quantities, by a few Traders, that they eaſily ſerve all *England*.

Gum Ammoniacum, *Caranna*, *Elemi*, *Galbanum*, *Sagapenum*, *Styrax Calamita*, *Liquid Storax*, *Taccamahacca*, &c. being diſtilled like *Oil of urpentine*, yield an acid Liquor, and an empyreumatic *Oil*. *E*.

Turpentine diſtilled in an Alembic with four times its Quantity of Water, affords a limpid *Oil*. The *Colophony*, which remains at the Bottom of the diſtilling Veſſel, may, after boiling away the Water, be kept for Uſe in its proper Form, or diſtilled in a Retort, when it yields a red, a blackiſh red, and a yellow *Oil*. *E*.

Oleum Guaiaci. *Oil of Guaiacum*. Take of Chips of *Guaiacum-wood*, what Quantity you pleaſe; put them into an earthen long Neck, or a Glaſs Retort, and diſtil either in a Sand-bath or an open Fire, increaſing the Heat by Degrees. At firſt, an acid Liquor will come over; afterwards, a light red *Oil*; and at length, in the utmoſt Degree of Fire, a thick, black *Oil*; which ſinks through the other Liquors to the Bottom of the Receiver. — After the ſame manner *Oils* may be obtained from every kind of Wood. *E*.

The *Oil* may be ſeparated from the acid Liquor by pouring them both

into a Glaſs Funnel lined with Paper, which has been firſt wetted with Water: The watry Liquor will paſs through, leaving the *Oil* in the Filter behind.

Flores Benzoini. *Flowers of Benjamin*. Put powdered *Benjamin* into an earthen Pot placed in Sand, and with a ſmall Heat the Flowers will riſe, and may be caught by a Paper Cone placed over the Pot: Or elſe,

The *Benjamin* may be put into a Retort, and the Flowers will riſe and faſten themſelves in and about its Neck.

The Flowers, if coloured yellow, are to be mixed with Tobacco-pipe Clay and ſublimed again.

The Edinburgh Receipt is thus,

Take *Benjamin* reduced to Powder, any Quantity at Pleaſure: Put it into a glazed earthen Pot, and having fitted a conical Paper to the Mouth of it, apply a gentle Heat, ſo as to make the Flowers riſe: Repeat this Operation, till the Paper becomes foul with *Oil*.

It is a nice Point to obtain theſe Flowers quite white, and at the ſame time very fragrant. The beſt way ſeems to be this; to put but a little *Benjamin* at a time into the ſubliming Veſſel; and to remove it each time at putting in of freſh: Alſo to apply a regular and gentle Degree of Heat: A Flat ſhallow Pan ſeems to be the fitteſt Veſſel for the Purpoſe.

Theſe Flowers ſeem to be a good Medicine for moſt Diſorders of the Breſt; they cut tough Phlegm, diſſolve the Obſtructions, thin the Humours, and of courſe are ſerviceable in Aſthmas: They are made into Pills, Boluſſes, or Electuaries: The Doſe is from five Grains to ten or twelve. See *Gum Benzoin*.

Of DISTILLATION.

DISTILLATION is the Art of separating, or drawing off the watry, spirituous, or oily Parts of a mixed Body from the grosser, and more earthy Parts, by means of Fire; and collecting and thickening them again by Cold.

Thus, any boiling Liquor in a Pot or Furnace, however thick and foul it may be, sends up a Steam thin, clear, and transparent; as may be proved, by receiving a few Drops from either Pot lid or Cover-lid, into a clean Glass.

Again, Nature shews us daily how to reconcile this seeming Wonder: For by subterraneous Heat, or that of the Sun, she constantly draws up from Seas, Rivers, and Lakes, Fogs and Mists; these pressing upwards become Clouds, and after a Time, *distil* again in Rain: Rain-water of all others being the thinnest, clearest and lightest.

So that this Art, which, at first sight appears mysterious, after a little Application becomes plain and comprehensible.

What are, and what are not proper Subjects for Distillation, and the time of gathering them.

All Plants of a sweet and strong Flavour, and which afford easily a chymical Oil, suited to this Operation: Such are Spearmint, Peppermint, Pennyroyal, Fennel, Hyssop, and Angelica; Rosemary and Lavender-Flowers; Spices, as Nutmegs and Cinnamon; Spicy Seeds, as Cardamoms, Carraway-seeds, Fennel-seeds, Aniseeds, Dill-seeds, and a few more. Rue and Wormwood, though sometimes distilled, yet contain such Parts, that they will not afford all their Virtues without some Degree of Fermentation. All these Plants

are to be gathered when their Leaves are at full growth, before the Flowers appear, or before the Seed comes on; afterwards they begin to languish: The best time to gather them is in the Morning, because then their volatile Parts are kept in by the Coldness of the Night, and the Morning Dew. When we chuse the flowery Parts, as Roses, Lillies of the Valley, Lavender-flowers, &c. In this Case they are best when they smell sweetest; these should be gathered before they are quite opened, or begin to shed, the Morning Dew still hanging on them. In the above Seeds are contained all the Virtues of the Plant; as is manifest by the remarkable Flavour and spicy Taste: These should be gathered when thoroughly ripe; for then they contain the greatest Quantity of Oil. Orange-peel is best distilled fresh pared off. The Spices and Seeds should as soon as they are bruised be committed to the Spirit they are to be distilled in. Juniper-berries will not, without thoroughly bruising even the Seeds afford their Oil and best Parts.

Not long ago, simple distilled Waters were sometimes ordered to be made from several other Plants, as Carduus, Succory, Plantain, Oak-buds, Saxifrage Meadow-sweet, Beancods, Cowslips, Piony-flowers, and some more. But *now* these are supposed to contain few or no volatile Parts, but a Salt better obtained by Infusion or Decoction. However, as some may chuse to distil these now and then, we shall recommend.

The Fermentation advised by Dr. Boerhaave in distilling Simple-Waters.

Take any fresh, sweet-smelling Plant, cut and bruise it, put it into a large oaken Cask, leaving a Space empty

empty at the Top four Inches deep ; then take as much Water as will, when added, fill the Cask to the same Height, including the Plant, and mix therein about an eighth Part of Honey, if in cold Winter Weather, or a twelfth Part if it be warm ; in the Summer the like Quantity of coarse unrefined Sugar might, to the same Purpose, be added instead of the Honey, or half an Ounce of Yest added to each Pint of Water, will have the same Effect, but the Doctor prefers the Honey : Let the proper Quantity therefore of Honey and Water be warmed, and poured upon the Plant in the Cask ; let the Cask stand upright and have its wide upper Orifice or Bung-hole loosely covered with a wooden Cover, then set it in a moderate Heat, which Heat is to be kept up by covering the Outside with Cloths, and a proper regulated Fire. To do this much more Care is necessary at Winter than at Summer, when little or no Fire is required. On the second Day, a hissing Noise will begin in the Liquor with Bubbles, frothing, and a Smell of the Plant which now rises to the Top. When the Plant begins to sink the Fermentation is sufficient, and it ought to be committed to the Still, and the Still not to be filled above two thirds, working it at first with great Care and Caution. Rue and Wormwood, and such Plants as do not part with their Oils easily, ought to undergo this sort of Fermentation.

Simple Waters thus made, have their Oils most intimately mixed with them, but those made without it, as very near, if not quite all are, have according to their Strength, more or less Oil swimming on them ; nor is there any other way to procure these Oils than by properly separating them from the Waters.

To make Simple waters presently.

Artists have contrived ways to make Simple-waters immediately ; and this at extraordinary times is justifiable, though the Union of the Oils with the Waters cannot be thoroughly compleat :

Drop ten Drops of any chymical Oil on Loaf-sugar two Drams ; rub them well in a marble Mortar, then gradually mix a Pint of clean Water ; or,

Mix ten Drops of chymical Oil in half an Ounce of rectified Spirit of Wine, by shaking them in a Bottle, then pour them into a Pint of clean Water, and shake them again. Either of these Methods will do.

Remarks on Spirituous Water.

All Spices, whether Seeds, Fruit, or Barks, contain an Oil, or as *Boerhaave* calls it, a *presiding Spirit*, which they readily surrender in Distillation : If they are drawn off with a vinous Spirit, and the Distillation be not too long continued, these Oils do not at all discover themselves to the Eye, the Water appearing clear and transparent : But if the Operation be continued below what is commonly called *Proof Spirit*, the Water appears white and milky ; because the Oils then separate from the Waters, which must possess a certain Degree of vinous Strength for their thorough Union : This appears remarkably true in *Nutmeg* and *Carraway Waters*, as well as *Aqua Mirabilis*.

However unsightly and disagreeable this milkiness may appear, it is by no means justifiable to use *Allum*, or any other Contrivance to precipitate the Oils ; seeing the Waters will thereby be robbed of their best Parts : Age will clear them thoroughly and effectually.

Of

Of FERMENTATION in Order to make BRANDIES.

IN order to manage this completely, and to make the most of your Grain, whether Wheat, Rye, or Barley, it is first to be malted, then brewed, and afterwards worked, either in Vaults under Ground, or other warm Places, till at length, the Liquor grows sourish, and the Frothing begins to lessen or fall, when it is immediately to be committed to the Still. The same Method is to be observed when a Spirit is to be drawn from Syder, Perry, the Juice of Peaches, or other Fruit: For it is worthy Remark, that Melasses or Treacle, which when *properly fermented*, will afford you three Quarts of Spirit from every Gallon, will not, when not worked at all, yield a Pint.

Thus, there appears to be in several sorts of Grain, as well as in Grapes and the Juice of the Sugar-cane, a *Spirit*, which lies hid and does not at all discover itself, till *Fermentation* puts it in action.

Rum is a Spirit drawn from the Juice of the Sugar-cane: *French Brandy* from Wine or the Juice of the Grapes: Rectified Spirit of Wine was heretofore directed to be made from *French Brandy*, but it is now allowed to be drawn from Malt Spirit. *Arac*, made in the *East Indies*, is a Spirit drawn from *Toddy*, a vegetable Juice obtained by wounding the Cocoa-nut-tree, as *Beach-juce* is among us. Others say, it is a Spirit drawn from Rice and Sugar. *Melasses Spirit* is drawn from Treacle, and when it is unmixed, differs not greatly from *Rum* in its Virtues.

Sourish Wines and Mummy-Beer will afford a good deal of Spirit without any *fresh Working* at all. All the great Variety of Drams or Cordials distinguished by such a Number of Titles are nothing but these Spirits flavoured with various Ingredients.

Of SIMPLE WATERS.

AQUA Alexiteria simplex. *Alexiterial Water simple.* Take of the green Leaves of Spearmint, one Pound and an half; of the green Tops of Sea Wormwood, of the green Leaves of Angelica, of each one Pound; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning, distil off three Gallons. Milk-water, in the last *London Dispensatory* was thought to be worth all the other Simple waters put together; in lieu of that this *Alexiterial Water* was invented, and may, in Draughts and Juleps, be very serviceable, not only as a Vehicle for Things of considerable Consequence, but by contributing somewhat thereto itself.

Aqua Seminum Anethi. *Water of Dill-seed.* Take of *Dill-seed*, one Pound; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

For the Virtues of this Water, see *Anethum dill*.

Aqua Corticum Aurantium simplex. *The simple distilled Water of Orange-Peel.* Take of the outer yellow Rind of fresh *Seville Oranges*, four Ounces; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This seems to be the first Dispensatory Water of this kind, and because it contains the Virtues of the *Orange-*

Orange-peel, is good against Wind and Coldness in the Stomach, and may for these Purposes be used in Juleps; but none of the Shops keep it.

Aqua Castorei. Water of Castor. Take of *Russia-Castor*, one Ounce; of Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; distil off a Quart.

This contains some of the Virtues of the *Castor*, and will keep some time without growing sour; but in Cases of Consequence, the *Castor* in Substance, or Tincture is to be used. See the Virtues of *Castor*.

Aqua Cinnamomi simplex. Simple distilled Water of Cinnamon. Take of *Cinnamon*, one Pound; Water, a sufficient Quantity to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This is a most pleasant Water, good against Vomitings and Loosenesses: It is often prescribed in Juleps, and makes them very grateful and pleasant to the Palate. The *Cinnamon* will burn to the Bottom of the Still if there be not some Contrivance to prevent it. See the Virtues of *Cinnamon*.

Aqua Fœniculi. Fennel Water. Take sweet *Fennel-seeds*, one Pound; Water, a sufficient Quantity to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

For the Virtues of this Water see the Virtues of *Fennel-seed*.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis simplex. Simple Pepper-mint-Water. Take of the Leaves of *Pepper-mint* dried, one Pound and a half; of Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

Pepper-mint seems to be well suited to Distillation, and doubtless affords an Oil, though it is not yet taken Notice of: This Water is good in Disorders of the Stomach which proceed from a Coldness of that Part, also in certain Cholics; it is one of the few Simple-waters that is at all times worthy of a Place in the Shops. See the Virtues of *Pepper-mint*.

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris simplex. Spear-mint-water. Take dried *Spear-mint*, one Pound and a half; Water, a sufficient Quantity to avoid burning; distil a Gallon.

This is a good Simple-water, proper in Cholics, and useful in Reachings and Vomitings. See the Virtues of *Spear-mint*.

Aqua Piperis Jamaicensis. Jamaica-Pepper water. Take of *Jamaica-Pepper*, half a Pound; of Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This Water is good in Cholics, and proper to warm a weak and cold Stomach, but few or none make it.

Aqua Pulegii simplex. Simple Pennyroyal Water. Take of dried *Pennyroyal*, one Pound and a half; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This is a very useful Water, good in all Disorders arising from Obstructions, effectual to promote the Discharges of the Womb, expel Wind, and hypocondriacal Affections: For these Purposes it is often joined with a quarter, or a fifth Part of some spirituous Water. It contains all the Virtues of the Plant.

Aqua Rosarum Damascenarum. Damask Rose-Water. Take of fresh *Damask Roses*, six Pounds; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

Though both *white* and *red Rose-Waters* are enquired for, yet as this is the only one made, it may honestly be used in their stead. It is not much depended upon in Medicine; but has Uses which almost all good Housewives are acquainted with.

That these Waters may keep the longer, a twentieth Part of proof Spirit is to be added to them.

The Herbs, being of prime Goodness, are to be taken in the Weights directed for each. Where green are prescribed, such are to be used. But in

in some of the Waters dry are allowed, because they are to be had at all Times of the Year, though green Plants afford rather the more elegant Waters. But the Weights here directed should be varied by the Judg-

ment of the Operator, not only when green are used instead of dry, but whenever the Plants, by a less favourable Season, are weaker in Flavour.

COMPOUND or SPIRITUOUS WATERS.

AQUA Alexiteria Spirituosa. *Strong Alexiterial Water.* Take of the green Leaves of Spearmint, half a Pound; the green Leaves of Angelica, the green Tops of Sea Wormwood, of each four Ounces; of Proof Spirit, one Gallon; of Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

To revive the Spirits, to promote Sweating, and to help a Stomach that nauseates and cannot digest what it has received, this may be of some Service. It is a proper Cordial Water to be mixed in Juleps which are given in Fevers, or Diseases attended with Fevers. This seems to be as material and useful in our new Book, as the Plague Water was in the old, and as great things may be expected from it.

Aqua Alexiteria Spirituosa cum Aceto. *Strong Alexiterial Water with Vinegar.* Take of the green Leaves of Spearmint, the green Leaves of Angelica, of each half a Pound; of the green Tops of Sea Wormwood, four Ounces; of Proof Spirit, one Gallon; of Water, a sufficient Quantity to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon. Then add one Pint of Vinegar.

Treacle-Water, in the last Dispensatory, was looked upon as a Promoter of Sweating, a Resister of Poisons, and useful in Fevers, particularly in the Measles and the Small Pox. All these things may, with equal Reason, be expected from this Water, which seems intended to supply its Place. A ninth Part of Vine-

gar added to the *Spirituous Alexiterial Water* above, is commonly used.

Aqua Seminum Anisi composita. *Compound Aniseed-Water.* Take *Aniseeds*, *Angelica-seeds*, of each half a Pound; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This seems to be intended against Cholics, Wind and a Coldness of the Stomach. See the Virtues of *Aniseeds*.

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum Spirituosa. *Spirituos Water of Orange-peel.* Take of the outer yellow Rind of fresh *Seville Oranges*, half a Pound; of Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This Water, when sweetened, makes one of the most pleasant, and delightful Cordials we have. It is sometimes prescribed in Juleps, to which it gives an agreeable Flavour.

Aqua Seminum Cardamomi. *Cardamom-Water.* Take of the lesser *Cardamom-seeds* husked, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This must needs be a good, warm, cordial Water, good for cold and windy Disorders in the Stomach. See the Virtues of *Cardamoms*.

Aqua Seminum Carui. *Carraway-Water.* Take of *Carraway-seeds*, half a Pound; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

From the Quantity of Oil contained in the Seeds, this Water will be white before it is drawn off. This is good against Wind, and makes a pleasant Cordial.

Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituosa. Strong Cinnamon-Water. Take of *Cinnamon*, one Pound; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This has gone through a great many Dispensatories, under the Title of *Spirit of Cinnamon*; it is a most noble Cordial, excellent against Nauseas, Vomitings, and other Disorders of the Stomach; and no less effectual in great Loosenesses, Gripings, and a Weakness of the Bowels. In making this the *Cinnamon* will burn to the Bottom of the Still, and give it a bad Taste, if a raisin Frail with a Weight on it, or some such Contrivance be not put to prevent it.

Aqua Juniperi Composita. Compound Juniper-Water. Take of *Juniper-berries*, one Pound; Carraway-seed, sweet Fennel-seed, each an Ounce and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

Geneva is made with the *Juniper-berries* without any other Seeds. This is a good Water in the Stone, Gravel, or other Obstructions in the urinary Passages. See the Virtues of *Juniper-berries*.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis Spirituosa. Strong Pepper-mint-Water. Take of the dried Leaves of *Pepper-mint*, one Pound and a half; of Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This seems to be a good Water in Cholics, and for a weak and cold Stomach. The simple *Pepper-mint-Water* is finer kept than this.

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris Spirituosa. Strong Spear-mint-Water. Take of the dried Leaves of *Spear-mint*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a

Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This Water contains the Virtues of the Plant, which may be seen in its Place. The simple *Mint Water* being made by most People, there is no great Necessity of keeping the strong likewise.

Aqua Pulegii Spirituosa. Strong Pennyroyal-Water. Take of the dried Leaves of *Pennyroyal*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This Water is not commonly kept, the simple *Pennyroyal Water* being found to be as effectual.

Aqua Nucis Moschatæ. Nutmeg-Water. Take of *Nutmegs*, two Ounces; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off a Gallon.

This is an excellent Water, good to promote Urine, to expel Wind, and is as effectual in all Cases as *Aqua Mirabilis*. See the Virtues of *Nutmegs*.

Aqua Raphani composita. Compound Horse-radish-water. Take of the fresh Leaves of Garden Scurvy-grass, four Pounds; fresh Horse-radish-roots, and the outer Rind of fresh *Seville Oranges*, of each two Pounds; of *Nutmeg*, nine Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Gallons; Water, enough to prevent burning; distil off two Gallons.

This is intended to promote the Discharges by Urine, and will certainly answer the Intention as well as any spirituous Water, the Ingredients are well chosen and conspire to one and the same Purpose.

Spiritus Lavendulæ simplex. Simple Spirit of Lavender. Take of fresh *Lavender-flowers*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; draw off by a Bath heat five Pints.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Take simple Spirit of *Lavender*, three Pints; Spirit

Spirit of Rosemary, one Pint ; of Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, each half an Ounce ; red Saunders, three Drams. Digest and filter.

The Method here directed for making this Composition, is easy and judicious. A Copper made to hang in the Body of the Still is the best Contrivance to distil the simple Spirit.

This is a most excellent Medicine, nothing inferior to any in the Shops. In the Decays of Age, in Coldness and Numbness, in Apoplexies, in Convulsions, in Palsies attended with Impediment, or Loss of Speech, this will many times do Wonders. It is sometimes called *Palsey Drops*. It may be given to an hundred Drops at a time in a Draught, or dropped on Loaf sugar.

Spiritus Rosmarini. Spirit of Rosemary. Take fresh Rosemary flowers, one Pound and a half ; Proof Spirit, a Gallon ; draw off by a Bath-heat five Pints.

This is commonly called *Hungary-Water*. Its Use is in outward Applications, sometimes to rub into the Head after shaving, at other times to bathe the Temples with in Head-achs : Its most important Use seems to be in making *Opodeldoc*. The Perfumers sell a great deal of *French Hungary-Water*, which is made in the South of France, where Rosemary grows in great Plenty : This is commonly used as a Perfume.

Every Artist knows, that when this Operation is finished, a good deal of Spirit remains yet behind ; therefore the Distillation should proceed as long as any Spirit comes over, and this last should be kept a part till it be made again. The same Rule is to be observed in simple Spirit of Lavender.

Waters of the old London Dispensatory.

Aqua Epidemia. Plague-Water. Take of Celandine, Rosemary, Rue,

Sage, Roman Wormwood, Dragon's Blood, Agrimony, Balm, Scordium, the lesser Centaury, Carduus, Betony, Mint, of each two Handfuls ; of the dried Roots of Angelica, of Zedoary, of Gentian, of each an Ounce ; of *Virginian Snake-root*, half an Ounce ; steep them in a Gallon of French Brandy, and distil off ten Pints.

This Water was as much used as any in the Old Dispensatory ; it was often prescribed in Juleps to revive the Spirits, to assist the Stomach, and to contribute something towards raising a breathing Sweat. *Plague-Water* is made various ways, as well in private Families as in public Dispensatories. The spirituous Alexiterial Water is now ordered in its stead.

Aqua Theriacalis. Treacle-Water. Take of the Juice of green Walnuts, four Pints ; of Rue, three Pints ; of Carduus, of Marygolds, of Balm, of each two Pints ; fresh Roots of Butterbur, one Pound and a half ; of Burdock, one Pound ; of Angelica, of Master-wort, each half a Pound ; of green Scordium, four Handfuls ; old Venice-Treacle, Mithridate, each half a Pound ; Juice of Lemons, a Quart ; French Brandy, a Gallon and a half ; distil off three Gallons and a half ; then add of distilled Vinegar, two Quarts.

This was in great Reputation for many Years, and in Fevers, and where Sweating was intended, was often prescribed ; but how imprudently such Ingredients were ordered in a distilled Water, may be seen by perusing them in their Places. Spirituous Alexiterial Water with Vinegar now stands in its stead.

Aqua Mirabilis. Wonderful Water. Take of Cloves, Galangal, Cubebs, Mace : the lesser Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Ginger, each a Dram ; juice of Celandine, half a Pint ; French Brandy two Pints and a half ; distil off two Pints and a half.

In making this Water most People leave out the Juice; and was this the only Liberty taken in compounding it, the Crime would not be great. This Receipt with a very little Alteration was in the first *London Dispensatory* an hundred and thirty Years ago, it has also been much in Use, and is as good a spicy Water as any commonly kept.

Aqua Brioniæ composita. Compound Briony-Water, or Hysteric Water. Take of the Juice of *Briony-root*, two Quarts; of the Juice of *Rue*, of *Mugwort*, of each a Quart; of the Leaves of *Savin*, three Handfuls; of *Feverfew*, of *Catmint*, and of *Pennyroyal*, each two Handfuls; *Basil*, *Dittany of Crete*, each an Handful and a half; of the yellow outer Peel of fresh *Seville Oranges*, four Ounces; *Myrrh*, two Ounces; *Russia-Castor*, one Ounce; *French Brandy*, a Gallon; distil off a Gallon and a half.

This Water was greatly in Use, as long as the last *London-Dispensatory*, which contained it, was in force. It was given to forward Delivery, and to hasten the After-birth: The good Women thought it an excellent Remedy in abundance of female Complaints, and *Pennyroyal-water* with *Hysteric-water* was their constant Refuge in most Extremities. It is not only a very disagreeable Water to the Sight, but very unpalatable to the Taste. The *Myrrh* and *Briony-roots* can contribute nothing useful to a distilled Water: The latter, as *M. Boulduc* observes, being more advantageously given in Extracts, Infusions, and Decoctions.

Aqua Lactis Alexiteria. Milk-Water. Take *Meadow-sweet*, *Carduus*, *Goats-rue*, of each six Handfuls; *Mint*, *Wormwood*, each five Handfuls; *Rue*, three Handfuls; *Angelica*, two Handfuls: Being bruised, pour on them three Gallons of new Milk, and distil in a Bath heat.

This Water was always made without the Milk, for Reasons very obvious: It is a most inoffensive Water, and may be taken at any time, without Injury: The *Irish Ladies*, who are extremely well acquainted with this Branch of medicinal Knowledge, often make use of it.

Spirits and Waters of the Scotch Dispensatory.

Aqua Cinnamomi sine Vino. Cinnamon-Water without Spirit. Take *Cinnamon*, one Pound; Water, a Gallon and a half: Let them steep together two Days, and then distil off the Water till it ceases to run milky.

Aqua Cinnamomi cum Vino. Cinnamon Water with Spirit. Take *Cinnamon*, one Pound; *French Brandy*, a Gallon; after steeping two Days distil off one Gallon.

Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ. Hungary-Water. Take Flowers of *Rosemary* just gathered, two Pounds; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Quarts; distil them immediately in a Water-bath.

Aqua Ablinthii composita. Compound Wormwood-Water. Take Roots of *Calamus Aromaticus*, the outer Part of fresh Orange-peel, and *Cinnamon*, each four Ounces; *Roman Wormwood*, half a Pound; *Mint*, three Ounces; lesser *Cardamoms*, and *Mace*, each one Ounce: Having steeped them four Days in two Gallons of *French Brandy*, draw off the same Quantity.

Aqua Alexiteria. Alexiterial Water. Take *Elder-flowers*, and *Scordium*, each two Pounds; *Angelica*, and *Balm*, each one Pound; *Mint*, and *Rue*, each half a Pound: To these, fresh gathered, pour three Gallons of Water, and distil according to Art.

Aqua Brioniæ composita. Compound Briony Water. Take of *Briony-roots*, one Pound; of wild *Valerian*, four Ounces; Leaves of *Rue*, *Pennyroyal*, each half a Pound; of *Mugwort*, Flowers of *Feverfew*,
Tops

Tops of Savin, each one Ounce ; the outward Part of fresh Orange-peel, and Lovage-seeds, each two Ounces : Having steeped them four Days in two Gallons and a half of *French Brandy*, distil off the same Quantity of Liquor.

Aqua Epidemica. Plague Water. Take Roots of Masterwort, and of Butterbur, each four Ounces ; *Virginian Snake-root*, and Zedoary, each two Ounces ; Angelica seeds, and Bay-berries, each three Ounces ; Scordium, six Ounces : Steep them in two Gallons of *French Brandy* for four Days ; then distil off two Gallons.

Aqua Mirabilis. Wonderful Water. Take of Cinnamon, two Ounces ; outward Part of Lemon-peel, one Ounce ; Seeds of Angelica, lesser Cardamoms, and Mace, each half an Ounce ; Cubebs, two Drams ; Leaves of Balm, six Ounces ; *French Brandy*, a Gallon : Steep four Days, and then draw off a Gallon.

Aqua Petroselinæ composita. Compound Parsly Water. Take Roots of Parsly, four Ounces ; of fresh Horse-radish, three Ounces ; Juniper-berries, six Ounces ; Tops of St. John's-wort, Leaves of biting Arsmart, and Elder-flowers, each two Ounces ; Seeds of wild Carrot, of sweet Fennel, and of Parsley, each an Ounce and half : Steep these four Days in two Gallons of *French Brandy*, then distil off the same Quantity.

Aqua Pæoniæ composita. Compound Piony-Water. Take Roots of Piony, two Ounces ; of wild Valerian, one Ounce and a half ; of white Dittany, one Ounce ; *Piony-seeds*, six Drams ; fresh Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, four Ounces ; Lavender, Rosemary, each two Ounces ; Tops of Betony, Rue, Sage, Marjoram, each one Ounce : Steep four Days in one Gallon and a half of *French Brandy*, and draw off the same Quantity.

Aqua Raphani composita. Compound Horse-radish Water. Take fresh Roots of Horse-radish, three Pounds ; Leaves of Garden Scurvy-

Grass, and of Water-creffes, each two Pounds ; *Canella alba*, four Ounces ; outward Peel of Oranges, and Lemons, each three Ounces ; Nutmegs, one Ounce : Steep two Days in three Gallons of *French Brandy*, and draw off the same Quantity.

Aqua Theriacalis. Treacle-Water. Take Roots of Butterbur, one Pound ; of Angelica, and of Masterwort, each half a Pound ; Zedoary, four Ounces ; Leaves of Rue, and of Scordium, each six Ounces ; *Tberiaca*, one Pound ; *French Brandy*, three Gallons : Steep four Days, then draw off two Gallons and a half ; to which add of distilled Vinegar a Gallon.

Spiritus Vini rectificatus. Rectified Spirit of Wine. Take any Quantity of *French Brandy*, and distil it to one half with a very gentle Heat.

This *rectified Spirit* being digested for two Days with one fourth its Quantity of dry Salt of Tartar in Powder, and then distilled in a Glass Cucurbit, with a very gentle Heat, becomes *Alcohol*.

Some, instead of Salt of Tartar, use Potash, which is pretty near the same thing. For the Virtues and Use of this Spirit, see among the Simples.

Spiritus Cochleariæ. Spirit of Scurvy-grass. Take of fresh *Scurvy-grass* bruised, ten Pounds ; rectified Spirit of Wine, five Pints ; let them steep together twelve Hours ; then draw off five Pints by a Bath-heat.

Some People have a great Opinion of this Spirit, and take it in scorbutic Cases from fifty to an hundred Drops and more : But surely, if it has any great Efficacy that way, it must be by numerous Repetitions. The compound Horse-radish Water, which we know is kept in all the Shops, contains all the Virtues of this Spirit ; it is true, the Dose must be a good deal larger

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Take three Gallons of *French Brandy*, and gradually

gradually drop into it, stirring the Mixture now and then, of the distilled Oils of *Lavender*, an Ounce and a half; of *Rosemary*, an Ounce; of *Marjoram*, six Drams; of *Lemon-peel*, half an Ounce; of *Nutmegs*, three Drams; of *Cloves*, two Drams; of *Cinnamon*, one Dram. Take one half of the Spirit thus impregnated with the Oils. and distil it in a Bath heat to two thirds. In the Spirit which comes over, hang (tied

up in a Linen Cloth) of red *Saunders* in Powder, one Ounce; of *Cochineal*, *English Saffron*, each two Drams. To which, if you have a Mind to have the Spirit perfumed, add, of *Ambergrease*, a Scruple; *Musk*, half a Scruple.

This is a most reviving Cordial; excellent in all Disorders of the Head, and nervous Cases: But it is very dear, and mighty liable to be adulterated.

Of APOZEMS, DECOCTIONS, INFUSIONS, and EMULSIONS.

EITHER of these Terms signify a Liquor designed for present Use, and to be taken by Draughts. The two first are made of certain Ingredients boiled in Water; as, Barks, Woods, Herbs, Fruits, Seeds, &c. *Jesuit's Bark* and *Lignum Vitæ* are commonly boiled a long time, that their Resin may be sufficiently dissolved. *Marshmallow Roots* require the same Treatment, not from any Resin they contain, but because that Sliminess in them, which contains a Salt, is not to be procured without it. *Gentian-Roots*, *Tops of Centaury*, *Cammomile-Flowers*, *Sena*, all other Leaves, and Flowers of every sort, easily surrender their Virtues; and will with a slight Boiling, or steeping after the manner of Tea, communicate their Salts to boiling Water. Cream or Crystals of Tar or will not dissolve without boiling some time: *Fenugreek-seeds*, for their Resemblance to *Marshmallow-Roots*, must be treated like them; whilst all the warm Seeds, as, *Cardamoms*, *Carraway*, *Fennel*, *Coriander* and others do best with little boiling, or by *Infusion* only. Spices, and aromatic Roots, as, *Calamus Aromaticus*, *Snake-root*, *Contrayerva*, &c. if they become Ingredients in *Decoctions* at all, are generally added towards the End of the

Boiling to preserve their Volatile Parts; but these being better suited to Distillation and Tincture, as well as the hot Seeds just mentioned, are more commonly used in such Forms. Not long ago, we often found *Carduus*, *Gentian*, *Centaury*, *Celandine*, *Sage*, *Balm*, *Roots of Elecampane* and others, Ingredients in distilled Waters; but now a more judicious Management has thrown them into *Decoctions* and *Infusions*. Among Authors, *Apozem* and *Decoction* signify a Liquor made by boiling, whilst *Infusion* means that by steeping alone: But when they are Titles to Medicines sent out of the Shops, they have not that particular Meaning, but are used alike, just as the Artist pleases. *Emulsions* are white milky Liquors made with hot Barley-water, or hot or cold Spring water poured on blanched Almonds, or some of the cold Seeds: The Ingredients being well bruised, are to be rubbed with Loaf-sugar; this drinks up their Oil and surrenders it again to the Water; and hereby they have their Whiteness. *Boerhaave* compares these Liquors to the Chyle in human Bodies: Now the Chyle is that nourishing Liquor, which is continually sent by our Food into the Blood, to make good our daily Strength. *Emulsions*

sions are very pleasant Liquors, but will not keep above a Day in Summer, and ought not to be kept above two or three in Winter: There being but few things these can be made from, their Use cannot be very extensive, nor shall we commonly find them in Practice, except for Stranguries, Heat of Urine, or some Disorder in the urinary Passages.

General Rules for making Decoctions, from the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

The first Rule laid down for extracting of Tinctures is also to be observed in making *Decoctions*. Woods, Roots, Seeds, and all those Ingredients which are dry, and of a firm Make, are to be put in first; and the others added towards the End of the Boiling: Among the latter Liquorice is to be added.

All *Decoctions* are to be strained, and after resting some time, poured off from the Sediment, unless they are expressly ordered to be thick; and even in this Case they ought to be passed through a coarse Strainer.

Emulsio communis. The *common Emulsion*. Take of sweet Almonds blanch'd, one Ounce; of Gum Arabic, half an Ounce: of double refined Sugar, six Drams; of Barley-water, one Quart: Dissolve the Gum in Barley-water 'hot, and when the Water is quite cold, pour it gradually upon the Almonds pounded with the Sugar, rubbing them well together, that the Liquor may grow milky; then strain it off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the four greater cold Seeds, one Ounce; sweet Almonds blanch'd, half an Ounce. Beat them very well in a Marble Mortar, then pour on, by Degrees, a Quart of Spring water: Mix them well, and when strained, add an Ounce of Cinnamon water without Spirit, and two Drams of white Sugar.

Emulsio Arabica. The *Arabic Emulsion*. It is made in the same manner as the last, except, that in the boiling Water, three Drams of bruised Gum Arabic is to be thoroughly dissolved. *E.*

These *Emulsions* are excellent in Fevers and feverish Disorders, and Heat of Urine, they are particularly useful for Stranguries occasioned by the Application of Blister-plasters, for these Purposes they may be taken to a Quart a Day, at least.

Decoctum album. The *White Drink*. Take burnt Hartshorn prepared, two Ounces; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Water, three Pints: Boil it away to a Quart, then strain it off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of burnt Hartshorn prepared, one Ounce; Water, three Pints: Boil to two Pints; then add to the Decoction unstrained, of Cinnamon-water made without Spirit, one Ounce; white Sugar, two Drams: Mix them together.

Hartshorn by being burnt, becomes a scentless, earthy, insipid Matter, and affords but little Virtue in boiling: The Gum is intended in the *London Receipt* to give the Liquor a Body, and thereby prevent the Powder from settling. These Decoctions are to be strained off through a coarse Strainer before they are settled.

The *White Drink* is commonly taken warm, by a Draught at a time, in great Loosenesses; but its Virtues are seldom much depended upon, there being other things of greater Moment given at the same time.

Decoctum album compositum. The *Compound white Drink*. Take burn Hartshorn, six Drams; Crabs-eyes, three Drams; Roots of the greater Comfrey, of Tormentil, each two Drams; Water, three Pints: Boil till there remains a Quart of Liquor after straining; to which, while thick,

thick, add, of Cinnamon-water without Spirit, one Ounce; Syrup of Meconium, half an Ounce; mix them together.

This is a better Composition than the former, the Roots contributing a good deal of Jelly like Substance to the Decoction. It may be taken as the former.

Decoction of Diascordii. Take of *Diascordium*, one Ounce; *Japan Earth*, two Drams; Water, a Pint and a half: Let them be boiled together till only a Pint of Liquor remains after straining; to which, while thick, add, of Cinnamon-water made with Spirit, and *Diacodium*, of each an Ounce: Mix them together. *E.*

This seems to be much the same with *Fracastorius's* Decoction. It is an excellent Remedy in sick Fits, and violent Gripings, attended with a great Looseness; it is commonly given three large Spoonfuls after every loose Stool. If the Disorder be not very bad, it is safer to give a Scruple of Rhubarb first.

Decoction commune pro Clystere. The common Decoction for a Glyster. Take of Mallow leaves dry, one Ounce; dried Cammomile-flowers, and sweet Fennel-seeds, of each half an Ounce; Water, a Pint: Boil and strain it off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the Leaves of Mallows, of the Herb Mercury, and of Cammomile-flowers, each half an Ounce; Fennel-seed and Linseed, of each two Drams; Spring-water, one Pint and a half: Boil them together till a third Part of the Liquor is wasted; then strain it off.

This Form seems to be designed to save Trouble for the Prescriber, the material Part being yet to be added.

Decoction Pectorale. Pectoral Drink. Take common Barley, Raisins stoned, and Figs, of each two Ounces; Liquorice-root, half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts: Boil the Water first with the Barley; then add

the Raisins, afterwards, towards the End of the Boiling, the Figs and Liquorice: The Boiling will be completed when only a Quart of Liquor remains after straining.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take stoned Raisins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an Ounce; four fat Figs; Water, three Quarts: Boil them till two Quarts of Liquor remain, adding, towards the end of the Boiling, of *Florentine Orrice-root*, and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Leaves of Hartstongue, and of Coltsfoot, of each one Ounce. Strain off the Liquor.

This is given warm as common Drink in Coughs, Colds, and other Disorders of the Breast; but this is never depended on alone.

Fotus communis. The common Fomentation. Take of the dry Leaves of Southernwood, of the Tops of dry Sea-wormwood, and Cammomile-flowers, each an Ounce; Bay-leaves dry, half an Ounce; Water, three Quarts: After a slight boiling strain the Water off.

This is a warm, comforting, strengthening Bath; and will help to return Part of the offending Matter into the Circulation, and give Vent to the rest by gently sweating the Part: It is usual to add half a Pint of Spirit of Wine to it when strained off.

Decoction emolliens pro Fotu. An Emollient Decoction for a Fomentation. Take of Mallow-leaves, one Ounce; Cammomile-flowers, Melilot-flowers, and Elder-flowers, each half an Ounce; Fenugreek-seed, one Ounce: Boil them in two Quarts of Water. This Decoction may also be prepared without the Fenugreek-seed. *E.*

This has the Virtues of the former; It will also soften and supple hard Swellings: Being applied to the Belly in the *Stone-cholic*, it will oftentimes provoke Urine.

Aqua Hordeata. Barley-Water. Take of pearl Barley, two Ounces; of Water, two Quarts: Wash the Barley

Barley first with some cold Water ; then pouring on about half a Pint of Water, boil it a little while ; and this Water, which will be coloured, being thrown away, put the *Barley* into the Quantity of Water above directed, first made boiling hot, and boil away to half.

Barley Water is well known to be a most useful Drink in Fevers, and feverish Disorders ; it cools, promotes Sweat, and increases Urine.

Jus Viperinum. Viper-Broth. Take a middle size *Viper*, without the Head, Skin, or Entrails ; of Water, a Quart : Boil to about a Pint and a half. Remove all from the Fire, and when the Water is cold, if the *Viper* be not a dried one, take away the congealed fat ; then take a Chicken of a middle Size, drawn, and the Skin with all the Fat taken off, and put it whole into this *Decoction* while cold : Set it upon the Fire till it boils, then remove it from the Fire ; take out the Chicken, and cut the Flesh of it into small Pieces, which put again into the Water, and set it over the Fire ; but, as soon as it begins to boil up, pour it off, having first taken away whatever Scum may have risen.

This *Broth* taken often, in small Quantities, in Fevers and other Disorders has extraordinary Virtues.

Decoction ad Ictericos. Decoction for the Jaundice. Take Roots and Leaves of the greater Celandine, of Turmeric, and Madder, each one Ounce ; Water, three Pints : Boil them till only a Quart of Liquor remains after straining ; to which when grown cold, add the Juice of two hundred *Millepedes*, and two Ounces of the Syrup of the five Roots ; then mix them. *E.*

This appears to be an excellent Remedy to open Obstructions, and cure the Jaundice : A Quarter of a Pint of it may be taken three times a Day.

Decoction Lignorum. Decoction of the Woods. Take Shavings of Guaiacum-wood, three Ounces ; stoned Raisins of the Sun, two Ounces ; Water, a Gallon. Let them boil over a gentle Fire, till half be consumed, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Shavings of Sassafras-wood, and half an Ounce of sliced Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and when it is settled pour off the Clear. *E.*

This is intended to sweeten and purify the Blood ; a Quarter of a Pint may be taken Morning and Evening. If the Raisins were left out, and Syrup of Marshmallows added at last in its Stead, it would be the better.

Decoction ad Nephriticos. A Decoction for the Stone. Take Marshmallow-roots, Liquorice, and Roots of Restharrow, of each half an Ounce ; Seeds of wild Carrot, and of Flax, each three Drams ; Pellitory of the Wall, one Ounce ; four fat Figs, and stoned Raisins of the Sun, two Ounces ; Water, three Quarts : Boil them till there remain only two Quarts of Liquor after straining. *E.*

This is a very useful Drink to discharge Gravel or the Stone ; it may be taken warm in half Pint Draughts sweetened with Syrup of Marshmallows.

Decoction Nitrosum. Decoction with Salt-petre. Take of the purest Nitre, half an Ounce ; white Sugar, two Ounces ; Cochineal, a Scruple ; Water, two Pints and a half : Boil to a Quart ; then let it rest some time, and pour off the clear Liquor. *E.*

Nitre is now commonly given in Juleps, and seldom or never in *Decoction*. See its Virtues.

Decoction Serpentariæ compositum. Compound Decoction of Snake-root. Take of *Virginian Snake-root*, six Drams ; Water, a Quart : Boil till one half is wasted, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, half an Ounce of Venice-treacle, and a

Scruple of Cochineal: Strain it off thick, and mix it with an Ounce and a half of Diacodium.

This *Decoction* is to be made only when the Tincture of *Snake-root* is not to be had. *E.*

Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Sena. *Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena.* Take of *Tamarinds*, six Drams; Crystals of Tartar, two Drams; Water, a Pint and a half: Boil them together in an earthen Vessel, till there remains a Pint of Liquor when strained; in which, while hot, infuse a Dram of *Sena-leaves*, for the Space of a Night: Afterwards strain off the Liquor, and add to it an Ounce of the Syrup of Violets.

This *Decoction* may also be prepared with a double, triple, &c. Quantity of *Sena*. *E.*

This is a pleasant, cooling, opening *Decoction*: In feverish Disorders attended with a Costiveness, all this may be taken at two Draughts, staying six or eight Hours between them.

Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum. *Mucilage of Quince-seeds.* Take of *Quince-seeds*, a Dram; Water, six Ounces: Boil them with a gentle Fire, till the Water grows thick like the White of an Egg; then strain it through a Linen-Cloth.

Quince-seeds contain a Jelly which they will easily surrender in a watry Infusion: If this Jelly be extracted with Rose-water, and united to Syrup of Poppies and Oil of Almonds, it makes a very useful and pleasant Linctus for Hoarsenesses and sore Throats, especially if it be gradually swallowed.

Serum Aluminosum. *Alum Whey.* Take of Cow's Milk, a Pint; of *Alum* in Powder, two Drams: Boil till a *Whey* is formed, which is to be well separated from the Curd.

See the Virtues of *Alum*.

Serum Scorbuticum. *Scorbutic Whey.* Take of Cow's Milk, a Pint; of the *scorbutic* Juices, a Quarter of

a Pint: Boil till a *Whey* is formed, which is to be separated from the Curd.

The *scorbutic* Juices alone seem to be a better Medicine.

Infusum Amarum simplex. The *simple bitter Infusion.* Take of Gentian Root, of the fresh yellow Rind of Lemon peel carefully separated from the white Part, each half an Ounce; of the yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange-Peel carefully separated from the white Part, but dried, a Dram and a half; Water, made boiling hot, three Quarters of a Pint: After steeping an Hour or two strain through a Cloth without pressing.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of Gentian-root, half a Dram, Tops of the lesser Centaury, one Dram; boiling Water, four Ounces: Infuse them four Hours, and then filter the Liquor.

If three Ounces of spirituous Orange peel-water were to be added to each Pint after straining, the Medicine would be more compleat. A Teacup full of either of these Infusions taken an Hour before Dinner, and two or three Hours after, is excellent to assist a weak Stomach, to procure an Appetite, and to help Digestion: It is particularly useful for those who have been much weakened by long Illnesses.

Infusum amarum purgans. *Bitter purging Infusion.* Take Leaves of *Sena*, the yellow Rind of fresh Lemon-peel, of each three Drams; Gentian-root, the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-peel dried, and the lesser Cardamom-seeds husked, of each half a Dram; boiling Water, five Ounces: After infusing them till the Liquor is cold, strain it off.

This Receipt is but a very indifferent one, the Ingredients being too bulky for the Quantity of Water; besides, the Infusions of *Sena* in a small Quantity of Water gripe severely. Extemporaneous Prescriptions would

would much better do for every thing of this kind.

Infusum amarum cum Sena. Bitter Infusion with Sena. Add to the *Edinburgh* simple bitter Infusion a Dram of Sena, and half a Dram of sweet Fennel-seeds.

This Infusion may also be prepared with a double, triple, &c. Quantity of Sena. *E.*

This seems to be better than the *London Receipt*; yet this would be best given in Conjunction with other purging Ingredients.

Infusi Senæ uncia quatuor. A Four-ounce Infusion of Sena. Take of Sena, three Drams; Leaves of the great Water-Fig-wort, two Drams; Ginger, and vitriolated Tartar, each ten Grains; boiling Water, four Ounces: Infuse them together four Hours, then strain off the Liquor. *E.*

Infusum Senæ commune. Common Infusion of Sena. Take of Sena, one Ounce and a half; of Crystals of Tartar, three Drams; the lesser Cardamom-seeds husked, two Drams; Water, a Pint: Boil the Crystals of Tartar in the Water till they are dissolved; then pour the Water, while boiling hot, upon the Sena and the rest: When the Liquor is cold, strain it off.

In almost all Shops of great Business, an *Infusion of Sena* is kept ready prepared, in order to be presently mixed with the Tincture of Sena, Syrup of Buckthorn, Manna, or any thing else; for it is hardly ever given alone. Cream and Crystals of Tartar are much the same.

Infusum Senæ Limoniatum. Infusion of Sena with Lemon. Take of Sena, one Ounce and a half; of the yellow Part of fresh Lemon peel, one Ounce; of Lemon juice, one Ounce; boiling Water, a Pint: Infuse till cold, then strain it off.

The Method of making this Infusion is entirely new, contrived

chiefly to sit easy on squeamish Stomachs: It is very seldom used.

Aqua Calcis simplex. Simple Lime-Water. Take *Quicklime*, one Pound; Water, twelve Pints: Pour the Water on gradually, and when the bubbling ceases, filter the Liquor through Paper.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take *Quicklime*, one Pound; warm Water, a Gallon: Stir them well together, and when the *Lime* has settled, pour off the clear Liquor, which keep in close Vessels.

This Water may also be made from calcined Oyster-shells, &c.

Lime Water is certainly a great Drier, and is recommended in many Disorders which are occasioned by fiery Salts in the Blood; for red pimpled Faces, and for the Scurvy: It is also advised for the Dropsy, and the Diabetes; a Quarter of a Pint of it may be taken twice or three times a Day.

Aqua Calcis minus composita. The lesser compound Lime-Water. Take Stick liquorice, one Ounce; Sassafras bark, half an Ounce; the above *Lime-Water*, three Quarts: Let them stand together two Days, then strain.

It has the Virtues of the former and may be taken like that.

Aqua Calcis magis composita. The greater compound Lime-Water. Take of the Raspings of *Lignum Vitæ*, half a Pound; Stick-liquorice, one Ounce; Sassafras-bark, half an Ounce; Coriander-seeds, three Drams, simple *Lime-Water*, three Quarts: Infuse and strain as above directed.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Shavings of the Wood and Bark of Sassafras, two Ounces; Nutmegs, three Drams; Liquorice-root sliced or well bruised, one Ounce; *Lime-Water* fresh made, two Quarts: Infuse them two Days in a close Vessel, and to the strained Liquor add two Ounces of balsamic Syrup.

These contain the Virtues of the former, and may be given as there directed.

Tinctura Rosarum. Tincture of Roses. Take of red *Rose buds*, the white Heels being cut off, half an Ounce; of the strong Spirit of Vitriol called the Oil, one Scruple; of boiling Water, two Pints and a half; of double refined Sugar, one Ounce and a half: First add the Spirit of Vitriol, to the Water in a Vessel of Glass, or Earth glazed; and then infuse the *Roses*; strain the Liquor when cold, and add the Sugar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take red *Roses*, cleared of the white Heels, one Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, one

Dram; boiling Water, two Quarts: Infuse them together for four Hours; then filter the Tincture, and add to it four Ounces of white Sugar.

The last of these is a very agreeable, palatable Tincture, of great Use in violent burning Fevers, also for great Discharges of Blood, whether from the Womb or other Parts; it is likewise commonly made use of in Loosenesses: Some recommend it to wash down Boluses or Electuaries of the Bark. A Tea cup full or more may be taken at a time; a Pint, or a Pint and a half may be drank in a Day. It makes a good Gargle for sore Mouths.

VINEGARS.

ACETUM Scilliticum. *Vinegar of Squills.* Take dried *Squills*, one Pound; Vinegar, three Quarts: Steep them in a soft Heat, then press out the Liquor, and let it settle; afterwards put to the clear *Vinegar*, about a twelfth Part of proof Spirit to keep it from Dregs.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take *Squills*, cut into thin Slices, one Pound; strongest *Vinegar*, three Quarts: Expose them to the Sun, in a close Vessel for forty Days, and then strain off the Liquor.

The *Scotch Receipt* means fresh *Squills*, which seem to be better for this Purpose than dry ones: The *Vinegar* should be good, and the Infusion be poured off from the Sediment after it has stood some time; for the Addition of Spirit will keep it from growing dreggy.

Seeing this Preparation is made principally for the sake of the Oxymel of *Squills*, and the Syrup of *Squills*; it would be imprudent to make much more at a time, than could be speedily made into these Forms.

All Preparations of *Squills* are excellent Remedies to relieve difficult

Breathing, and to promote Urine: Hence they are extremely good in Asthmas and Dropsies.

Acetum Rosatum. Vinegar of Roses. Take red *Roses*, clipped from the white Heels and dried, one Pound; the strongest *Vinegar*, one Gallon: Expose them to the Sun, in a close Vessel for forty Days, and then strain off the Liquor.

This Preparation may be sooner made by steeping the Ingredients together in a Water-bath kept boiling hot for some Hours.

In the same manner are prepared *Vinegar of Rue*, and *Vinegar of Elder*. E.

It is said, this is of great Use to rub into the Temples in some kind of Head-achs. Hardly any of the Shops keep it.

Acetum Theriacale. Treacle-Vinegar. Take of *Edinburgh* or *Venice-treacle*, one Pound; strongest *Vinegar*, two Quarts; steep them in a gentle Heat for three Days, and then strain out the *Vinegar*.

For its Virtues, see *Edinburgh* or *Venice-treacle*. It is not to be found in the Shops.

Acetum

Acetum Lithargites. *Vinegar of Litharge.* Take four Ounces of *Litharge* of Gold; of the strongest *Vinegar*, one Pint: Steep them in a Sand-heat for four Days, frequently shaking them, then filter the Liquor for Use.

This is a good Contrivance for those who keep the *Unguentum Nutritum*.

Medicinal *Vinegars* are greatly extolled by some antient Writers; there are no less than nine or ten of them in each of the three first *London-Dispensatories*; but in the two last only one or two: However, we cannot find there has been such an Opinion of their Virtues for this Century past, that they have ever been depended on in Cases of Moment.

MIXTURES.

JULEPUM e Camphora. *Julep of Camphire.* Take of *Camphire*, one Dram; of double refined Sugar, half an Ounce; of boiling Water, one Pint: First grind the *Camphire* with a little rectified Spirit of Wine, till it is softened; then with the Sugar till it is very well mixed; lastly, add the Water by Degrees, and when the Mixture has stood in a covered Vessel till it is cold, strain it off.

In nervous Cases, hysteric Fits, and Wind arising therefrom, this is given to the Quantity of a Tea-cup full every three or four Hours.

Julepum e Creta. *The Chalk Julep.* Take of the whitest *Chalk* prepared, one Ounce; of double refined Sugar, six Drams; of Gum Arabic, two Drams; of Water, a Quart: Mix all together. A Tea cup full of this *Julep* may be taken at any time for the Heartburn, and repeated as Occasion requires, shaking the Bottle.

Julepum e Moscho. *Julep of Musk.* Take of damask Rose-water, six Ounces; of *Musk*, twelve Grains; of double refined Sugar, a Dram:

Grind the *Musk* and Sugar together, and add the Rose-water by Degrees.

Musk of late Years has been found by Experience an excellent Remedy in nervous Cases; particularly Convulsions and Fevers: It is sometimes used in Palpitations of the Heart, for it is cordial, and refreshes the vital Spirits. The above *Julep* is but one Dose, which may be repeated as Occasion requires.

Lac Ammoniacy. *Milk of Gum Ammoniac.* Take of *Gum Ammoniac*, two Drams; Pennyroyal-water, half a Pint: Rub the *Gum* with the Water in a Mortar till it is dissolved.

This should be rubbed sometime in the Mortar, and the Water added very leisurely, for it will not entirely dissolve at last. Two or three Spoonfuls of this Mixture may be taken three or four times a Day for asthmatic Complaints. See *Ammoniac Gum*.

Spiritus Vinosus camphoratus. *Camphorated Spirit of Wine.* In a Pint of rectified *Spirit of Wine* dissolve an Ounce of *Camphire*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the same.

WATERS made by BOILING, &c..

AQUA Aluminosa Bateana. *Bates's Alum Water.* Take white Vitriol, and *Alum*, of each half an Ounce; Water, a Quart: dissolve

the Salts by boiling them in Water; then let it settle, and filter the Liquor through Paper.

This

This is very cooling and drying, and sometimes used to wash Wounds with.

Aqua Aluminosa. Alum-Water. Take roach *Alum*, corrosive Mercury sublimate, each two Drams; Powder them in a Glass Mortar, and boil them in two Pints of Spring-water, to the Consumption of half; let the Liquor settle, and pour off the Clear.

This is sometimes used to wash tetterous Breakings out; it is a harsh Medicine, and should be used with all the Care imaginable.

Aqua Sapphirina. Sapphire coloured Water. Take a Pint of fresh Lime-water, and two Drams of *Sal Ammoniac*; make a Solution thereof, and put it in a Copper Vessel till it has obtained a blue Colour. *E.*

The *London Receipt* makes it with one Dram of *Sal Ammoniac*.

This is very cleansing, and is used outwardly: A few Drops of it are sometimes applied to remove Films, Specks, or Ulcers in the Eye.

Aqua Vitriolica cærulea. Blue vitriolic Water. Take of *blue Vitriol*, three Ounces; *Alum*, and strong Spirit of Vitriol called Oil, of each two Ounces; of Water, a Pint and a half: Boil the Salts in the Water till they are dissolved; then add the Spirit of Vitriol, and filter the Mixture through Paper. This is very cooling, drying, and styptic.

Aqua Vitriolica camphorata. Vitriolic camphorated Water. Take of white Vitriol, half an Ounce; of Camphire, two Drams; of boiling Water, a Quart: Mix them, that the Vitriol may be dissolved; then

let it stand and settle, and filter through Paper.

This is recommended for hot, watry, and inflamed Eyes; and for these Purposes is often used with Success. If it be too sharp, put more Water.

Lotio Saponacea. Soapy Wash. Take damask Rose-water, twelve Ounces; Oil-olive, four Ounces; Ley of Tartar, half an Ounce: Rub the Oil and the Ley well together first, then add the Water by Degrees.

This makes a pleasant, sweet-scented, milky Wash.

Aqua Ophthalmica. Eye-water. Take Bole Armenic unprepared, two Ounces; Tutty unprepared, one Ounce; white Vitriol, half an Ounce; and Camphire, two Drams: Let the Ingredients be powdered, then boiled a little in two Quarts of Water, often stirring it: Lastly, let it settle, and pour off the clear. This may be used as the above *Aqua Vitriolica camphorata*.

Aqua Styptica. Styptic-water. Take of blue Vitriol and Roch Alum, each half a Pound; and Spring-water, two Quarts: Boil them together till the Salts are dissolved; then filter the Liquor, and add to each Pint of it a Dram of Oil of Vitriol.

This is intended to stop Bleeding, being applied to the Part.

Aqua Phagedenica. Phagedenic-water. Take half a Dram of corrosive sublimate Mercury, and dissolve it in a Pint of Lime-water.

This is sometimes used outwardly to soul eating Ulcers; and some People have a Practice of curing the Itch with it; though it is a most dangerous Trial.

Of WINES, TINCTURES, BALSAMS, and ELIXIRS.

Medicated or medicinal Wines are such as have had certain Ingredients steeped in them; this is most commonly done by a cold In-

fusion, for though Heat might fill the Wine fuller of the Virtues of the Ingredients infused, yet at the same time it would destroy so much of the spirituous

spirituous Part of it, that from the first straining or filtering, it would be continually throwing down those Parts, of which its Colour or Tincture consisted: But was no such Inconvenience as this to happen, the *medicated Wines* would, by such Treatment, be very liable to grow sour in the Shops before they were half used; this Misfortune will sometimes unavoidably happen, only from the Warmth of the Shop and from the frequent opening the Bottles. Ingredients best suited to these Intentions are *Aloes, Saffron, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, Opium*; many Bitters, as, *Gentian, Centaury, Orange-peel*, and others; all those things which are recommended in Apozems and Decoctions; and indeed, all those whose principal Virtues are contained in a *Salt*: Indeed, most of them would do better in Water, but so, they could not presently be made; besides, the Sightliness of a Tincture is a great Recommendation to it.

Most of our *Tinctures* are, at this time, made with a proof Spirit, and not so often with rectified Spirit of Wine, as they heretofore were. The Reasons offered for this Alteration are, that the *Salts* of several Ingredients are not at all communicable to rectified Spirits; and the resinous Parts which are, with the *Salts*, may be both dissolved in a proof Spirit. The Ingredients recommended in this Form are, all the *Bitters* before spoken of in the Wines; Spices of many kinds, as, *Cinnamon, Cloves* and *Mace, Ginger, Nutmegs, Peppers* of every kind, and *Cardamom-seeds*; *Spanish Flies, Jesuit's Bark, Jalap*, and *Castor*. Alcohol, or rectified Spirit of Wine is now used only for the Gums of *Lignum Vitæ, Asa fœtida*, and a few more Ingredients. Were the Ingredients recommended all steeped in a good strong Wine, with about a Quarter or one third Part of proof Spirit, the *Tinctures*

would be fuller of their Virtues, and more capable of keeping as long as needful. For what *Boerhaave* says of *Opium*, is applicable to them all, *viz.* *Opium* dissolved in Water is best, the next is, that dissolved in Wine, the next in Spirit of Wine; but always the worse the higher the Spirit.

Artificial *Balsams* differ greatly in their Consistence and Uses. *Balsam* of Guaiacum in the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, called *Elixir Polychrestum*, is a deep coloured Tincture, and is given inwardly: *Balsams* of Sulphur are of the Consistence of Treacle, and *Lucatellus's Balsam* is as hard as an Ointment, these are used both inwardly and outwardly. The soapy *Balsam* sometimes called soapy Liment, and now and then Opodeldoc, is according to the Proportion of the Soap, sometimes a Liquid, and sometimes a Solid, and is used outwardly.

By an *Elixir* is most commonly meant a thick and deep coloured Tincture: They are always designed for inward Use.

Elixir of Aloes. Take of the Tincture of Myrrh, a Quart; Saffron, and *Socotrine Aloes*, each three Ounces: Steep them duly together, then strain.

This was heretofore called *Elixir Proprietatis*; but in our former Dispensatories it was not directed to be made with so much Judgment, as we find it here. It is an excellent Medicine for the Stomach, for Loss of Appetite, and Indigestion: Being given to a large Tea-spoonful in a Glass of Water twice a Day, it becomes an *Alterative*, or an *Opener* rather than a purging Medicine, and being continued sometime is excellent in Disorders of the first Passages: It is particularly good in pale, wan Complexions; and will sometimes, without other Assistance, cure the Green-sickness: But in hot Constitutions, and those subject to great Discharges

charges of Blood of any kind, it might be hurtful. *Rufus's Pill* contains in Substance what is here contained in a Tincture.

Elixir Aloeticum Alkalinum. Alkaline aloetic Wine. Take of fix *alkaline* Salt, eight Ounces; of *Socotrine Aloes*, Saffron, and Myrrh, each one Ounce; of purified *Sal Ammoniac*, fix Drams; of White-wine, a Quart: Infuse them together without Heat for a Week or longer, then filter through Paper.

This is in Imitation of *Helmont's Elixir Proprietatis*, and is reckoned rather a more powerful Medicine than the former, especially to open Women's Obstructions, and for the Jaundice.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* for *Elixir Proprietatis*. Take of Myrrh in Powder, one Ounce; as much *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*, as will make it into a soft Paste; with a gentle Heat consume the Moisture, and add of rectified Spirit, two Pints: Digest in a Sand-heat for four Days, then add of *Socotrine Aloes* in Powder, one Ounce and a half; and *English Saffron*, one Ounce: Digest again for two Days, and pour off the *Elixir*, after it is clear by standing.

This is a very good Stomach Medicine, and an excellent Cleanser of the first Passages.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido. Elixir of Propriety with an Acid. Take of Myrrh in Powder, one Ounce and a half; *Socotrine Aloes* in Powder, one Ounce; *English Saffron*, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit, twenty four Ounces, *viz.* a Pint and a half; and sweet Spirit of Vitriol, fix Ounces: Digest in a Sand-heat for four Days, and when it has settled, pour off the *Elixir*.

This *Elixir* is good for the same Stomach Complaints with the former.

Vinum Amarum. Bitter Wine. Take of Gentian-root, and of the yellow Part of fresh Lemon peel,

each an Ounce; of long Pepper two Drams; and of White wine, a Quart: Infuse without Heat and strain.

This is a grateful Stomachic Wine, excellent to mend a bad Appetite and help Digestion: It will particularly warm a cold Habit, and recruit a Constitution tore to Pieces by the Fury of a Disease. Dose a small Glass full an Hour before, and three Hours after Dinner.

Vinum Antimoniale. Antimonial Wine. Take of the Crocus of *Antimony* washed, one Ounce; and of White wine, a Pint and a half: Infuse without Heat, and then strain the Wine through Paper.

In the *Edinburgh Receipt* it is called *Vinum Emeticum*, and is thus: Put an Ounce of *Crocus metallorum* into a Pint of *Spanish White-wine*; stir them well together; then let the Mixture stand till it is very well settled, and carefully pour off the Wine.

This was heretofore called *Vinum Benedictum*, being the only Vomit in use, till we became acquainted with *Ipecacuanha* not a Century ago: The Dose is an Ounce, but it is of late seldom given with Intent to vomit; yet it is sometimes given to two Ounces in Glysters in Apoplexies, and other Disorders of the Head. It is not so much to be wondered at, that this Powder should communicate a vomiting Quality continually to fresh Wine poured upon it, seeing Wine kept in an antimonial Cup shall receive the same Virtue. This, as well as all other Preparations of *Antimony*, operates violently, and should by no means be given to weakly People or Children.

Vinum Chalybeatum. Steel wine. Take Filings of Iron, four Ounces; Cinnamon, and Mace, each half an Ounce; and of Rhenish Wine, two Quarts: Infuse a Month without Heat, often stirring it, then strain it off.

The

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Filings of Steel unprepared, three Ounces; Cochineal, half a Dram; and *Rhenish* Wine, one Quart: Digest in a Sand heat for ten Days, and filter.

Either of these is not only very agreeable, but a very useful and efficacious Medicine to warm a weak, cold, and watry Constitution; to cure the Green-sickness, to remove the Jaundice, and to open Obstructions. Half a Tea-cupful may be taken twice a Day, when the Stomach is most empty, using due Exercise between whiles.

Vinum Croceum. *Saffron-wine*. Take of *Saffron*, one Ounce; and of *Canary-Wine*, a Pint: Steep them without Heat, then strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Tincture of Saffron*, and directs an Ounce of *Saffron* to a Pint of Brandy.

This *Tincture* was heretofore made with Treacle-water, but that containing an Acid, it soon lost its Colour. The present *London Method* is well contrived; for by keeping that ready, a Syrup may be made on any sudden Occasion. For its Virtues see *Crocus*.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ. *Wine of Ipecacuanha*. Take of the Root of *Ipecacuanha*, two Ounces; of the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-peel dried, half an Ounce; of *Canary*, a Quart: Infuse without heat, and strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of *Ipecacuanha* in Powder, one Ounce; Cochineal, a Scruple; *Spanish* White-wine, a Pint. Digest for two Days, and filter.

It has been a Fashion to give *Ipecacuanha* in Tincture for some Years past; perhaps for the Neatness of its Appearance: But in Point of Usefulness, a watry Infusion is better. Two Ounces of it is the usual Dose: Many Shops put half a Dram of Emetic Tartar to each Pint of Wine.

Vinum Viperinum. *Viper-wine*. Take of dried *Vipers*, two Ounces; and of White-wine, three Pints: Infuse them in a gentle Heat for a Week, and then strain the Wine off.

Viper-wine is greatly commended by some as an infallible Remedy in Leprosies, all kinds of Breakings-out, and for a wonderful Restorative: But others, with greater Judgment, believe the *Wine* to be as invigorating as the *Vipers*.

Tinctura Rhabarbari Vinosa. *Tincture of Rhubarb made in Wine*. Take of *Rhubarb*, two Ounces; of the lesser Cardamom-seeds husked, half an Ounce; of *Saffron*, two Drams; and of *White-wine*, a Quart: Infuse three Days without Heat, and strain.

The Virtues of *Rhubarb* are contained in a Salt wrapped up in a Slime; these it easily surrenders to boiling Water; but thus made it will not keep long, therefore *Wine* appears to be the best *Menstruum* to extract a *Tincture* for keeping. Two Ounces hereof is a Dose, which is taken rather as an Opener than as a purging Medicine. See *Rhabarbarum*.

Tinctura Rhabarbari. *Tincture of Rhubarb*. Take of *Rhubarb*, sliced and bruised, one Ounce; Tartar of Vitriol, half a Dram; Cochineal, a Scruple; and Cinnamon-water prepared without Spirit, a Pint: Steep them together in a warm Place one Night; and then strain the *Tincture*. E.

This appears to be as good a way of giving *Rhubarb* as any in Infusion; but this is not fit for keeping, and may be instantly made.

Tinctura Rhei Amara. *Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb*. Take of *Rhubarb*, one Ounce; Gentian, one Dram and a half; *Virginian* Snake-root, one Dram; Cochineal, one Scruple; and *French* Brandy, a Pint: Steep them for two Days, and then strain the Tincture. This may also be made with *Spanish* White-wine.

Tinctura Rhei dulcis. Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb. Take of the best *Rhubarb*, and sliced *Liquorice*, each two Ounces; *Raisins of the Sun*, one Ounce; *Winter's Bark*, and the lesser *Cardamoms*, each two Drams; of *French Brandy*, a Quart: Steep them two Days, then add to the strained *Tincture*, of white pulverized *Sugar-candy*, three Ounces: Steep them again till the *Sugar* is dissolved. E.

The London Tincture made with a Spirit.

Take of *Rhubarb*, two Ounces; of the lesser *Cardamom-seeds* freed from their Husks, half an Ounce; *Saffron*, two Drams; proof *Spirit* a Quart: Steep them without Heat, and then strain it off.

Sometimes in a Fit of the *Cholic*, or in violent *Gripes*, a Glass of either of these *Tinctures* may be of use; and so would a Glass of many other aromatic spirituous *Tinctures*; for in Reality, there does not appear to be a *Vegetable* in the *Materia Medica* so imprudently joined with a *Spirit* as *Rhubarb*. If a warm purging *Tincture* be required, *Tincture of Sena* is the thing.

Tinctura Sacra. Tincture of Hiera Picra. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, eight Ounces; of *Winter's Bark* so called, two Ounces; and of *White-wine*, five Quarts: Let the *Aloes* and *Bark* be separately powdered, then mixed with the *Wine*, and infused for a Week or longer without Heat, frequently shaking the Glass; lastly, strain it out.

It is convenient to mix some clean white Sand with the Powders, that the *Aloes* may not be clotted together.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take *Socotrine Aloes* in Powder, one Ounce; of the lesser *Cardamoms*, and *Virginian Snake-root*, each a Dram; *Cochineal*, a Scruple; and *Spanish White-wine*, a Pint and a half: Steep

them for two Days in a gentle Heat, and strain.

Both these are excellent Medicines to help a bad Appetite, assist a weak Digestion, and break through Women's Obstructions: They are particularly useful for those who have indulged Drinking pretty freely; for these Purposes either of them may be taken one Ounce, or two large Spoonfuls every Night going to bed; so managing the Dose, that it may become rather an opening than a purging Medicine.

Tinctura Thebaica. Thebean Tincture. Take of *Opium* strained, two Ounces; of *Cinnamon*, and *Cloves*, each a Dram; and of *White-wine*, a Pint: Infuse without Heat for a Week, then strain off through Paper.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of crude *Opium*, two Ounces; *English Saffron*, one Ounce; *Canary Wine*, and *French Brandy*, each ten Ounces: Extract the *Tincture* by a gentle Sand-heat, and strain it off.

As *Laudanum*, from its first Straining, is continually throwing down some of the *Opium*, it is more difficult to preserve it suspended, than to dissolve it at first: For this Purpose the *Edinburgh College* have directed both *Wine* and *Brandy*. (The *Saffron* here appears to be useless). For its Virtues, see *Opium*.

Vinum Millepedarum. Wine of Millepedes. Take of live *Millepedes*, two Ounces; bruise them a little, and pour thereon a Pint of white *Rhenish Wine*; let them infuse for a Night, and afterwards press out the *Wine*. E.

In our *London-Dispensatory* we have no Preparation of *Millepedes*, and if there had been none here it had been better; for this Composition is never so well made as when for present Use.

Our *London-Dispensatory* directs a twentieth Part of proof *Spirit* to be added to their medicinal *Wines* after straining

straining, that they may be less liable to Fermentation; and that they be kept in Glasses well covered.

Tinctura amara. Bitter Tincture. Take Gentian-roots, two Ounces; of the Outward yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange-peel dried, one Ounce; of the lesser Cardamom-seeds husked, half an Ounce; and of proof Spirit, one Quart: Steep without Heat, then strain.

The Edinburgh Elixir Stomachicum.

Take Gentian-root, the outer Part of fresh Orange-peel, of each two Ounces; Cochineal, half a Dram; and *French* Brandy, a Quart: Let them Steep three Days, then filter the *Elixir*.

These are excellent Medicines to restore a lost Appetite, to assist Digestion, and to strengthen; but to be thoroughly effectual they ought to be joined with Steel, as in the following.

Tinctura ad Stomachicos. Take Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, Gentian, Zedoary, Orange-peel, and *Peruvian* Bark, of each two Ounces; Tops of Wormwood, lesser Centaury, Cammomile-flowers, and Seeds of Carduus, of each an Ounce; Filings of Iron unprepared, six Ounces, tied up in a Bag: Digest for the Space of four Days, and then filter.

This *Tincture* may likewise be made without Iron.

This is a famous bitter *Tincture* greatly used in the Shops; its Author was the learned Doctor *Pitcairn*. It is excellent to strengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite, brace up the Fibres, and cure slight feverish Disorders; being taken, a Tea-cupful, twice a Day upon an empty Stomach. However, Steel is sometimes found very injurious in full Habits, and sanguine Constitutions.

Tinctura Antimonii. Tincture of Antimony. Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, one Pound; of *Antimony*,

half a Pound; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: The *Antimony* being powdered, mix it with the Salt, and melt them together in a strong Fire for an Hour; then pour all out, and being powdered, pour on the Spirit of Wine; digest for three or four Days, and afterwards strain off.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of *Antimony* and Nitre, each two Ounces; powder them, and throw it, by Degrees, into four Ounces of Salt of Tartar, contained in a Crucible, and made to flow by a violent Heat; let it remain thus for half an Hour; then pour the Mixture into an Iron Mortar, made hot and dry to receive it; powder the Mass, suffer it to cool, throw it into a Mattrafs, and last of all, pour upon it a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine: Steep them together in a gentle *Bath-heat* eight Days, then strain off the *Tincture*.

This operates by Urine and Sweat, and was usually given to fifty or sixty Drops in a Glass of *Bath-water* twice a Day.

This *Tincture* with Age will lose its Colour and become as clear as Water. *Tincture of Antimony*, and *Tincture of Salt of Tartar*, are often used for one another.

Tinctura Aromatica. Aromatic Tincture. Take Cinnamon, three Drams, Cardamoms husked, one Dram and a half; long Pepper and Ginger, each a Dram; proof Spirit, a Pint: Steep without Heat, and strain the Spirit off.

Though the Ingredients are the same in this as in the Aromatic Powder, yet their Proportions vary: A Medicine of this kind, perhaps as good, passed through our former *London-Dispensatories*, with hardly any Alteration, under the Name of *Species Diambrae*: This seems to be principally designed for the sake of making *Elixir of Vitriol*, yet is sometimes used to correct the griping

Quality of purging Potions, to warm cordial Electuaries, Juleps, Mixtures, &c.

Tinctura Cantharidum. Tincture of Spanish Flies. Take of *Cantharides* bruised, two Drams; *Cochineal*, half a Dram; and proof Spirit, a Pint and a half: When they have duly steeped, filter the Spirit through Paper.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take two Drams of *Spanish Flies*, and a Pint and a half of rectified Spirit of Wine; steep them with a gentle Heat for two Days; then add to the strained *Tincture*, one Ounce of *Balsam Capivi*, half an Ounce of the Refin of *Guaiacum*, and half a Dram of *Cochineal*; steep them in a *Bath-heat* four or five Days, and strain off the *Tincture*, to which add two Drams of *Camphire*, and one Dram of the distilled Oil of *Juniper*.

The inward Use of *Cantharides* was known by *Hippocrates*: They are given when a Constitution abounds with *Serum*, and in Obstructions in the urinary Passages; sometimes in Fits of the Stone, and now and then to cleanse the Womb; thus far we thought necessary to shew the *just Cause* of giving *Cantharides* inwardly sometimes: None but the truly Skillful should ever prescribe them, because a Mistake in the Dose may be of fatal Consequence.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Tincture of Cardamoms. Take of the lesser *Cardamoms* husked, half a Pound; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep without Heat, and then strain.

This has the Virtues of the above Aromatic *Tincture*.

Tinctura Castorei. Tincture of Castor. Take *Russia Castor* in Powder, two Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them ten Days without Heat, then strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take *Russia Castor*, one Ounce and a half; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint:

Steep them four Days in a gentle Heat, then strain the *Tincture*.

These *Tinctures* are sometimes given in Juleps, in hysterical and nervous Disorders; But *Castor* in Powder is the most effectual way. Proof Spirit is best to extract the Virtues of the *Castor*.

Tinctura Cinnamomi. Tincture of Cinnamon. Take *Cinnamon*, one Ounce and a half; proof Spirit, a Pint: Steep them without Heat, and strain off the *Tincture*.

This is seldom or never made, because we have more useful Preparations of *Cinnamon*.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani simplex. The simple Tincture of Peruvian-bark. Take of *Peruvian-bark*, four Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: After steeping, strain off the *Tincture*.

Bark will surrender its Virtues to a watry Body best, but so prepared, it will not keep long, therefore a *Tincture* is made in Spirit: Half an Ounce of this *Tincture* may be taken in a little small *Cinnamon-water* twice a Day, or oftener, to strengthen the Stomach and prevent the Relapse of an Intermittent Fever: But whenever *Bark* becomes absolutely necessary, there is no Preparation of it so good as the plain Powder.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani volatilis. Volatile Tincture of Peruvian-Bark. Take of *Peruvian-Bark*, four Ounces; and of Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*, a Quart: Steep them without Heat in a close Vessel, and then strain off the *Tincture*.

It is impossible to give a moderate Dose of the *Bark* here, without giving a very large one of Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*. This *Tincture* is hardly ever prescribed.

The *Edinburgh Tincture of Bark*. Take of *Peruvian-bark* in Powder, three Ounces; *Virginian Snake-root*, and *Gentian*, each two Drams; *French Brandy*, a Quart: Let them steep

steep together four Days, and afterwards filter the *Tincture*.

This is an excellent *Tincture* of the *Bark*, and may be given with the same Views, and in the same Dose, as the above *simple Tincture of Bark*.

Tinctura Fætida. Fetid Tincture. Take of *Asa Fætida*, four Ounces: rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: steep, and draw out a *Tincture*.

Asa Fætida is of greatest Use when given in Substance, but sometimes a Tea-spoonful of this *Tincture* is given in a little Pennyroyal-water, in nervous Cases, hysterical Disorders, and a Lowness of Spirits: It much resembles

Tinctura Fuliginis. Tincture of Soot. Take *Wood-soot*, two Ounces; *Asa Fætida*, one Ounce; and proof Spirit, a Quart: After proper steeping, strain off the *Tincture*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is exactly the same.

These may be given in the same manner as the above *Fetid Tincture*.

Tinctura Guaiacina volatilis. Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum. Take of *Gum Guaiacum*, four Ounces; and of Aromatic volatile Spirit, a Pint and a half: Steep them without Heat in a well stopped Vessel, and then strain the *Tincture* off.

It has been usual for some Years past to give a Tea-spoonful of this *Tincture* in a large Spoonful of Syrup of Marshmallows every Night and Morning, in the Rhumatism; if it be given in a thin watry Body it will instantly curdle: There are not a few who believe that purging Potions with Manna and Salts, after due Discharges by Bleeding, is a better way of treating this Distemper than with this hot Medicine.

Balsamum Guaiacinum. Take *Gum Guaiacum*, one Pound; Balsam of *Peru*, three Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints and a half: Digest them till the Gums are dissolved, then strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, called

Elixir Polychrestum. Take *Gum Guaiacum*, six Ounces; Balsam of *Peru*, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them four Days in a Sand-heat, strain out the *Tincture*, and add to it two Drams of distilled Oil of Sassafras.

These were heretofore called *Balsam. Polychrest.* and were greatly extolled by some Authors; they contain the Virtues of *Gum Guaiacum*; but that given in Substance is best.

Tinctura Jalapii. Tincture of Jalap. Take *Jalap-roots*, eight Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them together, then strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take three Ounces of *Jalap-root* made into a gross Powder; pour upon it a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine; let them steep together eight Days in a gentle Heat, then strain off the *Tincture*.

Proof Spirit appears to be the properest *Mensstruum* to extract both the soapy and saline Part of the Root. A Dram of this *Tincture* is sometimes added to purging Portions to quicken their Operation.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* for compound *Tincture of Jalap.* Take of *Jalap-roots*, six Drams; Roots of black Hellebore, three Drams; Juniper-berries, and Shavings of *Guaiacum*, each half an Ounce; French Brandy, a Pint and half: Steep them three Days, then strain off the *Tincture*.

This Medicine is hardly ever used.

Tinctura Japonica. Tincture of Japan Earth. Take *Japan Earth*, three Ounces; Cinnamon, two Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them, then strain it off.

If there are any Virtues in *Japan Earth*, it is most effectually used in Substance.

Tinctura Antiptifical. Take Sugar of Lead, one Ounce and a half; Vitriol of Iron, commonly called Salt of Steel, one Ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Make a *Tincture* without Heat.

If there be any one Disease that requires the safest of Medicines, and the mildest Treatment, it is a hectic Fever; yet in this Distemper this *Tincture* was usually given; but it is pretty well known now, that *Lead*, and all its Preparations are utterly unsafe. The *London Receipt* calls it

Tinctura Saturnina. Take Sugar of Lead, and green Vitriol, each two Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Powder the Salts separately, and put them into the Spirit, then steep without Heat, and filter the *Tincture*.

Tinctura Florum Martialis. *Tincture of Flowers of Steel*. Take *Flowers of Steel*, four Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Pint: After steeping, strain the Spirit off.

Tinctura Martis in Spiritu Salis. *Tincture of Steel in Spirit of Salt*. Take of the Filings of Iron, half a Pound; of Glauber's Spirit of Sea-salt, three Pounds; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints: Steep the Filings in the Spirit of Salt, without Heat, as long as the Spirit will work on them; then let the Sediment fall, and boil away the clear Liquor to a Pound, and add the Spirit of Wine to it.

The *Edinburgh Tincture of Steel*. Take Filings of Iron without any Preparation, three Ounces; and sweet Spirit of Salt, two Pints: Steep them three Days in a gentle Heat, then filter the *Tincture*.

It is not every *Menstruum* that will in part dissolve, or draw a Colour from *Steel*, that is fit to make its *Tincture*; but that which will keep it suspended; and that appears to be an acid Spirit. Either of these *Tinctures* may be given to brace up the Parts, strengthen, and break through Women's Obstructions: But they are hardly ever depended on in Cases of Moment.

Tinctura Melampodii. *Tincture of black Hellebore*. Take of the

Roots of *black Hellebore*, four Ounces; of *Cochineal*, two Scruples; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them duly and strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it

Tinctura Hellebori nigri. Take of *black Hellebore*, four Ounces; and *Cochineal*, half a Dram: Bruise them, and pour thereon a Quart of *Spanish White-wine*: Steep them together in a very gentle Heat, for four Days, and then strain it off.

Wine is the best *Menstruum* to draw a *Tincture* from *black Hellebore*: This *Tincture* being given in pretty large Doses, and often repeated, operates by Stool or Urine, and becomes useful in some dropical and Hypochondriacal Habits. It is not often used.

Tinctura Veratri. *Tincture of white Hellebore*. Take *white Hellebore-roots*, eight Ounces, and of proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them well, and filter.

Though the Antients gave *white Hellebore* inwardly, yet such Practice is seldom seen of late Years. If this be intended for inward Use, it must be by adding small Quantities to other purging Medicines; and those given only in Apoplexies or mad Disorders.

Tinctura Myrrhæ. *Tincture of Myrrh*. Take of *Myrrh*, three Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them, and then strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take an Ounce and a half of *Myrrh* in Powder; and make it into a soft Paste, with a sufficient Quantity of the Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*: Dry the Mass by a gentle Heat; pour on it a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine, and steep the Mixture in a Sand-heat for six Days; then strain the *Tincture* off for Use.

Our former *London-Dispensatory* directed this *Tincture* to be made with rectified Spirit of Wine, and Salt of Tartar, whereby it became of a deeper Colour, though it contained

ed no more of the *Myrrh*. Our present College has contrived a more useful *Tincture* in proof Spirit, and without the Assistance of a *Salt*, quite foreign to the Uses it was to be applied to.

This *Tincture* is often used outwardly, to cleanse Wounds, to exfoliate foul Bones; and by means of a Bit of Rag, is applied to little Ulcers in the Mouth and Nostrils. It is very seldom given inwardly.

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes. Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes. Take of Powder of *Myrrh*, two Ounces; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Let them steep together in a Sand-heat, eight Days, and then add an Ounce of *hepatic Aloes* in Powder: Continue the Digestion for two Days longer; afterwards strain off the *Tincture*. *E.*

This is directed with great Judgment, for *Aloes* will almost entirely dissolve in any *Tincture*, though never so much loaded with other Ingredients. The Use of this is outwardly, being applied to exfoliate foul Bones, prevent Mortifications, and cleanse Wounds.

Elixir Myrrhæ compositum. Compound Elixir of Myrrh. Take of Extract of Savin, one Ounce; of the Tincture of Castor, a Pint; and of the Tincture of *Myrrh*, half a Pint: Steep them, and strain off the Tincture.

This is a powerful Medicine to bring forward the Discharges of the Womb; for these Purposes it may be given to thirty or forty Drops in a little Pennyroyal-water: But so forcing a Medicine must be cautiously given, otherwise, it will sometimes occasion Miscarriages. It much resembles *Elixir Uterinum* of Quincy.

Elixir Sacrum. The sacred Elixir. Take socotrine Aloes in Powder, best Rhubarb cut small, and Bay-berries bruised, each an Ounce; and French

Brandy, a Quart: Steep them two Days, then strain the *Elixir*.

This is a very odd Composition, and hardly ever made.

Tinctura Senæ. Tincture of Sena. Take of stoned Raisins, sixteen Ounces; of the Leaves of *Sena*, one Pound; of Carraway-seeds, one Ounce and half; of Cardamon-seeds husked, half an Ounce; and of proof Spirit, a Gallon: Steep without Heat, and strain off the *Tincture*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, which calls it by its old Name of *Elixir Salutis*.

Take of the Leaves of *Sena*, two Ounces; choice Rhubarb, Seeds of Fennel, Juniper-berries, and Shavings of Guaiacum-wood, of each an Ounce; and French Brandy, three Pints: Steep for the Space of four Days; then to the strained Liquor add four Ounces of Powder of white Sugar-candy.

The *London Receipt* furnishes us with an excellent purging Tincture, as much better than the *old* one, as it is stronger of the *Sena*: For though a strong Infusion of *Sena* in a watry Body purges little and gripes severely, yet it is otherwise when thus made. This is sometimes given alone, to two Ounces, in the Cholic; at other times, it is mixed with twenty Drops of Laudanum: It is more commonly joined with other purging Medicines, and given in a Variety of Cases.

The *Magma*, after pressing, will contain so much Spirit, that those who make Quantities, will find their Account to throw it into the Still, when Carraway-water, or *Aqua Mirabilis* is about to be made.

Tinctura Serpentariæ. Tincture of Snake-root. Take of the Powder of *Virginian Snake-root*, three Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep without Heat, and strain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it, *Compound Tincture of Snake-root.*
Take

Take *Virginian Snake-root*, two Ounces; *Venice-treacle*, one Ounce; *Cochineal*, a Dram; *Spanish White-wine*, a Quart: Let them stand four Days in a gentle Heat, then strain off the Tincture.

A Dram or two of these *Tinctures*, is sometimes added to Draughts intended for sweating. See *Serpentariae radix*.

Tinctura Sudorifica. Sweating Tincture. Take *Virginian Snake-root*, five Drams; *Cochineal*, half an Ounce; *Russia-Castor*, one Dram; *English Saffron*, two Scruples; *Opium*, one Scruple; and Spirit of *Mindererus*, a Pint: Steep them three Days in a gentle Heat, then strain off the Tincture. E.

Half a Dram, or a Dram of this Tincture, may be given in a Draught with the same Views as the former: It is hardly ever made.

Tinctura Stomachica. Stomachic Tincture. Take of stoned Raisins, four Ounces; *Cinnamon*, half an Ounce; *Carraway Seeds*, the lesser *Cardamoms* husked, and *Cochineal*, each two Drams; proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep without Heat, and strain off the Spirit.

The *Edinburgh Tinctura Salutifera.* Take *Angelica-roots*, *Calamus Aromaticus*, *Galangal*, *Gentian-root*, *Zedoary*, *Bay-berries*, lesser *Cardamoms*, *Cinnamon*, and long *Pepper*, each a Dram; *French Brandy*, a Quart: Let them steep together three Days, then filter the Tincture.

When the Patient labours under the most exquisite Pain of the Gout, he may now and then take a Teacupful of either of these Cordials.

Tinctura Balsamica. Balsamic Tincture. Take *Balsam Capiwi*, one Ounce; of *Peru*, three Drams; *Tolu*, two Drams; *Bezoine*, half a Dram; *English Saffron*, a Scruple; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Steep them four Days in a Sand-heat; then strain off the Tincture. E.

This appears to be a Medicine of no great Importance, and not so good as

Elixir Pectorale. Pectoral Elixir. Take *Balsam of Tolu*, two Ounces; *Benjamin*, an Ounce and a half; *English Saffron*, half an Ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them four Days in a Sand-Heat, then strain off the Tincture E.

This is certainly an excellent *Pectoral Elixir*; half a Dram, or a Dram of it may be given in a *Sperma Ceti* Draught, or two Drams of it may be united with a four-ounce *Pectoral Linctus*: A-kin to it is

Tinctura Tolutana. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. Take of *Balsam of Tolu*, one Ounce and a half; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Steep them in a Sand-heat till the *Balsam* is dissolved, then strain out the Tincture.

This Tincture appears to be contrived for the sake of making the *Edinburgh Balsamic Syrup*: A more useful one is the

Elixir Paregoricum. Take Flowers of *Benjamin*, and *Opium* strained, of each a Dram; *Camphire*, two Scruples; of the essential Oil of *Aniseeds*, half a Dram; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them, and strain off the Elixir.

This is a most admirable Elixir, and may be given in most Disorders of the Breast; sometimes when no other Opiate is ventured upon; because the *Benjamin*, *Camphire*, and Oil greatly promote Perspiration, and thin the Humours. Forty or fifty Drops may be given in a *Pectoral Draught*; or a Dram, or two Drams united with a three or four-ounce *Linctus*: It is well known in the Shops, and is a-kin to *Quincy's Asthmatic Elixir*.

Tinctura Valerianæ simplex. Simple Tincture of Valerian. Take wild *Valerian-root*, four Ounces; and proof Spirit

Spirit, a Quart : Steep them, then strain it off.

The volatile Tincture of Valerian. Take of the Roots of wild *Valerian*, four Ounces ; of volatile aromatic Spirit, a Quart : Steep them together in a close Vessel without Heat, then strain off the *Tincture*.

The wild *Valerian* has been pretty well known in the Shops for at least a Century past, and often used in compound Powders for the *Head* ; but we have seen no *Tincture* of it in any of the Dispensatories before the present : The Root will easily surrender its Virtues by Infusion.

Tinctura Cephalica. Tincture for the Head. Take Piony-roots, two Ounces ; Roots of Calmunair, and white Dittany, of each six Drams ; wild *Valerian*, and Mistletoe of the Oak, each an Ounce ; Peacocks Dung, and Rosemary-flowers, of each half an Ounce ; and *French White-wine*, three Quarts : Steep them four Days, then filter the *Tincture*. *E.*

This is a bad Composition and seldom used, so is the

Tinctura Cephalica purgans. Purg-ing Cephalic Tincture. This *Tincture* is made by adding to the former, Sena-leaves, two Ounces : black Helbore-roots, one Ounce ; and *French White-wine*, a Quart. *E.*

Tinctura Succini. Tincture of Amber. Take two Ounces of Powder of yellow *Amber*, and add to it of the Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, enough to make a Paste ; gently dry the Mass, and pour on it twenty Ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine : Steep the Mixture eight Days in a Sand-heat, then filter the *Tincture* for use.

This is seldom made, and less known in the Shops than the former *Tinctures*.

Elixir Vitrioli acidum. Acid Elixir of Vitriol. Take of the Aromatic Tincture, a Pint ; and of the strong Spirit of Vitriol, four Ounces : Mix

them by Degrees, and when it has settled, filter through Paper.

Elixir Vitrioli dulce. Sweet Elixir of Vitriol. Take of the Aromatic Tincture, a Pint ; and of sweet Spirit of Vitriol, eight Ounces : Mix them.

The Edinburgh Elixir of Vitriol. Into two Pounds of sweet Spirit of *Vitriol*, drop, by Degrees, of the distilled Oil of Mint, half an Ounce ; of Lemon-peel, and Nutmegs, each two Drams : Mix them.

Mynsicht, some Years ago, became as famous for his *acid Elixir of Vitriol*, as *Viganus* did of late for his *sweet Elixir*. Vitriolic Acids are often times joined with bitter Wines, Infusions, or Draughts ; being esteemed excellent to promote Digestion, strengthen the Stomach, and cure slight feverish Disorders : For these Purposes twenty or thirty Drops may be given in a bitter Draught twice a Day, and in Wines, and Infusions a Quantity in proportion. The *sweet Elixir*, we are told, is contrived for weak Stomachs which cannot bear the *acid Elixir*. These *Elixirs*, by standing will fine themselves without filtering.

Tinctura Laccæ. Tincture of Gum-lac. Take of *Gum-lac*, one Ounce ; and Myrrh, half an Ounce : Powder, and make them into a soft Paste, with a sufficient Quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* : Dry the Mass with a gentle Fire, and add to it a Pint and a half of Spirit of Scurvy-grass : Steep the Mixture in a Sand-heat for four Days, then strain off the *Tincture*.

This *Tincture* is good in Disorders of the Gums, Mouth, and Teeth, in the Scurvy : Being taken inwardly it is strengthening and binding, and is greatly commended for curing the Whites in Women. It is hardly ever used.

Tinctura Menthæ. Tincture of Mint. Take of *Mint-water*, a Pint ; of the dried leaves of *Mint*, an Ounce :

Ounce: Steep them in a close Vessel, and in a warm Place, four Hours, then strain off the Infusion.

This *Mint-tea* made in *Mint-water* may sometimes be very useful in a Sickness of the Stomach, and great Reachings; but it would be more effectual if mixed with a little *French Brandy* burned.

Tinctura Styptica. Styptic Tincture. Take of calcined green Vitriol, a Dram; and of *French Brandy* tintured by the Cask, a Quart: Mix them that the Spirit may turn black, then strain it off.

We are told, this will answer the same Purpose as *Helvetius's Styptic*, which he published in the following Receipt; and that Dr. *Eaton's Styptic*, for which he has had a *Patent*, is the same thing.

Take four Pounds of the Filings of Steel, and eight Pounds of Tartar; powder them well together, and put them into a new earthen Pot, and pour thereon as much *French Brandy* as will make it into a Paste: Let these stand four Days fermenting in a Cellar, and stir it between Whiles: Then put it into a *Bath-heat* and distil it moderately, so as to draw off the Brandy: When you find that nothing but the Phlegm comes off; take it from the Fire, and take out the Mass; beat it very fine, that not the least Lump may remain; then mix it again as before, with a proper Quantity of Brandy, put it into the Cellar again to ferment, and in the same manner repeat the Distillation. This Operation is to be repeated seven or eight times; but the last time you are to mix your Mass well upon a Marble, and form it into two-ounce Balls: One of these Balls is steeped in a Pint of good *French Brandy* a little warmed; and hung in it by a Wire, till the Brandy has received the Colour of the Ball: But if you are in great Haste, then grate a sufficient Quantity of the

Ball in some Brandy, stir it well, and it is instantly made.

This is one of the most agreeable and useful Preparations of Steel yet discovered: Half an Ounce of this Tincture, made into a Draught, with an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half of small Cinnamon-water, may be taken twice or three times a Day, in all great Discharges of Blood, whether from the Womb, the Anus, or any other Part.

Balsamum Traumaticum. Balsam for Wounds. Take of Benjamin, three Ounces; strained Storax, two Ounces; of Balsam of *Tolu*, one Ounce; of Socotrine Aloes, half an Ounce; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them together till as much as may be of the Gums are dissolved, then strain the Tincture off.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of powdered Benjamin, two Ounces; *Peruvian Balsam*, one ounce and a half; hepatic Aloes, half an Ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them in a Sand-heat four Days, then strain.

The Commander's Balsam. Take dry Balsam of Peru, one Ounce; Storax in Tears, two Ounces; Benjamin in Tears, three Ounces; socotrine Aloes, best Myrrh, Olibanum in Tears, Roots of *Bohemian Angelica*, and Flowers of St. John's-wort, of each half an Ounce; and Spirit of Wine, a Quart: The Gums being separately powdered, the Roots sliced, and the Flowers well cut, let them be put into a Bottle well stopped, and hanged in the Sun during the Dog-days and afterwards passed through a Linen-cloth.

If Wounds made with sharp Instruments, Stabs, or Pricks are dressed by either of these Balsams, provided the Wounds are not mortal, they may be cured in a very short time: The Balsam may be applied by means of a Feather, or squirted
in

in with a Syringe, and the same Method continued from first to last: By these sorts of Dressings no Matter is formed, and the Cure compleated after an extraordinary and uncommon manner, without the Help of either Tents or Plaisters.

Balsamum Anodynum vulgo Guidonis. *Anodyne Balsam, or Guido's Balsam.* Take Galbanum, and Taccamahac, each half a Pound; and Veniceturpentine, a Pound: Put them into a Retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and distil with a Fire gradually increased: Separate according to Art the red Oil or *Balsam*, from the Liquor which swims above. *E.*

This *Balsam* is hardly ever made, being quite unknown in our Shops.

Balsamum ad Apoplecticos. *Apoplectic Balsam.* Melt one Ounce of expressed Oil of Nutmegs in a Silver Vessel; and when taken from the Fire, mix into it, of distilled Oil of Cloves, of Lavender, and of Rosemary, each half a Dram; of Amber, half a Scruple; and *Balsam* of Peru, a Dram: Mix them. *E.*

This *Balsam* may be used both outwardly and inwardly: Outwardly, a little of it may be rubbed into the Back-bone, or any Part be numbed: Inwardly, two or three Drops may be given mixed with a little Powder-sugar.

Linimentum Saponaceum. *Scapy Liniment, usually called Opodeldoc.* Take Spirit of Rosemary, a Pint; hard *Spanish* Soap, three Ounces; and Camphire, one Ounce: Steep the Soap in the Spirit of Rosemary till it be dissolved, then add the Camphire.

The best way is to dissolve the Camphire in a Part of the Spirit, and

not to add it to the Soap in the other Part, till that be dissolved.

Opodeldoc has been a famous Medicine for about twenty Years, having been used with great Success for Hurts, Falls, Bruises, Numbnesses, Strains and rheumatic Pains; it is usually well rubbed into the Part, which is then to be wiped, and a strengthening Plaister applied: Hereby it thins coagulated Blood, restores the Circulation, and does eminent Service.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Dissolve a Pound of *Spanish* Soap in two Quarts of rectified Spirit of Wine, by steeping them together in a gentle Heat: Then add Camphire, two Ounces; of the distilled Oils of Organy and Rosemary, each half an Ounce; shake them well together till they are perfectly mixed.

By occasionally adding Tincture of Opium to this Balsam, it becomes

Bate's *Anodyne Balsam.* This *Balsam*, made as above, is by some greatly recommended for Obstructions in the urinary Passages from Gravel or slimy Humours; for allaying the Tortures of the Gout, by promoting a Sweat in the pained Part, and thereby by giving Vent to the offending Matter. It is certain, Opiates will sometimes in outward Applications give great Relief.

Balsamum viride. *Green Balsam.* Take Linseed-oil, Oil of Turpentine, of each a Pound; Verdigrease in Powder, three Drams: Boil and stir them well together, till the Verdigrease be dissolved.

This is certainly a good *Balsam* to cleanse foul Wounds and Ulcers, and to keep down foul and rotten Flesh.

Of SYRUPS, OXYMELS, HONEYS, and LOHOCHS.

A *SYRUP* is the Decoction of some vegetable Matter as, Roots, Seeds, and other Substances; or the Infusion of Leaves, Flowers, or such Ingredients as easily surrender their Virtues; or else the Juice of certain Fruits made with a due Proportion of *Sugar* into a proper Thickness. Sometimes the Quantity of *Sugar* is mentioned, and the Consistence to be obtained by boiling: At other times the *Sugar* is to be added till it is thick enough; and the Dissolution is to be promoted by the Heat of a Water-bath.

It is seldom that we find Ingredients containing any volatile Parts fitted to this Form; if they are, great Care is taken to keep the Vessels well covered in the Making, to preserve these Qualities; this is remarked in the *Syrups* of Garlick, and of Balsam of *Tolu*. *Syrups* are more commonly made of such Roots, Leaves, and Flowers, as contain a *Salt*, and have few or no volatile Parts.

Considering the Inconveniences of Fermentation, and other Disadvantages, large Quantities of *Syrups* are liable to, none will be so imprudent to keep much, made from the Flowers of Cloves, red or damask Roses, Pionies, Cowslips, and some others; especially when they consider these may be carefully dried, and instantly made into *Syrups* when wanted.

Sour *Syrups*, and those made from the Juices of Fruits, should not be put into Copper Vessels, unless they are well tinned; these being made by only dissolving the *Sugar*, are more commodiously done in Earthen Pans placed in a Water-bath: The same Care should be taken with those made with Flowers, and which are to have a fine Colour, as Cloves, Poppies, &c.

Clarification with Eggs can answer no Intention in any *Syrups*; those of Diacodium and Marshmallows will be injured by it: However, as the Custom of some Shops require it, the Artift may remember to save the Skimmings, also the Candy or Settling of any of them; these being put a fermenting, and thrown into the Still when a spirituous Water is going to be made, will abundantly pay for the Trouble.

Our *London-College* directs, that in the following *Syrups*, where the Weight of *Sugar* is not particularly appointed, nine and twenty Ounces of double refined *Sugar*, made into a Powder, is to be added to every Pint of Liquor; that the *Syrup* be made in a *Bath-heat*, unless otherwise directed: That the next Day, when it is to be put away, the Crust on the Top of it is to be carefully taken off.

Considering the Proportion *Sugar* bears in every *Syrup*, it is somewhat strange that none of our dispensatory Writers have proposed making *Syrups* only of such Ingredients whose Virtues correspond to the Virtues of *Sugar*. For Example, the Balsamic *Syrup*, *Syrup* of Marshmallows, and the Pectoral *Syrup*, are all good for the Breast and Lungs; the *Sugar* and Ingredients all conspiring to one Purpose, and answering the same Intention. But in the Name of Wonder, what is *Syrup* of Quinces good for, the Red-wine and Quince-juice being so repugnant to the Virtues of the *Sugar*? This Form of Medicine is of no great Signification in Draughts, Juleps, nor Electuaries; yet being taken in large Quantities in Lambatives and such oily Mixtures, it is of some Consequence.

Dr. *Lewis* remarks on the *Edinburgh Receipts*, that the learned Reformers

formers of *their* Dispensatory have rejected the unnecessary Trouble and Expence of making very strong Infusions, in order to make *Syrups*, from a full Persuasion, that no Stress whatever is to be laid upon these kind of Preparations; and that the great Difficulty, if not Impossibility, of rendering *Syrups* of one standard Strength, together with the Alterations they must necessarily undergo in keeping, however cautiously prepared, renders them absolutely unfit for any medicinal Purposes of consequence.

Medicinal *Honeys* are of the Consistence of *Syrups*: In making these, *Honey* is used instead of Sugar.

Oxymels are Medicines of the same Consistence with the two former: They contain, as their Names signify both *Honey* and *Vinegar*.

Syrupus ex Allio. *Syrup of Garlick.* Take of the Roots of *Garlick* sliced, one Pound; of boiling Water a Quart: Steep the *Garlick* in the Water twelve Hours in a close Vessel, and in the Liquor strained, dissolve a sufficient Quantity of Sugar, so as to make a *Syrup*.

This *Syrup* is good to cleanse and open the Lungs, and therefore is useful in Asthmas, and Difficulties of breathing; being a Promoter of Urine it does good in Dropsies; for these Purposes it may be used in Decoctions or Linctusses. This is the best Preparation of *Garlick* known.

Syrupus ex Althæa. *Syrup of Marshmallows.* Take of the fresh Roots of *Marshmallows*, one Pound; of double refined Sugar, four Pounds; of Water, one Gallon: Boil the Water with the Roots till it is half wasted; being quite cold, pour it off, and press it out: Let the Liquor stand a Night to settle, in the Morning pour off the Clear, and with the Sugar, boil all down to the Weight of six Pounds.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of *Marshmallow-roots*, three Ounces; *Eryngo-roots*, one Ounce; *Liquorice*, half an Ounce; true (or *English*) *Maidenhair*, and *Pellitory of the Wall*, each an Ounce; Water, three Quarts: Boil to the Consumption of one third Part of the Liquor, then strain out the Decoction, and let it rest some time. The clear Liquor being poured from the Sediment is to be boiled with four Pounds of white Sugar, over a gentle Fire, and kept continually stirring till it becomes a *Syrup*.

The London Receipt is much the best: It is a very good *Syrup* to sweeten Pectoral Drinks, Teas, Nitrous Juleps, and many other things. It is better to make into Linctusses than *Syrup* of *Garlic*, because it is safe in all Constitutions. The Decoction itself is so gelly-like, that unless the Artist be pretty well skilled, he will conclude it finished before it really is.

When the fresh *Marshmallow-roots* cannot be had, about a Quarter of the Weight of dried ones will do as well.

Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantiorum. *Syrup of Orange-peel.* Take of the outer Rind of fresh *Seville Oranges*, eight Ounces; of boiling Water, five Pints: Steep the Peel in Water for a Night in a close Vessel, in the Morning strain the Liquor, and dissolve therein of double refined Sugar, made into Powder, enough to make a *Syrup*.

The Edinburgh Receipt allows six Ounces to three Pints of Water:

When a pleasant grateful *Syrup* is wanted to sweeten a Julep, this may be used; it is no less proper to form Electuaries of Bark, and many other Things; and is nothing inferior in Virtues to the much used *Syrup* of Cloves.

Syrupus Balsamicus. *Syrup of Balsam.* Take of *Balsam of Tolu*, eight

eight Ounces ; of Water, three Pints : Boil the *Balsam* in the Water in a circulatory Vessel, or in a Mattrafs with a long Neck, the Orifice being lightly covered for two or three Hours : Strain the Water when cold, and make a *Syrup* with double refined Sugar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take a Quart of the *Syrup* of Sugar, just made, and warm from the Fire, when it has grown almost cold, stir into it, by little and little, an Ounce of the Tincture of *Balsam* of *Tolu*, shaking them well together, till they are well united : Let the Mixture be kept in the Heat of a Water-Bath, till the Spirit is consumed.

Balsamic Syrup is by much the most agreeable pectoral *Syrup* kept in the Shops. See the Virtues of the Gum.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum rubrorum. Syrup of red Cloves. Take of *Clove-July-flowers* fresh gathered, the white Heels being cut off, three Pounds ; and boiling Water, five Pints : Let them stand in a Glass, or glazed Vessel one Night ; then dissolve in the strained Liquor double refined Sugar enough to make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Pound of the Flowers to three Pints of Water, and double the Weight of white Sugar to be added to the strained Liquor, and made without boiling,

This has been a *Syrup* greatly in use to sweeten cordial Juleps and give them a Colour ; but even this Quality in it will be destroyed, if the Compounder be not an Artist ; for four things will turn it to a very faint red, as Alcalies will to a green Colour. It has not been much in use of late.

Syrupus Croci. Syrup of Saffron. Take of *Saffron-Wine*, a Pint, and of double refined Sugar, twenty-five Ounces ; dissolve, and make a *Syrup*.

This is a most excellent *Syrup*, and richly contains all the Virtues

of the *Saffron* ; besides, it is so admirably contrived as to be made in an Instant with *Saffron-Wine*. See *Crocus*.

Syrupus Cydoniorum. Syrup of Quinces. Take of the Juice of *Quinces* made clear by standing, three Pints ; of Cinnamon, a Dram ; of Cloves, and of Ginger, each half a Dram ; Red-wine a Pint, and double refined Sugar, nine Pounds : Steep the Juice with the Spices six Hours in the Heat of warm Ashes ; then add the Wine and strain the Liquor off : Lastly, add the Sugar and make a *Syrup*.

This *Syrup* is of no sort of Signification, and would not be missed if totally discarded. See the Account of *Syrups*.

Syrupus e succo Limonum. Syrup of Lemon-juice. Take of *Lemon-juice* made clear by straining and standing, a Quart, and of double refined Sugar, fifty Ounces : Dissolve the Sugar in the Juice so as to make a *Syrup*. Thus are made *Syrups* of *Mulberries*, and *Rasberries*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs two Pounds of white Sugar to a Pint of clear Juice.

This is an excellent *Syrup*, very useful to sweeten cordial Juleps, and to be joined to Salt of Wormwood Mixtures ; by its Sourness it promotes Sweating, helps to stop Vomitings, and removes *Nauseas* : It is good to cut tough Phlegm, and therefore may be joined in Linctusses. The Fruit being always to be had, no good Oeconomist will keep great Quantities of the *Syrup*.

Syrup of Mulberries and Rasberries are used in Gargles for sore Mouths.

Syrupus e Meconio, five Diacodion. Syrup of white Poppies, or Diacodium. Take of the dried Heads of *white Poppies*, without their Seeds, three Pounds and a half ; and of Water, six Gallons : Slice the Heads and boil them in the Water, often stirring

stirring them that they may not burn, till about a third only of the Liquor is left, which will be almost all drank up by the *Poppy-heads*, then take all from the Fire and press out the Liquor strongly; in the next Place, boil the Liquor to about two Quarts, and strain it whilst hot through a Sieve, and then through a Flannel; set it by for a Night that it may settle; next Morning pour off the clear Liquor, and boil it with six Pounds of double refined Sugar till the whole comes to the Weight of nine Pounds, or thereabouts, and becomes a *Syrup* of a proper Thickness.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, fourteen Ounces of dried *Poppy-heads* to be duly boiled in a Gallon of Water; and to be made into *Syrup* with four Pounds of white Sugar.

Notwithstanding all the Care taken with this *Syrup*, it will either, from the *Poppy-heads*, containing a greater or less Quantity of Opium in Proportion to their Weight, at one time than another; or from the different Skill of the Operator, be found in different Shops of different Degrees of Strength; it is so commonly used, that we have few composing or sleeping Draughts but contain more or less of it. It acts as Opium does, which may be seen in its Place: It is good in Linctusses to stop that tickling Rheum which occasions continual Coughing. The usual Dose for sleeping is an Ounce for grown People; and Children should not take it as too commonly they do. It should by no means be clarified.

Syrupus Papaveris erratici. Syrup of red Poppies. Take of the fresh Flowers of wild *Poppies*, four Pounds; and of boiling Water, four Pints and a half: The Water being poured on the Flowers set it on the Fire, and stir the Flowers in till they are thoroughly wet; as soon as they are sunk, put it by for a Night; next Day, pour

off, and press out the Liquor, and let that stand another Night to settle; then with double refined Sugar make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Pound of Flowers to three Pints of boiling Water, and the Infusion, after standing, to be boiled with two Pounds of white Sugar into a *Syrup*.

The *London Receipt* makes the Infusion very strong with the Flowers, and judiciously directs it to be completed without boiling. This is a very gentle Opiate, even so mild as to be often times given in Pleurisies, when nothing else of the kind is ventured upon: It is often used to form Electuaries of Bark to sweeten Juleps, and to be mixed in Linctusses. See *Papaver Erraticum*.

Syrupus Pectoralis. Pectoral Syrup. Take of the Leaves of *English Maidenhair* dried, five Ounces; of Liquorice, for Ounces, and of boiling Water, five Pints: Steep the Ingredients for some Hours, and when the Liquor is strained off, dissolve in it double refined Sugar, enough to make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Roots of *Florentine Orrice*, and of Elicampane, each an Ounce and a half; Liquorice, two Ounces; Leaves of Coltsfoot; true (or in its stead, *English*) Maidenhair, and Leaves of Ground-ivy, each an Ounce; twelve fat Figs, and Water, a Gallon: Boil to the Consumption of a fourth Part; strain out the Liquor which remains; add to it six Pounds of white Sugar; and boil them into a *Syrup*.

These *Syrups* are intended against Coughs, Colds, Hoarsenesses and Difficulties of breathing: They are usually mixed into Linctusses: The *Edinburgh Receipt* is best; But a *Syrup* made of only Elicampane-roots, would be better than either. *Syrup of Marshmallows* is often used for it.

Syrupus Rosarum solutivus. Opening Syrup of Roses. Take the Li-
quor

quor left in the Still when six Pounds of Damask *Roses* have been distilled ; and of double refined Sugar, five Pounds : The Liquor being pressed out, boil it down to three Pints, and set it by a Night to settle ; next Morning pour off the clear Liquor, and adding the Sugar, make a *Syrup* by boiling it away to seven Pounds and a half.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Syrup of pale Roses*, and directs it to be made with a double Infusion of fresh gathered *pale Roses*, in the same manner as *their Syrup of red Poppies*.

The *London Receipt* is contrived with great Judgment ; an Ounce of it, we are told, is a Dose for Children, and two Ounces a Dose for grown People ; but we never see it given alone. Half an Ounce is now and then directed to be put into a purging Potion, where it becomes of no sort of Signification.

Syrupus Scillicus. Syrup of Squills. Take of Vinegar of *Squills*, a Pint and a half ; Cinnamon, and Ginger, each an Ounce ; of double refined Sugar, three Pounds and a half : Steep the Spices for three Days in the Vinegar, and when strained, make the *Syrup* by adding the Sugar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of Vinegar of *Squills*, two Pints, and of white Sugar, four Pounds. Make it into a *Syrup* without boiling.

These are excellent Preparations both in Asthmas and Dropsies ; in the former Case they wonderfully divide the gluy Blood in the Lungs, cause spitting, and give Relief in a difficult Breathing ; in the latter, they carry off a great deal of cold, watry Humours by increasing Urine. See *Scilla*.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina. Syrup of Buckthorn. Take of the Juice of fresh and ripe *Buckthorn-berries*, a Gallon ; of Cinnamon, Ginger, and Nutmegs, each an Ounce ; of double refined Sugar, seven Pounds.

Set the Juice by a few Days that a Sediment may fall ; then strain it, and in a small Quantity of it infuse the Spices ; boil down the rest, towards the End, adding, that wherein the Spices have been infused, but strained from them, that the whole may be reduced to two Quarts ; then add the Sugar and make the *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the clarified Juice of ripe *Buckthorn-berries*, three Quarts, and brown Sugar, four Pounds ; boil them over a gentle Fire to *Syrup* ; and whilst it is warm, mix therewith a Dram of the distilled Oil of Cloves received upon a little Sugar.

This is the only strong purging *Syrup* known in the Shops ; and it appears to be of as much Consequence as half, if not all the rest of them put together ; with Powder of Jalap and White-wine, it makes an excellent Purge in dropscical Complaints ; with Tincture of Sena it makes a good purging Draught in Gouty Disorders : Indeed, it is recommended in rheumatic, and most other Disorders of long standing, where purging Medicines are required ; there are few purging Potions but partake more or less of it, and its Use in forming almost all the purging Pills is well known. It is not commonly given alone, but when it is, an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half, is a Man's Dose ; and for Children they should not take it, because we have safer and milder things.

Syrupus simplex. Syrup of Sugar. Dissolve in Water a sufficient Quantity of Sugar to make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, a Pint of Water to be boiled with a Pound of Sugar into a *Syrup*.

Syrupus Violarum. Syrup of Violets. Take of fresh, well coloured *Violets*, two Pounds, and of boiling Water, five Pints ; steep the Flowers a whole Day in a Glass or Earthen Vessel

Vessels glazed; then pour off the Liquor, and strain it through a fine Linen-cloth, with Caution not to press at all the Flowers; afterwards, with a proper Quantity of double refined Sugar, make it into a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Pound of Flowers to three Pints of boiling Water, and double the Weight of Sugar in Proportion to the strained Liquor, to be finished without boiling.

This *Syrup*, mixed with Oil of Almonds, is frequently given to Infants as soon as they are born: Some commend it in Coughs and Colds; but it is as much regarded for its Colour as for its Virtues.

Syrupus Zinziberis. Syrup of Ginger. Take of *Ginger* sliced thin, four Ounces, and of boiling Water, three Pints: Let the *Ginger* steep sometime, and strain off the Liquor; to which add double refined Sugar enough to make a *Syrup*.

This is a pleasant, warm, useful *Syrup*, proper to form warm, cordial Electuaries; but whoever keeps candied *Ginger*, has a *Syrup* surrounding it fit for all the Purposes and Uses for which the above is designed.

Confectio Alkermes. Take of the Juice of *Kermes*, warm and strained, three Pounds; Damask Rose-water, six Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon, half a Scruple, and double refined Sugar, a Pound; melt the Sugar in the Rose-water by a Bath-heat, then add the *Kermes-juice*, and when it is cold, the Oil of Cinnamon.

The *Edinburgh Syrup of Kermes.* Take a Pound of the Juice of *Kermes-grains*, and two Pounds of white Sugar. Make a *Syrup* without Heat.

The *Syrup of Kermes* which is brought to us from the South of *France* is to be preferred, especially if it has been prepared without Heat.

This Medicine has been greatly regarded by some, though seldom

prescribed by Physicians. If its Virtues as a Cordial are not of much Signification, it is extremely agreeable to two of the Senses, and may be taken by both Sexes, all Ages and Constitutions. The Dose is what the Patient pleases.

The *Edinburgh Confectio Alkermes.* Boil away three Pounds of the *Syrup of Kermes* with a gentle Heat, to the Thickness of Honey; then mix into it the following Ingredients made into a very fine Powder; of Cinnamon, and yellow Saunders, each six Drams; Cochineal, three Drams, and Saffron, a Dram and a half.

The Virtues of this agrees with the above *Syrup of Kermes*.

Syrupus Pæoniæ. Syrup of Pionies. The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs this to be with an Infusion of fresh gathered *Piony-flowers*, in the same manner as their *Syrup* of red Poppies.

Syrupus de quinque Radicibus. Syrup of five Roots. Take two Ounces of each of the five opening *Roots*, and of Water three Quarts: Boil them together till one third of the Liquor is wasted; then strain and press out the Remainder; afterwards dissolve in it four Pounds of white Sugar and boil into a *Syrup*.

This is an insignificant *Syrup*, and it was not much better when it was made with Vinegar.

Syrupus e Rosis siccis. Syrup of dried Roses. Infuse half a Pound of red *Roses* in two Quarts of boiling Water, for the Space of a Night; then let them boil a little; strain out the Liquor; add to it four Pounds of white Sugar, and boil the Mixture into a *Syrup*. E.

Syrupus e Sena & Rheo. Syrup of Sena and Rhubarb. Take of *Sena-leaves*, two Ounces; choice *Rhubarb*, one Ounce; sweet Fennel-seeds and Cinnamon, each two Drams; boiling Water, three Pints: Let them steep together for a Night, in a close stopped Vessel. The Liquor being strained

strained out, and settled sometime, pour it off; then boil it with three Pounds of white Sugar, over a gentle Fire, into a Syrup. *E.*

Syrupus de Symphyto. Syrup of Comfrey. Take fresh Roots of the greater *Comfrey*, and fresh Leaves of Plantain, of each half a Pound; bruise them both together, and strongly press out the Juice; on the Remainder pour a Quart of Water, and boil to the Consumption of one half; then strain off the Liquor; and having added it to the pressed Juice, boil the Mixture with an equal Weight of white Sugar into a Syrup. *E.*

Mel Ægyptiacum. Egyptian Honey. Take Verdigrease finely powdered, five Ounces; *Honey*, fourteen Ounces, and Vinegar, seven Ounces: Boil them over a gentle Fire to a due Consistence and red Colour.

This having been kept some time lets fall a red Powder: the thin Part at top is then called *Mel Ægyptiacum*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is just the same, though called *Unguent. Ægypt.*

This is only used outwardly; it is excellent to cleanse Wounds and to eat down rotten Flesh, and may be successfully applied to those white Specks commonly found in Children's and sometimes in grown People's Mouths: The way is to rub the Part with a Rag, first moistened with the Medicine: Hereby many bad Consequences are oftentimes prevented.

Mel Elatines. Honey of Fluellin. Take of the clear Juice of female *Fluellin*, four Pints, and of clarified *Honey*, four Pounds: Boil them together to a proper Thickness.

Mel Helleboratum. Honey of Hellebore. Take of the Roots of white *Hellebore* dried and sliced, one Pound; of clarified *Honey*, three Pounds, and of Water, two Quarts. After steeping the Roots three Days in the Water, boil them a little while;

then press the Liquor out, and boil with the Water to a proper Thickness.

White *Hellebore* is never given Inwardly except in maniacal or mad Disorders.

Mel Rosaceum. Honey of Roses. Take of red *Roses* quick dried and their Heals cut off, four Ounces; of boiling Water, three Pints, and of clarified *Honey*, five Pounds. Steep the *Roses* some Hours in the Water, then to the strained Liquor add the *Honey*, and boil to a due Thickness.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, half a Pound of dried *Roses* to two Quarts of Water, and four Pounds of *Honey*. An Ounce of the *Honey of Roses* with six or eight Ounces of Rose-water makes an excellent Gargle for the Mouth; to which may be added, as Occasion, a few Drops of Spirit of Sulphur.

Mel Mercuriale. Honey of Mercury. Take Juice of *Mercury*, and of *Honey*, each three Pounds: Boil them together to a proper Thickness, often scumming it.

When this is used, it is put in Glysters.

Mel Solutivum. Opening Honey. Take of the Decoction remaining after the Distillation of six Pounds of Damask *Roses*; Cummin-seeds a little bruised, an Ounce; coarse Sugar, four Pounds, and *Honey*, two Pounds: Boil the Decoction, after pressing out, to three Pints; adding, towards the End, the Seeds tied up in a Cloth; then gently boil with the Sugar and *Honey*, to the Thickness of a liquid *Honey*.

This, we are told, is intended to be added to Glysters after boiling; but such Contrivances must certainly be of little Signification.

Oxymel ex Allio. Oxymel of Garlic. Take of *Garlic* sliced, one Ounce and a Half; Carraway-seeds, and sweet Fennel-seeds, each two Drams; purified *Honey*, ten Ounces, and Vinegar, half a Pint: Boil the Vinegar, a little in a glazed earthen

earthen Vessel, with the Seeds bruised; then add the *Garlic* and cover the Vessel. After all is cold, press out the Liquor, and by a Bath-heat dissolve in it the Honey.

This has the Virtues of *Syrup of Garlic*; which see.

Oxymel Scilliticum. *Oxymel of Squills.* Take of Honey, three Pounds, and of Vinegar of *Squills*, a Quart: Boil them together in a glazed Vessel to a Syrup, scumming it all the while.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is exactly the same.

This is a very safe, effectual, and good Vomit for dropical and asthmatical Patients; for it produces no ill Consequences in the Stomach being all of it speedily thrown up again; for this Purpose it may be taken to two or three Ounces: But the most usual way of giving it is, to join it with as much cold drawn Linseed-Oil, or Oil of sweet Almonds; thus it may be taken to a Tea-spoonful at a time,

very often: Hereby the urinary Discharges are greatly increased, and the Breast relieved by cutting and giving vent to that gluy Phlegm which oppresses the Lungs.

Oxymel simplex. *Simple Oxymel.* Take of Honey, two Pounds, and Vinegar, a Pint: Boil them together in a glazed earthen Vessel to a Syrup.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the same.

Oxymel Pectorale. *Pectoral Oxymel.* Take Elicampane-roots, and *Florentine* Orrice-roots, of each half an Ounce; being well sliced, boil them in a Quart of Water till it becomes a Pint and a half, then strain off the Liquor, and add to it of unprepared Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce, dissolved in four Ounces of Vinegar, and of Honey, eight Ounces; then boil them together, scum, and strain it.

The Ingredients are very good for the Breast and Lungs, but the Composition is very bad; however it is hardly ever made.

Of LINCTUSSES, LAMBATIVES, &c.

LINCTUSSES, *Lambatives*, *Lobocs*, and *Eclegmas*, are Terms used pretty much alike; they are for the most part compounded of Syrups and Oils, and are intended as Medicines for the *Breast*; but the Method of taking such sweet, clammy Substances, makes them not only tiresome, but even clogging and injurious to some Stomachs; so that whilst the Lungs endeavour by coughing to dislodge and shake off the fizy Matter, Digestion is hindered, and a greater Quantity of Phlegm brought down upon the Part: Hence it follows, that every Endeavour of the Patient is not only in vain, but greatly to his Disadvantage: In short, these kind of Medicines do little Service except in slight Coughs, or those familiar to Old-age; and if a

Medicine be desired to relieve that Cough attendant on *hectical Disorders*, Recourse must not be had to sweet, gluy, gelly-like Substances, but to *Volatiles* and *Balsamics*.

Lohoc ex Amylo. *Lohoc of Starch.* Take of *Starch*, two Drams; *Japan Earth*, one Dram; Syrup of Comfrey, and Whites of Eggs beat to a Liquor, each an Ounce; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc commune. *Common Lohoc.* Take fresh drawn Oil of Sweet Almonds, and pectoral (or balsamic) Syrup, of each one Ounce; white Sugar, two Drams; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc Diatragacanthi. *Lohoc of the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth.* Take compound Powder of *Gum Tragacanth*, two Drams; *Ja-*
E e 2 *pan*

pan Earth, one Dram ; Whites of Eggs, beat into a Liquor, one Ounce, and Diacodium, two Ounces ; mix and make a *Loboc*.

Lohoc e Lino. *Loboc of Linseed.* Take fresh drawn *Linseed oil*, and balsamic Syrup, of each an Ounce ; white Sugar, and Flowers of Sulphur, each two Drams ; mix and make a *Loboc*.

Lohoc e Manna. Take the best *Manna*, fresh drawn Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Violets, each equal Quantities ; mix and make a *Loboc*.

Lohoc Saponaceum. *Loboc with Soap.* Take of *Spanish Soap*, one Dram ; Oil of Almonds, one Ounce, and pectoral (or balsamic) Syrup, one Ounce and a half ; mix and make a *Loboc*.

Loboc of Sperma Ceti. Take two Drams of *Sperma Ceti* : Rub it with as much Yolk of Eggs, as will fit it to mix with half an Ounce of fresh drawn Oil of Almonds, and an Ounce of balsamic Syrup, into the Consistence of a *Loboc*.

An Account of ELECTUARIES.

AN *Electuary* is a Form of Medicine pretty well known, being about the Consistence of a Conserve, more substantial than a Syrup, and not near so hard as a Pill. They are commonly made of a Conserve, Syrup, and Powder, united all together. Into this form are reduced aromatic Powders, Steel prepared, and now and then *Sperma Cæti*, testaceous Powders, and Medicines designed to assist Breathing : But these are most commonly thought best in other Forms. They are seldom given to promote any visible Evacuation, being most of them Strengtheners. No substantial Medicines are more liable to be tasted than these, for this Reason *Aloes*, *Bitter-apple*, and other disagreeable Things never enter here. Being given in Diseases of long standing they are ordered to be repeated once or twice a Day ; a Quantity sufficient to serve a Week, is enough to be sent out of a Shop at one time ; more will be hurt by long keeping : Bark will grow dry, and the warm spicy Electuaries will lose Part of their Virtues. Electuaries are very injudiciously kept in large Quantities, ready mixed up in the Shops : The Artist had better keep the Powders well stopped in a Bottle, and mix at a time only enough

to serve him a Year at farthest ; these being kept in large Glasses of the Form of Pill-glasses, will not only preserve their Virtues entire, but the Prescriber will be always a Judge of their Strength, because there will be no Need of fresh Moistnings. Besides, *Venice-treacle*, *Diascordium*, and *Lenitive Electuary*, the Artist cannot keep too few, provided he keeps in Powder ready for immediate mixing, the Species for *Electuary* of Scammony, *London Philonium*, and what other he knows he has a certain Demand for. It being impossible but these Substances are affected with the Changes of our variable Climate, Fermentation must be the Consequence, and this in time will greatly hurt these Compositions. Other Inconveniencies follow the keeping large Quantities, as the Loss of some of the most volatile Parts, drying away, besides the Plague of Flies and other Insects upon every the least Neglect in not close covering the Pots.

Our *London College* tells us, that all *Electuaries*, if they grow dry, should be brought again to their Consistence with a small Quantity of *Cannar*, but not with Syrup nor Honey : By this means the Dose will be rendered the less uncertain ; which

is especially necessary in those, that are made with Syrup, and contain a large Quantity of Opium, as the *Philonium* and the *Confectio Paulina*.

Our *Edinburgh* Directions are, To observe the Rules laid down for Decoctions and Powders in general, for those designed for *Electuaries*.

That the Gums, hardened Juices, and such other Substances as will not powder, should be dissolved in the Liquor prescribed; then the Powders added by little and little, and the whole kept briskly stirring to make a smooth uniform *Electuary*.

Astringent *Electuaries*, and such as have Pulps of Fruits in their Composition, should be prepared in small Quantities at a time, and the watry Part of the Pulps boiled away over a gentle Fire before the other Ingredients are added.

Electuary against a Dysentery. Take Diascordium, two Ounces; and *Locatellus's* Balsam, one Ounce: Mix and make an *Electuary*.

This Medicine is recommended for the Bloody-flux, but is seldom or never known in Practice; our greatest Dependance in such Extremities is on Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and their several Preparations.

Electuarium e Baccis Lauri. Electuary of Bay-berries. Take of the dried Leaves of Rue, of Carraway-seeds, common Parsley-seeds, and *Bay-berries*, each an Ounce; Saguapenum, half an Ounce; black Pepper, and *Russia* Castor, each two Drams; clarified Honey, three times the Quantity of the whole, when powdered; mix and make an *Electuary*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Conserve of Rue, two Ounces; candied Ginger, one Ounce; *Bay-berries*, half an Ounce; Zedoary, two Drams; *Russia* Castor, one Dram; distilled Oil of Fennel, ten Drops; and Syrup of Orange peel, a proper Quantity to make an *Electuary*.

An Ounce, or an Ounce and a

half of this *Electuary* was intended to be mixed with Glysters, designed against Gripes, Wind, and Pains in the Bowels: But Remedies of this kind would be better supplied by *particular Prescriptions* when wanted.

Electuarium e Cassia. Electuary of Cassia. Take of the Opening Syrup of Roses, and Pulp of *Cassia* fresh made, each half a Pound; Manna, two Ounces; Pulp of Tamarinds, one Ounce: Rub the Manna in a Mortar, and with a gentle Heat dissolve it in the Syrup, then add the Pulps, and the Heat being continued, make all into a proper Consistence.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Pulp of *Cassia*, twelve Ounces; Tamarinds, six Ounces; *Calabrian* Manna, eight Ounces; and Syrup of pale Roses, a Pound: Dissolve the Manna in warm Water, strain it, and boil it away with the Syrup over a gentle Fire, to the Thickness of Honey; then mix in the Pulps, and so make an *Electuary*.

These are good, cooling, opening *Electuaries*, proper to make the Bowels laxative, to cool and cleanse the urinary Passages, to expel Gravel, and afford Relief in those Heats peculiar to *venereal* Disorders. To supply the Place of the *London Receipt*, which is not often found ready made in the Shops, take Manna, one Ounce, and rub it well in a Marble Mortar, gradually adding three Ounces of Syrup of Marshmallows, and the same Quantity of Lenitive *Electuary*, and well mix them. As much as a Walnut may be taken every Night and Morning.

Confectio Cardiaca. Cordial Confection. Take the Tops of fresh Rosemary, and Juniper-berries, each one Pound; lesser Cardamom-seeds husked, Zedoary, and Saffron, each half a Pound; Proof Spirit, about a Gallon and a half: Reduce, by a gentle Heat, this Tincture strained, nearly to the Weight of two Pounds and

a half; then, by adding the following in very fine Powder, make an *Electuary*, viz. of the compound Powder of Crabs claws, sixteen Ounces; Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, each two Ounces; Cloves, one Ounce, double refined Sugar, two Pounds.

This is intended to supply the Place of Sir *Water Raleigh's* Cordial, a Medicine of late Years much used by our great People, and perhaps sometimes imprudently: For in continual Fevers, great Heat, a strong Pulse, and parched Tongue, this, or any other heating Medicine, may be highly injurious. But in a slight Cold, Lowness, Wind, and Pains in the Stomach, a Scruple, or half a Dram of this Confection, in an Ounce and a half of simple Alexiterial-water, can do no manner of hurt; but, on the Contrary, will often times prove a noble Cordial.

Electuarium Cardiacum. Cordial Electuary. Take Conserve of Rosemary, and of red Roses, each an Ounce and a half; candied Orange-peel, and Nutmegs, each an Ounce; preserved Ginger, six Drams; Confection of Alkermes, half an Ounce; the distilled Oil of Cinnamon, twenty Drops, and Syrup of Cloves, enough to make the whole into an *Electuary*.

This makes a very pleasant, warm, grateful, cordial *Electuary*; and will do much Service to Constitutions wasted by long Illnesses; and greatly assist some pale, wan, female Complexions, who want proper Discharges: In either Case as much as a Nutmeg may be taken twice a Day, and a Glass of some *Steel-water* presently after it.

Electuarium Lenitivum. Lenitive Electuary. Take of Figs, one Pound; of Sena-leaves, eight Ounces; of Pulp of Tamarinds, of Cassia, and of *French* Prunes, each half a Pound; of Coriander-seeds, four Ounces; of Liquorice, three Ounces, and of double refined Sugar, two Pounds

and a half: Reduce the Sena with the Coriander-seeds to Powder, and separate ten Ounces by the Sieve: Boil the Rest with the Figs and Liquorice in two Quarts of Water till it is half boiled away, then strain and press it out; afterwards, boil it away to the Weight of a Pound and a half, or a little less; then add the Sugar to make a Syrup; this Syrup mix gradually with the Pulps; and lastly, stir in the Powder.

This is a most excellent laxative, loosening *Electuary*; more useful as well as more commonly kept in the Shops than all the rest of this kind: It is a proper Medicine to remove that Costiveness frequently attendant on Old-age, as well as that on an ill Habit of Body; half an Ounce of it may be taken Night and Morning till the Intention is answered; sometimes an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half is given in a Glyster.

This Receipt of our College, tho' better than any of their former ones, may yet be a little mended, by boiling in the Decoction of Liquorice and Figs when near finished, six Ounces of Coriander-seeds, and then strongly pressing it out; then by boiling the Syrup and Pulps to a pretty good Consistence before the Powder of Sena be added.

By boiling the Seeds a very troublesome Job would be saved, and by well boiling the *Electuary* it would be well fitted for keeping.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak, two Ounces; Leaves of Mercury, Fennugreek-seeds, and Linseeds, of each an Ounce; Water, three Quarts: Boil them to the Consumption of one half of the Liquor, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, of Sena-leaves, two Ounces, and Coriander-seeds, half an Ounce: Strain, and press out the Decoction, adding to it two Pounds of Honey; boil the Mixture to the Consistence of a thick Syrup;

to which add, of the Pulp of Prunes, one Pound, and of Cassia Fistula, half a Pound: Make an *Electuary*.

This is intended to be added to the Decoction for purging Glysters, after straining: Two Ounces is a Dose.

Electuarium e Scammonio. Electuary of Scammony. Take of *Scammony*, one Ounce and a half; of Cloves and Ginger, each six Drams; of the essential Oil of Carraway-seeds, half a Dram, and Honey, half a Pound. Powder the *Scammony* by itself, then mix it with the Powder of the Aromatics; afterwards add the Honey, and last of all the essential Oil.

This is a very warm purging *Electuary*, and is frequently given in rheumatic Disorders; for it thins the Humours, and brings them from the most distant Parts. Two Drams, which contains a Scruple of *Scammony*, is enough for any Body. It was heretofore called *Caryocostinum*. See *Species Aromaticæ*.

Electuarium Pectorale. Pectoral Electuary. Take of the Conserve of Roses, two Ounces; of the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram, and balsamic Syrup, a proper Quantity to make a Syrup.

This appears to be a useful Medicine in Coughs, Colds, or asthmatic Disorders; for these Purposes the Quantity of a Nutmeg may be taken two or three times a Day.

Balsamum Locatelli. Locatellus's Balsam. Take Oil olive, a Pint; *Strasburg* Turpentine, and yellow Wax, each half a Pound; red Saunders, six Drams: Melt the Wax with some Part of the Oil over a gentle Fire; then add the rest of the Oil and the Turpentine; lastly, stir in the Saunders and mix them well together.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Melt a Pound of yellow Wax over a gentle

Fire in a Pint and a half of the best Olive-oil; then add a Pound and a half of Venice-turpentine, and having taken them from the Fire, stir in two Ounces of the Balsam of *Peru*, and one Ounce of Dragon's Blood in Powder, keeping the whole constantly stirring till it is grown cold.

This Composition is presently made, if the Wax be sliced very thin before it is put over the Fire: Dragon's Blood makes the Balsam of a beautiful red for a little time, but that Colour soon goes off.

This *Balsam* is frequently given in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and inward Bruises; for these Purposes as much as a small Nutmeg may be taken three or four times a Day: In hectical Complaints, and where the Patient cannot bear hot Medicines, this should not be given.

Confectio Paulina. Take Costus, or in its stead Zedoary, Cinnamon, long Pepper, black Pepper, Galbanum, and Opium strained, *Russia* Castor, of each two Ounces; Storax Calamit strained, two Ounces; simple Syrup boiled to the Thickness of Honey, twice the Weight of all the Powders: Mix carefully the Opium first dissolved in Wine, with the Syrup warmed; then to the Storax and Galbanum melted together add, gradually, the Syrup, while it remains warm, afterwards sprinkle in the rest in Powder.

This is a Composition seldom to be found in any of the Shops; Medicines of this kind with aromatic Powders, Opium and a Gum or two would be better supplied by an immediate Prescription when wanted.

Electuarium e Scordio. Electuary of Scordium. Take any Quantity of the Powder of *Scordium* with Opium, and thrice their Weight of Diacodium boiled to the Thickness of Honey: Mix them well together into an *Electuary*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs the Quantity of Opium, mentioned among the Powders, to be dissolved in *Canary-Wine*, and Syrup of dried *Roses* boiled down to the Thickness of Honey, three times the Weight of the Powders; to be mixed together into an *Electuary*.

This is sometimes called *Fracastorius's Confection*, from *Fracastorius* that *Italian Physician*, who invented it many Years ago: It is a most excellent binding, cordial, strengthening *Electuary*, and may be given in an excessive Looseness, every two or three Hours, or after every loose Stool; whether the Looseness be the Consequence of mere Weakness, or the Result of some Distemperature in the Bowels: as good a way of giving it as any, is in *Fracastorius's Decoction*.

But if the Looseness proceeds from catching Cold, or be the Consequence of some disagreeable thing eaten, or from any other Cause, provided it be not extreme, it will be highly necessary to take a Scruple of *Rhubarb*, before you engage with this cordial Opiate.

What Alteration this *Electuary* has undergone, in passing our five *Dispensatories*, is for the better: To have it in full Perfection, see an *Account of Electuaries*. In both Receipts there is about a grain of Opium in a Dram of the Powder, and consequently the same Quantity in each half Ounce of the *Electuary*.

Mithridate. Take Cinnamon, fourteen Drams; Myrrh, eleven Drams; Agaric, *Indian Nard*, Ginger, Saffron, Seeds of Treacle-mustard, Frankincense, and *Chio Turpentine*, of each ten Drams; Camel's Hay, Costus or Zedoary, *Indian Leaf* or Mace, *French Lavender*, long Pepper, Seeds of Hartswort, Juice of Hypocistis, strained Storax, Opoponax, strained Galbanum, Opo-

balsam or expressed Oil of Nutmegs, and *Russia Castor*, of each an Ounce; Poley Mountain, Scordium, Carpo-balsam or Cubebs, white Pepper, Seeds of *Cretan Daucus*, and strained Bdelium, of each seven Drams; Celtic Nard, Gentian, Dittany of *Crete*, red Roses, Seeds of *Macedonian Parsley*, Cardamoms husked, sweet Fennel-seeds, Gum Arabic, and Opium, of each five Drams; Roots of Calamus aromaticus, of wild Valerian, of Seeds of Anise, and Sagapenum, each three Drams; Bellies of Skinks, Acacia or *Japan Earth*, St. John's Wort, and Meum, each two Drams and a half; clarified Honey, three times the Weight of all the rest. Dissolve the Opium first in a little Wine, and then mix it with the Honey made hot; in the Interim melt together in another Vessel the Galbanum, Storax, Turpentine, Balm of Gilead or expressed Oil of Nutmegs, continually stirring them round, that they may not burn: As soon as these are melted, add to them the hot Honey, first by Spoonfuls, and afterwards more freely; lastly, when the Mixture is near cold, stir in the rest in fine Powder.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the same with the *London*, except, that the first eight Ingredients of the latter are *here* ten Drams each: Then the *Chio Turpentine* and the eleven following are *here* an Ounce of each: To the six following are added *here* the Troches called *Cyphi* and *Cassia lignea*: Then the nine following are the same; and the next four; except, that *here* is added *Asarabacca*: The last four are entirely the same.

Hence we find more in the *Edinburgh* than in the *London-Dispensatory*; three Drams of *Asarabacca*, and seven of each of the Troches *Cyphi* and *Cassia lignea*: To make amends for which seventeen Drams; the *London* contains more than the
Edin-

Edinburgh, four Drams of Cinnamon, one of Myrrh, and two of *Chio* Turpentine.

For the Virtues of this renowned and famous cordial Opiate, see *Venice-treacle*. Here is contained one Grain of Opium in a Dram of the Powder, and consequently the same in each half Ounce of the *Electuary*.

Theriaca Andromachi. Venice-treacle. Take Troches of Squills, half a Pound; long Pepper, strained Opium, and dried Vipers, of each three Ounces; Cinnamon, Opobalsam or expressed Oil of Nutmegs, of each two Ounces; Agaric, Orrice, Scordium, red Rose-leaves, *Spanish* Liquorice, and Seeds of Navew, of each an Ounce and a half; *Indian* Nard, Saffron, Amomum, Myrrh, Costus or Zedoary, and Camel's Hay, of each an Ounce; the Roots of Cinquefoil, Rhubarb, Ginger, *Indian* Leaf or Mace, Dittany of *Crete*, Horehound, Calamint, *French* Lavender, long Pepper, Seeds of *Macedonian* Parsley, Olibanum, *Chio* Turpentine, and wild Valerian-roots, of each six Drams; Gentian, Celtic Nard, Spignel, Leaves of Poley Mountain, of *St. John's* Wort, of Ground Pine, Tops and Seeds of creeping Germander, Carpobalsam or Cubebs, Seeds of Anise, of Fennel, of the lesser Cardamom husked, of Bishop's Weed, of Hartwort, of Treacle-mustard, Juice of the Rape of Cystus, Acacia or *Japan* Earth, Gum *Arabic*, strained Storax, strained Sagapenum, *Lemnian* Earth, or in its stead *Armenian* Bole, or *French* Bole, and green Vitriol calcined, of each half an Ounce; Roots of creeping Birthwort or long Birthwort, Tops of the Lesser Centaury, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, Opoponax, Galbanum strained, *Russia* Castor, *Jews* Pitch, or in its stead, white Amber prepared, and Roots of sweet Flag, of each two Drams; Honey, three times the Weight of all the rest. These Ingredients are to be mixed

up in the same manner as the Mithridate.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Troches of Squills, six Ounces; of Vipers, the Troches called Hedychroon, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three Ounces; Orrice roots, red Roses, Scordium-leaves, Agaric, Opobalsam or Balsam of *Peru*, *Spanish* Liquorice, Seeds of wild Navew, and Cinnamon, of each an Ounce and a half; Myrrh, Saffron Ginger, Rhapontic or Tormentil Root, Roots of Cinquefoil, Leaves of Calamint, Horehound, Dittany of *Crete*, *French* Lavender-Flowers, Camel's Hay, *Macedonian* Parsley-seeds, Costus or Zedoary, Turpentine of *Cyprus*, male Frankincense, white Pepper, black Pepper, Cassia lignea, and *Indian* Nard, of each six Drams; *Cretan* Poley Mountain, Seeds of Hartwort of *Marseilles*, or common Hartwort, Seeds of Anise, of Bishop's Weed, of Amomum or Cloves, lesser Cardamoms, sweet Fennel-seeds, of Treacle-mustard-seeds, Roots of Gentian, of Spignel, of *Pontic* Phu or wild Valerian, true Acorus, Leaves of Germander, ground Pine, *St. John's* Wort, true or *German* Acacia, Carpobalsam or Cubebs, *Lemnian* or *Armenian* Earth, burnt Chalcitis or green Vitriol calcined, Calamit Storax, Gum *Arabic*, Juice of Hypocistis, Celtic Nard, and *Indian* Leaf, of each half an Ounce; Tops of the lesser Centaury, Seeds of the Carrot of *Crete*, Roots of the bushy rooted, or long Birthwort, *Jews* Pitch or Amber, Galbanum, Opoponax, Sagapenum, and Castor, of each two Drams; *Canary* Wine, enough to dissolve the Juices; Honey clarified, three times the Weight of all the Powders: Mix all together and make an *Electuary*.

Volumes have been written upon the Virtues, the various Substitutes proposed in lieu of, and the Methods of mixing up this *Electuary*: As to supplying its Place by a Substitute,

we could, with as good Reason, propose twenty kinds as one; and whether Diacodium or Honey be properest for mixing up, is too insignificant a Matter for Debate; if mixed with the former, the Addition of an Opiate is too trifling to cavil at; if with the latter, it is said, that Honey disagrees with some Constitutions; which is very true, if eaten alone; but to imagine that a Dram, or a Dram and a half of it, so greatly changed as it must be in this Composition, should have such Effects is unreasonable.

Venice-treacle and *Mithridate* are good cordial, sweating Opiates; and may be taken to a Dram and a half, or two Drams in a little simple Alexiterial-water for Pains in the Limbs, occasioned by taking Cold: If the Medicine be well followed with large Draughts of Sage-tea, or Wine-whey, the Sweating will the more likely succeed. It is most commonly taken by strong laborious People, who can sweat freely, and with such, for slight Complaints, it has the best Effects. But when there is a high Fever, the Head is disordered, and the Tongue looks bad, neither this, nor any other heating Remedies should be presently given. With the same good Reason it should be avoided in *hectical* Disorders; and for the most part in *hysterical* Complaints.

The Proportion of *Opium* is, in the Powder, one Grain in twenty; and consequently the same in every four Scruples of the *Electuary*.

Edinburgh-Treacle. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, six Ounces; wild *Valerian*-root, and *Contrayerva*-root, of each four Ounces; aromatic Pow-

der, three Ounces; Resin of *Guajacum*, *Russia* Castor, and Myrrh, of each two Ounces; *English* Saffron, and *Opium*, each an Ounce; clarified Honey, three times the Weight of the Powders; *Canary*-Wine, enough to dissolve the *Opium*. Mix them into an *Electuary*, to which Camphire may be added occasionally.

This is intended to supply the Place of the former.

Philonium Londinense. *London Philonium*. Take white Pepper, Ginger, and Carraway-seeds, of each two Ounces; strained *Opium*, six Drams; *Diacodium* boiled to the Thickness of Honey, thrice the Weight of all the rest. The *Opium* being dissolved in a little Wine is to be added to the Syrup whilst warm; after that, stir in the Powders.

This Medicine, taken to half a Dram or two Scruples in a little Draught, will, after proper Discharges, either by Vomiting or Bleeding, give almost instant Ease in violent Cholic-Pains in the Stomach.

This is not to be found ready prepared in many Places; and its Demand being commonly pretty sudden; the Ingredients, if Carraway-seeds are left out, and Zedoary put in its stead, may be easily and presently powdered; or, it may be instantly made by substituting Aromatic Powder for the three; instead of dissolving the *Opium*, by taking the hardest and most brittle Part of the Lump, and well rubbing it with the Powders.

In the Powder, one Grain in nine is *Opium*; and consequently a little more than a Grain in two Scruples of the *Electuary*.

Of POWDERS.

POWDERS are the most necessary Form of Medicine, not only for their own sake, but because there are few Pills or *Electuaries* but par-

take of them. As to simple *Powders* it should be remarked, that whatever Quantity the Artist puts into the Mortar to powder, he should not

not put it away again till the whole has passed the Sieve, lest the several *Powders* made at different times be of unequal Strength: This in regard to *Ipecacuanha* would be remarkably so, and more or less in other things. When the following are to be *powdered*, a moderate Drying after a little Bruising will greatly shorten the Labour; and this may be done in a dripping Pan, exposed in Summer to the Sun, or in Winter to the Fire: Roots of *Elicampagne*, of *Jalap*, of *Snake-root*, *Winter-Bark*, *Ipecacuanha* after one or two Siftings, for then the sticky Part will hardly pass the Sieve without it. *Sena* being well bruised, and *bitter Apple* cut small with Scissors, will *powder* with a little Drying: *Aloes*, whether for Tincture or Pills, need never be sifted very fine. *Marshmallow-roots*, though never so well dried at first, will not *powder* at any Distance of Time without fresh drying; nor should the *compound Powder of Tragacanth*, where this is a material Ingredient, be made but as it is wanted. *Myrrh* requires to be rubbed into a gross Powder, then to be put in some airy Place, and in a few Days it will *powder* easily. The testaceous *Powders*, as *Crabs-claws*, *Crabs-eyes Coral*, *Oyster-shells*, *Amber*, and the rest, are not only to be *powdered* and sifted, but to be rubbed with a little Rose-water on the levigating Stone, till no Grittiness be found between the Teeth on Trial. Rust of *Steel* will *powder* and levigate with great Ease, so will the Filings when prepared with Vinegar; both these are done dry. *Calamine* to make *Cerate*, and *Tutty* to make *Ointment*, are both to be levigated with Water till very fine.

Calomel or *Mercurius dulcis*, *Cinnabar of Antimony*, *Native Cinnabar*, and *Antimony*, when for inward Use, are to be rubbed on the Stone without Moisture till very fine. *Galba-*

num, *Storax*, *Opium*, and some others, though of a Texture considerably glewy by being cut very small, and mixed with dry Ingredients, will all pass through the Sieve for making *Venice-treacle*, *Mithridate*, and *Diascordium*.

The Edinburgh Directions.

Particular Care ought to be taken that nothing decayed, worm-eaten, or impure be mixed in the Composition of *Powders*: The Stalks, and corrupted Parts of Plants are to be separated.

The dry Aromatics ought to be sprinkled during their *Pulverization*, with a few Drops of any proper Water.

Let the moister Aromatics be dried with a very gentle Heat before they are *pounded*.

Gums, and such other Substances as are not easily *powdered*, will, when united with drier ones, all pass the Sieve together.

Powders should be prepared only in small Quantities at a time, and kept in Glass-Vessels well stopped.

Pulvis Antiepilepticus de Gutteta dictus. Powder against the Epilepsie, called de Gutteta. Take Roots of white Dittany, Piony, wild Valerian, and Milletoe of the Oak, of each equal Parts: Mix and make them into a *Powder*. E.

This *Powder* has at times undergone great Alterations; and had the *Edinburgh College*, like the *London*, left it quite out, it had been never the worse: The simple *Powder* of wild Valerian is better.

Pulvis Antilyffus. Powder against the Bite of a mad Dog. Take of Ash-coloured ground Liverwort, two Ounces, and of black Pepper, one Ounce: Mix and make a *Powder*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the same.

At the Desire of the great Dr. Mead, this *Powder* was inserted in the *London-Dispensatory* for 1721.

The Doctor says further of it, that after thirty Years Experience, he never found it fail of Success, if taken before the Madness begun: The Dose is a Dram and a half, every Morning in some Cows Milk, with Bleeding and cold Bathings between whiles.

Pulvis Ari compositus. Compound Powder of Arum. Take of *Arum-root* fresh dried, two Ounces; the Root of the yellow Water-flag, and of Burnet Saxifrage, each an Ounce; prepared Crabs-eyes, and Cinnamon, each half an Ounce; Salt of Wormwood, two Drams: Let them all be made into a *Powder*, to be kept close stopped.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of *Arum-roots* newly dried, two Ounces; of *Calamus Aromaticus*, and of Burnet Saxifrage, each one Ounce; Crabs-eyes, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, three Drams, Salt of Wormwood, two Drams: Mix and make a *Powder*.

In each of these *Powders* the Crabs-eyes and Burnet Saxifrage are better left out: These are but indifferent Compositions when fresh made, and, if made some time are good for nothing.

Perhaps the simple *Powder* of *Arum* is as good. See *Arum*.

Pulvis e Bolo compositus. Compound Powder of Bole. Take of *Armenian* or *French Bole*, half a Pound; Cinnamon, four Ounces; Tormen-til-roots, and Gum Arabic, of each three Ounces, and of long Pepper, half an Ounce: Make a *Powder*.

Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum Opio. Compound Powder of Bole with an Opiate. Take three Drams of Opium, dry it a little, that by being mixed with the before mentioned Ingredients they may all pass the Sieve together.

The *Powders* for *Diascordium* with and without *Opium* much resemble

these, and may be used for them in the Shops, unless they are directed particularly by some Prescription.

Pulvis e Cerussa compositus. Compound Powder of Cerusse. Take of *Cerusse*, five Ounces; of *Sarcocol*, an Ounce and a half, and of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce: Make them into a *Powder*.

Two Drams of this *Powder* mixed with two or three Ounces of Rose-water make an excellent Mixture for the Eyes, and will cool Inflammations, and hot and fiery Rheums in that Part: The same being injected three or four times a Day will cool, heal, and defend the Passages from that cutting Humour which is so exceeding troublesome in an *infectius* Running of the Reins.

Pulvis e Chelis cancrorum compositus. Compound Powder of Crabs-claws. Take of the Tips of *Crabs-claws* prepared, a Pound; prepared Pearls, and red Coral prepared, each three Ounces: Mix all together.

Pulvis Bezoardicus. The Bezoardic Powder. To a Pound of the above compound *Powder* of Crabs-claws prepared, add an Ounce of prepared *Eastern Bezoar*: Mix them.

The *Edinburgh compound Powder of Crabs-Claws*. Take *Crabs-eyes*, and red Coral, each an Ounce; and black Tips of *Crabs-claws*, two Ounces: Mix and make them into a *Powder*.

The former *London Receipt* for *Gascoign's Powder* contained seven Ingredients; but here the *Crabs-eyes*, *Hartshorn*, and *Amber* are left out, as also the *Bezoar*. The first of these is an *artificial* Substance made in *Holland*: This, after many Experiments, is found neither to ferment, dissolve, nor contain any particular Virtues: *Hartshorn* appears to be quite an insipid Matter, of little Use in Medicine: *Amber* will neither dissolve, nor part with any medicinal

nal Virtues without the greatest Violence: *Bezoar*, though of an extraordinary Price, and brought from the *East-Indies*, is not found to exceed either of them.

Heretofore this *Powder* was in great Reputation, even by Physicians of Note, and given in most kind of Fevers to the Quantity of a Scruple every four or six Hours: But of late, *Nitre* is generally given instead of it. The best testaceous Composition in the Shops is the

Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus. Compound Contrayerva Powder. Take of the compound *Powder* of Crabs-claws, one Pound and a half, and of the *Powder* of *Contrayerva*-roots, five Ounces: Make them into a *Powder*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of *Contrayerva*-root, half an Ounce; *Virginian* Snake-root, a Dram and a half; *Cochineal*, a Dram; *English* Saffron, half a Dram; *Bole Armenic*, three Drams, and compound *Powder* of Crabs-claws, seven Drams: Mix and make a *Powder*.

Either of these are excellent Compositions to promote Sweating; and for this Purpose may be given to a Scruple in a Draught every four or six Hours: To render it more effectual, each Dose is sometimes joined with six Grains of Salt of Hartshorn, at other times with half a Scruple of *Nitre*.

Pulvis e Myrrha compositus. Compound Powder of Myrrh. Take of the dried Leaves of Rue, of Dittany of Crete, and *Myrrh*, each an Ounce and a half; *Asa-fœtida*, *Sagapenum*, *Opoponax*, and *Russia* Castor, each an Ounce: Beat them altogether into a *Powder*.

This is contrived instead of the *Troches of Myrrh*, and is near a-kin to the *Gum Pill*: But the powdering so many moist Gums must be very difficult, therefore they are not well suited to this Form. It is a good Medicine to allay Vapours and Con-

vulsions, and to promote the monthly Discharges: It is commonly joined with other Ingredients and given in Pills.

Pulvis e Scammonio compositus. Compound Powder of Scammony. Take of *Scammony*, four Ounces, and of burnt Hartshorn prepared, three Ounces: Mix and make a *Powder*.

This is a purging *Powder* much in Use, and frequently given from four and twenty Grains to half a Dram or more; though the Hartshorn is a mere insipid earthy Substance; yet, it divides the *Scammony*, prevents its sticking to the Coats of the Guts, makes its Operation more sure, and reaching farther than the first Passages: A-kin to it is

The *Pulvis Cornachini*. Take Diaphoretic Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and *Scammony*, each equal Parts: Mix and make a *Powder*. E.

The Antimony here acts pretty much like Hartshorn in the former *Powder*; the Tartar, was the Quantity increased, would make it operate by Urine as well as Stool; so that the Prescriber may, if he pleases, put a Dram of Cream of Tartar, and not less than fourteen, nor above twenty Grains of *Scammony* in each Dose for grown People. It is a good Purge for the Head, and will work briskly.

Pulvis e Sena compositus. Compound Powder of Sena. Take Leaves of *Sena*, and Crystals of Tartar, of each two Ounces: of *Scammony*, half an Ounce; Cloves, Cinnamon, and Ginger, each two Drams: Let the *Scammony* be powdered by itself, then mixed with all the rest and made into a *Powder*.

Pulvis Diasenæ. The compound Powder of Sena. Take of the Leaves of *Sena*, and Cream of Tartar, each two Ounces; *Scammony*, and Ginger, each half an Ounce: Mix and make a *Powder*. E.

Heretofore this was called *Pulvis Sanctus*,

Sanctus, and was used in the Shops almost like a general Purge; It is a good Medicine for the Head, and for rheumatic and gouty Disorders: It works briskly, and with Safety. The Dose for grown People is a Dram.

Pulvis Sternutatorius. Sneezing Powder. Take the dried Leaves of *Asarabacca*, of *Marjoram*, of *Syrian Mastich*, and of dried *Lavender-flowers*, each equal Parts: Mix and make a *Powder*.

Another *Powder* like it is

The Edinburgh Cephalic Powder. Take of *Asarabacca*, *Betony*, and *Marjoram*, each equal Parts: Beat them into a *Powder*.

These are intended as Snuffs to clear the Head by sneezing.

Pulvis e Succino compositus. Compound Powder of Amber. Take prepared *Amber*, and *Gum Arabic*, each ten Drams; Juice of the Rape of *Cystus*, *Balaustines*, and *Japan Earth*, of each five Drams; of *Olibanum*, half an Ounce; strained *Opium*, a Dram: Make all into a *Powder*.

This is intended as a Strengthner, to check all violent Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Womb or Bowels: But as we have more excellent Medicines for these Purposes, this is hardly ever made. It stands in lieu of the *Troches of Amber*.

Pulvis e Tragacantha compositus. Compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth. Take of *Gum Tragacanth*, *Gum Arabic*, and *Marshmallow-roots*, each an Ounce and a half; *Starch*, and *Liquorice*, each half an Ounce; of double refined *Sugar*, three Ounces: Make all together into a *Powder*.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of *Gum Tragacanth*, an Ounce; *Gum Arabic*, five Drams; *Starch*, *Liquorice*, white *Poppy-seeds*, each two Drams, and of *Marshmallow-roots*, half an Ounce: Make all into a *Powder*.

These *Powders* were intended a-

gainst hectical Heats, and Consumptive Disorders; and possibly, were they continually fresh made when used, they might be of some small Consequence: But it requires a good deal of Labour to powder them, and at last, the *Marshmallow-roots* must be quite robbed of their Sliminess, wherein their Virtues consist, before Part of them will pass the Seive; for all of them never will.

Hiera Picra. Take of the *Gum* made from *Socotrine Aloes*, one Pound; of white *Canella*, three Ounces: Powder them separately and mix them.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, four Ounces; lesser *Cardamom-seeds*, and *Virginian Snake-root*, each half an Ounce: Mix and beat them into *Powder*.

Both these *Powders* are made for the sake of the Tincture of *Hiera Picra*.

Species Aromaticæ. Aromatic Powders. Take *Cinnamon*, two Ounces; the lesser *Cardamom-seeds* husked, *Ginger*, and long *Pepper*, each an Ounce: Powder them together.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take white *Canella*, lesser *Cardamom-seeds*, *Mace*, and *Ginger*, each equal Parts: Powder them all together. It is called *Pulvis Diaromaton*.

This is a very useful, spicy *Powder*, and kept in all Shops of Business: It is properly mixed with *Steel* either in Pills or *Electuary*; Sometimes it is joined with *Scammony* or *Aloes* in Pills, to render their Operation milder. Eight Parts of the *Aromatic Powder*, with one of *Opium* well rubbed will instantly make *Powder* for the *London Philonium*. An equal Weight of *Powder* of *Scammony* and *Aromatic Powder* rubbed together, with a due Proportion of *Oil of Carraways*, instantly makes the *Powder* for *Electuary of Scammony*.

Species e Scordio sine Opio. Species of Scordium without Opium. Take of

of *Armenian* or *French Bole*, four Ounces; of *Scordium*, or *Water-Germander*, two Ounces, and *Cinnamon*, an Ounce and a half; *Storax* strained, *Roots of Tormentil*, *Bistort*, *Gentian*, *Leaves of Dittany of Crete*, *Galbanum* strained, *Gum Arabic*, and red *Roses*, of each one Ounce; long *Pepper*, and *Ginger*, each half an Ounce: Beat all into a *Powder*.

Species e Scordio cum Opio. The Species of Scordium with Opium. Take of strained *Opium*, three Drams, and add this to the former *Species* while they are pounding together; it being first a little dried, that it may the more commodiously be beaten to *Powder*.

The following is the Proportion the Ingredients bear to each other in the *Edinburgh Receipt*, which in their Book is placed only among the *Electuaries*.

Take *Leaves of Scordium*, *Cinnamon*, *Nutmegs*, *Japan Earth*, *Gum Arabic*, and *Olibanum*, each an Ounce; *Tormentil-roots*, and *Bole Armenic*, of each an Ounce and a half, and *Opium*, one Dram and a half.

For the Virtues of these Compositions, see among the *Electuaries*.

Pulvis Diatesaron. Powder of four Ingredients. Take round *Birthwort-roots*, *Gentian-roots*, *Bay-berries*, and *Myrrh*, of each two Ounces: Make them into a *Powder*, to which if two Ounces of the Shavings of *Ivory* be added, it becomes *Pulvis Diapente*. E.

The above *Diapente* is greatly used among Cattle, and is preferable to three Parts of the Compositions of *Liquorice*, *Elicampane*, *Horse-spice*, &c. which the Farriers make use of.

Pulvis ad Partum. Powder to promote Delivery. Take *Borax*, half an Ounce; *Castor*, and *Saffron*, each a Dram and a half: Make them all together into a *Powder*, to which add of the distilled Oil of *Cinnamon*, eight Drops, and Oil of *Amber*, six Drops: Mix them together. E.

This is given to a Scruple to hasten *Delivery*, and for this Purpose is a very powerful Composition: Midwives often give a Scruple of *Borax*, with one Drop of Oil of *Cinnamon*, in a little *Cinnamon-water*; and this last is an excellent Medicine.

Pulvis Stypticus. Styptic Powder. Take *Roch-alum*, half an Ounce; and *Dragon's Blood*, two Drams: Mix and make them into a *Powder*. E.

This is a very binding and strengthening *Powder*, and is very useful and effectual in all great Discharges of Blood, whether from the Womb or any other Part: In great Extremities it may be given to half a Dram every half Hour in a little small *Cinnamon-water*: It is also recommended for the Whites in Women, and for this Purpose half a Dram may be given twice a Day. *Helvetius* was its Author.

Pulvis Vermifugus. Worm-Powder. Take *Leaves of Lavender-cotton*, *Tansy-flowers*, *Worm-seed*, and *Coralline*, of each half an Ounce: Make them into a *Powder*, to which add of the distilled Oil of *Rue*, and of *Savin*, each twenty Drops. The *Powders* being sifted, mix the Oils with a little Sugar, and unite all together. E.

If this be intended for Children, the Composition is so very disagreeable, that it will hardly ever be taken: If for grown Persons, it will not be so effectual as when *Mercurial Purges* are administered between whites.

Of LOZENGES or TROCHES.

THIS Form of Medicine appears to be the least necessary of any we have ; and yet, heretofore the Number of *Troches* was very great : In our first *London-Dispensatory* we had nine and thirty, several of which were with much Labour and Pains compounded for the sake of making other Compositions : At present there are but eight retained, much the greater Part being quite rejected, and a few kept in Powders, as being much more convenient.

The Edinburgh Rules for making Troches.

The three first Rules laid down for making Powders, are also to be observed in the Powders for *Troches*. If the Mass proves so glewy as to stick to the Fingers in making it up, the Hands may be anointed with any convenient sweet or aromatic Oil ; or else sprinkled with Powder of Starch, or that of Liquorice.

That the *Troches* may be thoroughly dried, they should be layed upon a Sieve turned upside down, often turned, and exposed in an airy Place.

They are to be kept in Glass Vessels, or Earthen ones well glazed.

Trochisci albi Rhafis. White Troches of Rhafes. Take of Ceruse, ten Drams ; Sarcocolla, three Drams ; Gum Tragacanth, and Starch, each two Drams ; Camphire, half a Dram, and Rose-water, a sufficient Quantity to make them into *Troches*.
E.

The compound Powder of Ceruss of the *London-Dispensatory* was heretofore in the Form of *Troches*, and went by this Name, till it was more commodiously changed into a Powder. For its Virtues and Uses, see the compound Powder of Ceruss.

Trochisci Bechici albi. White Lozenges for a Cough. Take double refined Sugar, a Pound and a half ; Starch, an Ounce and a half ; Liquorice, six Drams, and Orrice-root, half an Ounce : All being made into fine Powder, is to be mixed up with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Powder of white Sugar-candy, one Pound and a half ; Orrice-root, an Ounce and a half ; Liquorice, an Ounce ; and Starch half an Ounce ; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient Quantity.

These may be eaten at Pleasure for Coughs and tickling Rheums : The *Edinburgh Receipt* is best, yet not so good as the following

Black Lozenges. Take *Spanish* Liquorice, and double refined Sugar, each ten Ounces, and Gum Tragacanth, half a Pound : With Water make *Lozenges*.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of the Juice of Liquorice, two Ounces ; Balsam of *Tolu*, a Dram ; of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce ; white Sugar, four Ounces ; Hyssop-water, enough to make *Troches*.

These are better than the former, and pleasanter than *Spanish* Liquorice ; but not a bit better for those who can eat that.

Trochisci Cardialgicæ. Lozenges for the Heart-burn. Take prepared Chalk, four Ounces ; prepared Crabs-claws, two Ounces ; *Armenian* or *French* Bole, half an Ounce ; Nutmegs, a Scruple, and double refined Sugar, three Ounces : All being powdered, mix them up with Water into *Lozenges*.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Oyster-shells, and white Chalk powdered, each two Ounces ; Gum *Ara-*
bic,

bic, half an Ounce; Nutmegs half a Dram; white Sugar, ten Ounces, and Balm-water, enough to form *Troches*.

These are useful Compositions; a few of either of them will often times give great Relief in that uneasy Fermentation in the Stomach, called the *Heart-burn*.

Troches called Cyphi for Mithridate. Take Pulp of stoned Raisins of the Sun, Cyprus-Turpentine, each three Ounces; Myrrh, and Squinanth, each an Ounce and a half; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Saffron, a Dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, Cassia lignea, Roots of the round or long Cyperus, and Juniper-berries, of each three Drams; Rhodium-wood or yellow Saunders, two Drams and a half; Calamus Aromaticus, nine Drams; clarified Honey, a sufficient Quantity: Grind the Bdellium and Myrrh with as much Canary-wine as will bring them to the Consistence of Honey; then add the Pulp of Raisins, the Turpentine, and the Honey; and lastly, the other Ingredients in fine Powder. Make all into *Troches*. *E.*

Troches called the Mass Hedychroon for Venice-treacle. Take Leaves of Marum, of Marjoram, Rhodium-wood or yellow Saunders, and Roots of Asarabacca, of each two Drams; Camels-hay, Calamus Aromaticus, Pontic Phu, or wild Valerian-root, Xylobalsamum or Agallochum, Opobalsamum or Balsam of Peru, Costus or Zedoary, and Cinnamon, each three Drams; Myrrh, Indian Leaf or Bay-leaves, Indian Nard, Cassia lignea, and Saffron, of each six Drams; Amomum or Cloves, an Ounce and a half; Mastich, one Dram; and Canary-wine, a sufficient Quantity to make *Troches*. *E.*

Troches of Vipers for Venice-treacle. Take of Vipers Flesh (first freed from the Skins, Guts, Fat, Heads, and Tails; then boil in Water with a little Dill and Salt, till it has grown soft; and afterwards separated

from the Back bone) eight Ounces; Bisket, pounded and passed through a Sieve, two Ounces: Beat them together with a sufficient Quantity of the Liquor in which the Vipers were boiled, into a Mass; and make *Troches*.

These *Troches* are brought to us ready made from Abroad; but the Vipers Flesh itself, dried, is justly preferred to them.

Troches of Squills for Venice-treacle. Take a whole Squill, after the Leaves and Stalk are withered, having taken off the outward Skin, inclose the Squill in a Paste of Wheat-flour, and bake it in an Oven, till the Paste is dried into a hard Crust.

Let three Ounces of Squills, thus baked tender, be beat in a Mortar, with two Ounces of the Meal of white Vetch, or of Wheat into Paste; which form into *Troches*, to be afterwards dried in the Shade.

But the Squill itself, moderately dried, is justly preferred to these *Troches*. *E.*

All our former London-Dispensatories were loaded with these sorts of unnecessary Compositions, but the Prudence of our present Physicians have saved us such needless Trouble.

The London Receipt for *Troches of Squills*. Take of baked Squills, half a Pound, and Wheat-flour, four Ounces: Beat them together and make them into *Troches* to be dried in a gentle Heat.

This is intended for *Venice-treacle*. All the useful Preparations of this Root, are, its Powder, Vinegar, Oxymel, and Syrup.

Trochisci e Myrrha. Troches of Myrrh. Take of Myrrh, half an Ounce; Maddar-roots, Leaves of Pennyroyal, and Russia Castor, each three Drams; Cummin-seed, Asafoetida, and Galbanum, each two Drams; distilled Oil of Rue, and of Savin, each twenty Drops; Elixir Proprietatis, a sufficient Quantity: Let the Gums be softened with the

Elixir, into a Mass of the Consistence of Honey; then add the Oils and Powders, and make the whole into *Troches*. E.

The Virtues of these are much the same with the *Gum Pill*, or *Compound Powder of Myrrh* of the *London Dispensatory*: They are very seldom made.

Trochisci de Minio. *Troches of red Lead*. Take *red Lead*, half an Ounce; corrosive sublimate Mercury, an Ounce; and Crumb of the finest Bread, four Ounces: Make them up with Rose-water into long *Troches*. E.

This is a Preparation hardly ever used: It is intended for a Caustic to make Issues, and consume rotten Flesh.

Trochisci e Sulphure. *Troches of Sulphur*. Take washed Flowers of *Sulphur*, two Ounces; of double refined Sugar, four Ounces: Mix them, and with Mucilage of Quince-seeds make *Troches*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Flowers of *Sulphur*, an Ounce; the Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; of white Sugar, four Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient Quantity to make *Troches*.

See the Virtues of *Sulphur*.

Trochisci de Terra Japonica. *Troches of Japan Earth*. Take *Japan Earth*, and Gum *Arabic*, each two Ounces; of Sugar of Roses, sixteen Ounces: Mix them, and with a little Water make *Troches*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of *Japan Earth*, two Ounces; of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; of white Sugar, a Pound; and Rose-water, a due Quantity to make *Troches*.

See the Virtues of *Areca*.

Trochisci e Nitro. *Troches of Nitre*. Take purified *Nitre*, four Ounces; double refined Sugar, one Pound, Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a due Quantity to make *Troches*. See the Virtues of *Nitre*.

Of PILLS.

IT is for the Advantage, Credit, and Satisfaction of Prescribers to have Medicines as little disagreeable as may be: For this Purpose *Pills* were invented, to convey Substances entire into the Stomach, which would otherwise be extremely nauseous: Some of the bitterest and most distasteful things are purging Medicines; and therefore need not such frequent Repetitions as some other things require; such are bitter Apple, and Aloes: The first enters no Form but *Pills*: The latter, indeed, is given as commonly in Elixir and Tincture; but in these Forms it is sometimes disagreeable to weak Stomachs, and might be more advantageously given in *Pills*. We have one most unpalatable Medicine in a liquid Form, and which, in some Cases is given with frequent Repetitions; I mean Oxymel of Squills: But the Powder

of this Root made into *Pills* (though not commonly known in Practice) is found to be not less successful and much less disagreeable. Asa Foetida, likewise Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, Myrrh, Storax, bitter Extracts, Scammony, Calomel, Quicksilver, and a few more are best given in this Form. Quicksilver was used to be mixed at first with Venice turpentine, but of late it is well known, that Honey, Lenitive Electuary, &c. will do as well. All volatile Salts, the Salt of Wormwood and of Steel, Rhubarb, and Spices taking up too much Room, may be all more properly given in other Forms, though they are now and then directed in this. Many of the following Compositions are kept ready made in Shops of great Business, yet there can be no good Reason given for keeping the *Euphratic Pill*. A Sortment

ment of the Gums in Gallipots, ready to make the *Gum Pill* as Occasion requires is, unless in Shops of great Business, more prudent than to keep a large Mass ready prepared, which will require frequent Moistnings and Beating up, and thereby lose considerably of its Strength. Ingredients whose Virtues lie in volatile Parts are inconveniently kept in this Form, but those which contain a Resin or Salt may be thus kept.

When there are many Gums in the Composition, a good deal of Experience is necessary to make a uniform Mass. Thus the *Gum Pill* cannot be well made in any considerable Quantity, but by softening pure and clean *Asa Fœtida* with Syrup, and repeated Strokes of the Pestle, till it is quite smooth; then by treating the *Sagapenum* in like manner, then the *Galbanum*; and lastly, by uniting these, and the rest in Powders.

When Powders alone are made into *Pills* with a Syrup, it is not concluded, that the Mass is compleat, till a Firmness and Stickiness is obtained, which is done by Dint of hard Blows with the Pestle.

Pills are best kept in thick Glasses of the same Size at Top and Bottom.

Pilulæ Aromaticæ. Aromatic Pills. Take of *Socotrine Aloes*, an Ounce and a half; of Gum *Guaiacum*, an Ounce; of aromatic Powder, and of Balsam of *Peru*, each half an Ounce; powder the *Guaiacum* and *Aloes* apart, then mix them with the others, and with Syrup of Orange-peel make a Mass for *Pills*.

These will purge and strengthen the Stomach and Head, promote an Appetite, help a bad Digestion, and carry off and discharge cold watry Humours, which clog the more noble Parts, and offend the Brain: They will be more effectual if used as an *Opener*, and not as a purging Medicine; for this Purpose two or three

of them may be taken every Night going to Bed for some time.

Pilulæ e Colocynthide simpliciores. The more simple Pills of Colocynth. Take of Scammony, and of the Pith of *Colocynth*, each two Ounces; of Oil of Cloves, two Drams; the dry Ingredients being powdered a-part, mix the Oil of Cloves with them; and then with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, make a Mass for *Pills*.

This is the strongest purging *Pill* commonly kept in the Shops: They fetch Humours from the most remote Parts, and do Service in some Cases where the Constitution can bear brisk Purging: Hence they are useful in rheumatic Cases: The Dose is five middling *Pills* for hail strong People; but for weakly Folks and Children they are by no means proper. The griping Qualities of bitter Apple and Scammony is said to be owing to their sticking to the Guts; to remedy this Inconvenience, the *Scotch* order in the following Composition *vitriolated Tartar*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, where they are called *Pilulæ ex duobus*. Take of *Colocynth*, Scammony, each an Ounce; *vitriolated Tartar*, two Drams; distilled Oil of Cloves, a Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Mass.

Pilulæ e Colocynthide cum Aloe. Pills of Colocynth and Aloes. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, and Scammony, of each two Ounces; bitter Apple, one Ounce, and Oil of Cloves, two Drams; the dry Ingredients being powdered apart, mix the Oil, and with Syrup of Buckthorn make a Mass.

This Composition is given from twenty Grains to forty; or from four to six middle size *Pills* for a Dose, and only to grown Persons. It is not so strong as the former, but is a good

Purge to cleanse the first Passages : This was called *Pill Cochiae*, from our first *London-Dispensatory* to the last.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* for *Pill Cochiae*. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, *Colocynth*, and *Scammony*, of each an Ounce ; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams ; distilled Oil of Cloves, a Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient Quantity : Beat them into a Mass.

Pilulæ Ecphrasticæ: *Ecphrastic Pills*. Take of the aromatic *Pill*, three Ounces ; of Rhubarb, Extract of Gentian, and Salt of Steel, of each an Ounce ; of Salt of Wormwood, half an Ounce, and opening Syrup of Roses, enough to make a Mass.

This Composition is kept only in Shops of great Business, and will even there often require fresh Moistening. It is a powerful Opener of Obstructions, and will many times do good in Cases of long standing ; particularly Jaundices, loss of Appetite, weak Digestions, and even dropsical Habits : They are extremely beneficial to young Women, who labouring under Obstructions, have a short Breath, a pale Complexion, and a cold watry Habit ; for this Purpose they should be taken to three or four at a time, every Night going to Bed, and assisted with proper Exercise in the Day time.

Pilulæ Ecphrasticæ cum Aculeo. *Ecphrastic Pill*. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, Extract of black Hellebore, and Scammony, of each an Ounce ; Gum Ammoniac, and Resin of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce ; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams ; distilled Oil of Juniper, one Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient Quantity : Beat them into a Mass. *E*.

The *Edinburgh Ecphrastic Pills with Steel*. Take of the Mass of common *Pill* called *Rufus's*, one Ounce and a half ; Gum Ammoniac, and Resin of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce ; Salt of Steel, five Drams,

and *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient Quantity : Beat them into a Mass.

Both of these contain the Virtues of the *London Ecphrastic Pill*.

Pilulæ Gummosæ. *Gum - Pill*. Take Galbanum, Opoponax, Myrrh, and Sagapenum, of each an Ounce ; *Asa foetida*, half an Ounce, and Syrup of Saffron, enough to make a Mass.

Compositions of this kind are to be found in many Dispensatories : Some appear in form of *Pills*, others in that of Troches, and now and then they are found in Powders. This is a very effectual one in all Disorders of the Womb, to allay Vapours and Convulsions ; to assist Delivery, and to increase the monthly Discharges, being given a few Days before they are expected : Two middling *Pills*, or ten Grains ought to be an outside Dose, but half that Quantity to People disused to them will do. To make this Composition compleat, see the Preface to *Pills*.

The *Edinburgh Gum-Pill*. Take Gum Ammoniac, and Sagapenum, of each half an Ounce ; *Russia Castor*, and Myrrh, of each three Drams ; *Asa foetida*, and Galbanum of each two Drams ; distilled Oil of Amber, half a Dram ; and *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient Quantity : Beat them into a Mass.

These contain the Virtues of the former.

Pilulæ Mercuriales. *Mercurial Pills*. Take Quicksilver, five Drams ; *Strasburgh Turpentine*, two Drams ; of the purging Extract, four Scruples ; and of Rhubarb in Powder, a Dram. First grind the Quicksilver with the Turpentine till it appears no longer, then with the rest make a Mass. If the Turpentine be too thick, thin it with a little Oil-olive

This is the first Composition of this kind in our *London-Dispensatory*, though Preparations much a-kin to it have been known to many for near half a Century past. *Bellost's Secret*

was

was of this sort. In venereal Cases, Leprosies, Scurvies, and the King's Evil, these will do eminent Service; for by their Use, Obstructions in the Glands, and sharp Humours which eat and destroy the capillary Vessels are carried off, more effectually than by any Medicines which are not *mercurial*. Three or four *Pills* are to be taken Night and Morning for some time; but if they prove over much purging, a less Number will be more effectual.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take pure Quicksilver, an Ounce, and Honey, a sufficient Quantity: Rub them in a Glass Mortar till the Quicksilver entirely disappears; then add two Ounces of Gum Ammoniac, and beat them into a Mass.

Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes. The laxative mercurial Pills. Take pure Quicksilver, an Ounce; and Honey, a sufficient Quantity: Rub them together till the Quicksilver entirely disappears; then add, Gum Ammoniac, Extract of black Hellebore, and choice Rhubarb, of each half an Ounce: Beat them together. *E.*

The first of these *Pills* will, without great Care, occasion a Salivation: The second operates in the same manner, and has the same Virtues as those made by the *London Receipt*.

Pilulæ Rufi. Rufus's Pills. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, two Ounces; Myrrh, and Saffron, each one Ounce, and Syrup of Saffron, enough to make a Mass.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is with half an Ounce of Saffron, and Syrup of Orange-peel, a proper Quantity.

This valuable Composition has passed all our *London-Dispensatories* unaltered, except in the Syrup. These *Pills* warm and strengthen the Stomach, and are an excellent Remedy in the Green-sickness: They are also beneficial in the Jaundice, for they powerfully open Obstructions in the Liver and Gall: They should be taken

to two or three *Pills* every Night going to Bed for some time; so managing the Dose that they may become rather an *opening* than a purging Medicine. In making them the Powders must be made separately.

Pilulæ Saponaceæ. Soap-Pills. Take Almond Soap, four Ounces; strained Opium, half an Ounce, and Essence of Lemons, a Dram; the Opium is to be softened with Wine, then with the rest to be beat into a Mass.

This *Receipt* makes quite a new Appearance to what it did when it bore the Title of *Matthew's Pill*; though the principal Ingredients *Opium* and an *alkaline Salt* are yet the same. It is designed to promote Sweat and Urine, and thereby give Ease in the Gravel and Stone. Two small *Pills*, or ten Grains is an outside Dose, and will oftentimes afford extraordinary Relief in such Extremities: But all strong *Opiates* must be managed with the greatest Care and Prudence.

The *Edinburgh Receipt for Matthew's Pill*. Take *Russia Castor*, two Ounces; *English Saffron*, and Opium, each an Ounce; Soap of Tartar, three Ounces, and Balsam of Capivi, a sufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Mass.

Pilulæ e Styrace. Storax-Pill. Take of Calamita *Storax* strained, two Ounces; Saffron, one Ounce, and Opium strained, five Drams: Beat them together till they are well mixed.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take *Storax* Calamint, five Drams; Gum Tragacanth, an Ounce; Olibanum, and Opium, of each half an Ounce, and Diacodium, enough to make a Mass.

If the *Storax* be not strained, the beating it smooth in the Mortar will be almost an endless Piece of Work. This *Pill* is given in Coughs, Colds, tickling Rheums, and even hectic Com-

Complaints. Eight Grains, or two small *Pills* is an outside Dose, to be taken whole or dissolved in a Draught at Night going to Rest. If a safe *pectoral Opiate* be desired, the best Composition of the kind is the *Paregoric Elixir*.

Extractum Rudii. vel Extractum Catharticum. Rudius's Extract. Take of *Socotrine Aloes*, an Ounce and a half; Pith of Colocynth, six Drams; Scammony, and the lesser Cardamomshusked, of each half an Ounce, and of proof Spirit, a Pint: The Spirit being poured on the Colocynth cut small, and the Seeds bruised, draw a Tincture with a gentle Heat continued four Days: Then to the Tincture pressed out, add the Aloes and Scammony, first separately powdered; and these being dissolved, draw off the Spirit, and bring the Mass to the Hardness of a *Pill*.

According to Experiments made by Monsr. Boulduc, Water is the best Liquid to draw out the Virtues of Colocynth and black Hellebore; thus extracted it yields a considerable Quantity of gummy Substance which purges without any Inconvenience, whilst that obtained by a Spirit produces a very small Quantity, and occasions intolerable Gripping without purging at all: Besides, if the *Extract* be made with Water, it may be compleated by almost any body, which that with Spirit, directed to be drawn off, cannot.

This is the commonest purging *Pill* known in the Shops: When they are prescribed by a Physician, they are usually joined with something else: Thus, with Calomel they are often given in Diseases of long standing, where purging is required; and with Calomel and Opium they are often given in Cholics attended with Obstructions in the Bowels. Many of the common People give five middling *Pills* made with *Pill*

Cochiæ and *Extractum Rudii* for Physic in variety of Cases.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Colocynth, and Roots of black Hellebore, of each two Ounces; bruise them well and pour on two Quarts of Water: Boil to the Consumption of half, then strain and boil to the Thickness of Honey, adding the following things in fine Powder: *Socotrine Aloes*, two Ounces; Scammony, one Ounce; when the Mass is taken from the Fire mix into it, of vitriolated Tartar, two Drams, and distilled Oil of Cloves, one Dram.

Pilulæ Æthiopicae. Æthiopic Pills. Take pure Quicksilver, golden Sulphur of Antimony, and Resin of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; grind them well together in a Glass Mortar till the Quicksilver quite disappears; then add *Spanish Soap*, half an Ounce, and balsamic Syrup, a sufficient Quantity.

This is reckoned a very good Medicine for the Venereal Disease, also for all kinds of Breakingout, even from the Itch to the Leprosy: For these Intentions, a few of the *Pills* are to be taken every Night and Morning for some time, so as to cause a Laxity without being greatly purging. Their other Virtues correspond with the former Mercurial *Pills*. *E.*

Pilulæ Fœtidæ. Fœtid Pills. Take *Asa Fœtida*, a Dram and a half; *Russia Castor*, a Dram; Camphire, half a Dram, and distilled Oil of Hartshorn, a sufficient Quantity to make a Mass. *E.*

These contain the Virtues of the *Gum-Pill*.

Pilulæ de Gambogia. Pills of Gamboge. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, *Extract* of black Hellebore, Gamboge, and Calomel, of each two Drams; distilled Oil of Juniper, half a Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, enough to make a Mass. *E.*

These

These are never kept ready prepared.

Pilulæ Pectorales. Pectoral Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce; Benjamin, three Drams; Myrrh, two Drams; *English* Saffron, one Dram; annisated Balsam of Sulphur, half a Dram, and balsamic Syrup, enough to make a Mass. *E.*

This is a good Medicine to assist Breathing, and will be of great Use in Asthmas; especially if three or four *Pills* be taken at a time, three or four times a Day, and convenient Exercise be used by riding out between whiles.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ. Pills of Squills. Take of *Spanish* Soap, an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, prepared Millepedes, and fresh *Squills*, each half an Ounce; and Balsam of *Capivi*, enough to make it into a Mass. *E.*

For the Asthma, Jaundice, and Dropsy we cannot find a better Me-

dicine: Three or four of these being taken Night and Morning for some time will greatly thin the gleuy Texture of the Blood, and thereby assist Breathing; it will carry off by Urine the cold serous Water belonging to dropical Habits; and by giving a due Motion to the Gall, will do eminent Service in the Jaundice.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ. Stomachic Pills. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, one Ounce; Rhubarb, six Drams; Gum Ammoniac, three Drams; Extract of Gentian, and Myrrh, each two Drams; vitriolated Tartar, one Dram; distilled Oil of Mint, half a Dram; Syrup of Sena and Rhubarb, enough to make a Mass. *E.*

These powerfully open Obstructions. and are good for cold Constitutions and watry Habits: They may be taken like the *Ecephrætic Pills* of the *London-Dispensatory*.

OILS made by INFUSION and BOILING.

IN our former Dispensatories we had some *Oils* made by exposing them to the Sun; such were called *Oils by Insolation*, and were *Oil* of St. *John's* Wort, *Oil* of Roses and others: A very great Number we had made by *boiling*, much the greater Part of which are now quite rejected; among which are *Oil* of Ants, *Oil* of Foxes, *Oil* of Puppy-Dogs, &c.

In making the following, great Care should be taken not to continue the Boiling till the Flowers or Plants grow quite crisp; but to finish it when they shrink up, and take up, but little room in the *Oil*; they are then to be pressed, and if after pressing there appears to be any Water left, the Boiling is to be renewed and frequent Experiments made to know when the Water is consumed, by taking a little out and cooling it

on a Tile or Marble: The Virtues of the *Oil*, and its proper Colour are obtained in their greatest Perfection by leaving no Water in the Composition, nor by boiling it any longer after the Water is consumed.

Oleum Hyperici. Oil of St. John's Wort. Take of the Flowers of St. *John's* Wort, full blown, fresh and carefully separated from their Heels, four Ounces, and *Oil* olive, a Quart: The *Oil* being poured on the Flowers, let them stand together till the *Oil* be well coloured.

This is recommended for Bruises, cold, watry Swellings, gouty and rheumatic Pains; a little of it being rubbed into the Part. This has long been a dispensatory Composition, yet is not greatly used.

The *Edinburgh-Dispensatory* directs *Oil* of St. *John's* Wort to be made from the Tops, *Oil* of Dill, and

and *Oil* of Rue from the Leaves, *Oil* of Cammomile, *Oil* of white Lillies from the Flowers of the respective Plants, in the same Manner as the following.

Oleum Absinthites. Oil of Wormwood. Take of the Tops of common *Wormwood* fresh gathered and bruised, one Pound; ripe *Oil* olive, three Pints: Boil them gently together till the Plant is almost crisp, then strain and press out the *Oil*. *E.*

This is never kept in our Shops.

Oleum Lumbricorum. Oil of Earthworms. Take of *Earthworms* well washed, half a Pound; of ripe *Oil*-olive, a Quart, and of *White-wine*, half a Pint: Boil them together in a Bath-heat till the Wine is consumed, then strain it out by Pressure. *E.*

This has long been a Dispensatory Composition, and is kept in some Shops: It may be used for the same Purposes for which the above *Oil of St. John's Wort* is recommended.

Oleum e Mucilaginibus. Oil of Mucilages. Take of the fresh Roots of Marshmallows, half a Pound; Linseed, and Fenugreek seeds, of each three Ounces; of Water, a Quart; and of *Oil*-olive, two Quarts: Boil gently the Roots and Seeds bruised, in the Water for half an Hour: Afterwards add the *Oil* and renew the Boiling till the Water is quite wasted; then pour the *Oil* cautiously off.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take fresh Roots of Marshmallows or white Lillies bruised, four Ounces; fresh Squills bruised, two Ounces; Fenugreek-seed, and Linseed, of each an Ounce and a half: Steep these Ingredients in a sufficient Quantity of Water, then gently boil them till they give out a thick slimy Substance, which, being strongly pressed out, and strained, is to be boiled with half a Gallon of Olive oil over a gentle Fire, till the watry Part is

consumed, continually stirring it to prevent burning.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is sufficiently loaded with the slimy Ingredients; so that half the Quantity of the *London Receipt* would be sufficient for two Quarts of *Oil*. During the Boiling in Water, and after the *Oil* is added, the Decoction will appear very thick and foul; but when the watry Part is near consumed, it will suddenly grow clear, when, it will be proper immediately to press it out, and give it a gentle Boiling afterwards, to consume the Water.

Wherever suppling, mollifying, cooling, and relaxing are proper, this *Oil* may be used to Advantage, either by itself, or mixed with other things. It is of greater Consequence than half the rest of the *Oils* made by Boiling. A *Lard of Mucilages* made after the same manner will be found to be an excellent Composition, either for the expeditious making Marshmallow-Ointment, or other Ointments, Cerates, or Plaisters.

Oleum Sambucinum. Oil of Elder. Take *Elder-flowers*, a Pound, and *Oil*-olive, a Quart: Boil the Flowers in the *Oil*, till they are almost crisp; then press out the *Oil*, and set it by, that the foul Part may settle to the Bottom.

This is cooling, softening, and suppling; very useful in Inflammations, and all sorts of Swellings which have a Tendency to ripen. It is a much pleasanter, and almost as useful an *Oil* as the *Oil of Mucilages*.

Oleum Viride. Green Oil. Take Bay-leaves, Leaves of Rue, of Marjoram, of Sea Wormwood, and of Cammomile, each three Ounces; and of *Oil*-olive, a Quart: The Herbs being bruised, boil them slightly in the *Oil* till they are become crisp; then press out the *Oil*, and when it has settled, pour it off.

This, when mixed with Wax, is intended to supply the Place of *Nerve Ointment*:

Ointment; and when ever comforting, cherishing, warming, and strengthening is intended, is inferior to nothing of the kind. To gain this *Ointment* of its proper Colour, the

general Rules above given must be observed. It would be proper to make at once a Quantity of this *Oil* to serve for *Oil* and *Ointment* both.

Of PLAISTERS.

THE Consistence of *Plaisters* is pretty well known, being harder than a *Cerate*, or any thing else for outward Application; but they should not be so hard as not to stick to the warm Skin; if they are, they may be softened with a little *Oil*; if they are too soft, they may be more conveniently hardened with *Wax* than any thing, provided it be not wrong for the Composition. They contain Fats, *Wax*, *Oils*, *Resins*, *Gums*, and *Powders*. *Plaisters* are usually made into Rolls, in which Form they will keep very well several Years.

When *Plaisters* are made by only melting, if ready made *Plaisters*, or *Wax* are Ingredients, they should be thinly sliced; if *Resin*, a little powdered; by this means, a good deal of Trouble and Time will be saved. Those which have *Powders* in their Compositions, particularly *Blister-plaisters*, should be spread thick, and with a *Spatula* a very little warmed.

All the *Lead plaisters* require boiling a considerable time; and for Safety they should be boiled in a large Pan or Pot; whilst they are boiling they should not be without some *Water* remaining in them, for that is the Band or Union which joins the *Lead* and *Fat*: If the *Water* be near consumed, the best way will be to add more warm, and not cold; a small Neglect of this kind may throw about the Room a whole Pan full of *Plaster*, not only to the great Loss, but also to the great Terror, as well as Danger of the Maker.

For these Applications we are greatly indebted to the Pine-tree, from which we have *Pitch*, *Tar*, yellow *Resin*, black *Resin*, both at times called *Colophony*; *Venice-turpentine*, common *Turpentine*, *Straßburgh-turpentine*, and *Burgundy Pitch*, which makes the most material Part of above half of them.

Rules for making Ointments and Plaisters from the Edinburgh-Dispensatory.

The *Ointments* and *Plaisters*, in which Plants are Ingredients, are to be boiled till almost crisp, Care being taken to prevent their turning black. After straining they are again to be set on the Fire, that all the watry Part may be lost. The Plants ought to be fresh, juicy, and well bruised, unless otherwise directed.

The metallic *Powders* are to be boiled first with the *Oils* and fat Ingredients, till they are duly united: But *Plaisters* require the Addition of some *Water*, till they have obtained a due Consistence. Such *Gums* as easily dissolve, *Powders*, and also *Turpentine*, are to be added towards the End of the Boiling.

Neither *Ointments* nor *Plaisters* are all of the same Thickness; some Compositions of a middle Consistence deserve the Name of *Cerates*; but as the manner of compounding all of them is various, we have added to most of them particular Directions.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum. Sticking Plaster. Take simple *Diachylon Plaster*, two Pounds, and *Burgundy Pitch*,

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Pitch, one Pound: Melt them together and make a *Plaster*. *E.*

This may be used to keep Dressings upon Wounds, by applying a *Plaster* of it all over the Part: It may also be spread upon Paper or Cloth, and used to dress Issues.

Emplastrum commune adhæsivum. Common sticking Plaster. Take of the *common Plaster*, three Pounds, and of yellow Resin, half a Pound: Throw in the Resin in Powder, that it may sooner melt into the *common Plaster*; melt with a gentle Heat, and stir them well together; otherwise,

While the Oil and Litharge are boiling together, add the Resin a little before the *Plaster* is finished, and then boil them to a due Consistence.

This may be used for the same Purposes as the former, but that seems to be the best for sticking.

Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio. Plaster of Gum Ammoniac and Mercury. Take of *Gum Ammoniac* strained, a Pound; of Quicksilver, three Ounces, and of the simple Balsam of Sulphur, a Dram: Rub the Quicksilver with the Balsam of Sulphur till it is well divided; then add by Degrees the *Gum Ammoniac* melted, a little before it is cold, and well mix them.

The Edinburgh Mercurial Plaster. Take Quicksilver, eight Ounces, and *Venice-turpentine*, an Ounce: Mix them well, and add of liquid Storax, an Ounce and a half; and a Pound and a half of Diachylon with the Gums, melted: Mix all very well together.

The common Plaster and Quicksilver. Mix three Ounces of *Quicksilver* with a Dram of Balsam of Sulphur, and then add, by Degrees, a Pound of Diachylon melted.

These *Plaisters* are intended to dissolve and disperse hard, knotty, glandular Swellings in any Part of the Body: But to make them the

more effectual, it is proper while these are applied, to take five or six Grains of Calomel in a Pill, two or three Nights following; working it off the next Morning with some purging Potion.

Emplastrum Cæphalicum. Cephalic Plaster. Take *Burgundy Pitch*, two Pounds; soft Labdanum, one Pound; Resin, and yellow Wax, of each four Ounces; of that called the expressed Oil of Mace, one Ounce: The Pitch, Resin and Wax being melted together, add first the Labdanum, and then the Oil of Mace.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of yellow Wax three Ounces; white Resin, and Taccamahac, of each two Ounces; Myrrh, and Castor, each two Drams; *Venice-Turpentine*, three Ounces; chymical Oil of Lavender, and of Amber, each a Dram: The Ingredients being melted together, and almost grown cold, the chymical Oils are to be well stirred in.

In Fevers attended with a Light-headedness, this *Plaster* is spread upon Leather, and applied to the Feet, so as to wrap the whole Feet up in them. Sometimes a little Powder of Euphorbium, or *Spanish Flies* is put into the *Plaster*. These Compositions being no where often wanted, they may easily be proportioned, and mixed at the time of using; they should be spread very thick.

Emplastrum attrahens. Drawing Plaster. Take yellow Resin, and yellow Wax, of each three Pounds; of tried Mutton Suet, one Pound: Melt all together and strain whilst it is thin.

This is intended to dress Blisters, and supply the Place of Melilot *Plaster*.

The Edinburgh Melilot Plaster. Take six Pounds of *Melilot* fresh gathered, and well bruised, and boil it with three Pounds of Beef Suet till the Herb is almost crisp: Strongly press it out, and add to it eight Pounds

Pounds of Refin, and four Pounds of yellow Wax; boil them together a little, and make a *Plaster*.

Whilst *Melilot Paister* was ordered in our *Dispensatory*, it was usual with many to make the *Sevum Meliloti*, when the green *Melilot* was to be had, and the *Plaster* in cool Weather, or at any other time.

Though this was contrived principally to dress Blisters with, yet many have used it to ripen Swellings; in either Case we may find *Plaisters* altogether as useful, and less offensive.

Emplastrum commune. Common Plaster. Take of Oil-olive, a Gallon, and of Litharge finely powdered, five Pounds: Boil them together, with about a Quart of Water, over a gentle Fire, continually stirring them, till the Oil and Litharge be well united, and obtain a proper Consistence; if the Water be wasted before it is finished, more Water must be poured in hot.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Oil of Mucilages, four Pints, and Litharge, a Pound and a half: Boil them into a *Plaster*.

The *Edinburgh Diapalma*. Take Litharge of Gold, and Olive-oil, each three Pounds; Hog's Lard, two Pounds: Boil these Ingredients together, well stirring them, till they have obtained the Consistence of a *Plaster*.

The *Emplastrum commune* is, perhaps, the most useful *Plaster* known in the Shops: Why the Mucilage was omitted in our *London Receipt* a sufficient Reason cannot easily be given. Those who make this in small Quantities, only for their own Use, will find their Account in observing the following Method. Levigate very well by an Ounce at a time, two Pounds of Litharge; then add to it four Pounds and three Quarters of neat clean Lard, and a Pint of Water: Boil gently, till a due Colour, as

well as Consistence be obtained. If it be proportioned as the *College directs*, and the Litharge be just powdered, as is commonly the Case, it will require six or eight Hours boiling, and when at last the Lead is dissolved; and a due Colour is obtained, the *Plaster* is spoiled and good for nothing; whereas, the other will be boiled in a third Part of the time, and the *Plaster* not grow brittle in two or three Years: Plain Lard, or Oil makes the whitest *Plaster*, but the *Lard of Mucilages* would make the most useful one.

Oil and Lard give exactly the same Consistence to the *Plaster*, though their own Consistences be seemingly very different. Besides the healing skin-deep Wounds, as well as galled Places, Diachylon will ripen and forward many kind of Swellings, beyond Pitch, Turpentine, and all the hotter Applications: It may also be used to keep on Dressings.

Emplastrum commune cum Gummi. Common Plaster with Gums. Take of the *common Plaster*, three Pounds; of strained Galbanum, eight Ounces; common Turpentine, and Frankincense, of each three Ounces: The common Turpentine and Galbanum being melted together, sprinkle in the Frankincense in Powder, then add to them the *Plaster*, first melted with a gentle Heat. Otherwise,

Instead of the *common Plaster* finished, use the Oil boiled with the Litharge, as soon as they are joined, and before they are brought to the Consistence of a *Plaster*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Oil of Mucilages, two Quarts, and Litharge of Gold, two Pounds: Boil them to the Consistence of a *Plaster*; to which add Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, and Venice-Turpentine, each half a Pound: By melting, make them into a *Plaster*.

In boiling up the Oil and Lead in
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this last Receipt, Water is forgot. This stands for *Diachylon with the Gums*, or *Paracelsus*, a *Plaster* often enquired for in the Shops, and frequently used to ripen and digest Swellings, and fit them for the Launcet: But it is more properly used when joined to *Oxyroceum* and other hot Compositions, and applied to Hurts, Falls, Bruises, old Aches and Pains.

Emplastrum Anodynum. Anodyne Plaster. Take white Resin, eight Ounces; Taccamahac in Powder, and Galbanum, of each four Ounces: Melt them together, and add Powder of Cummin-seeds, three Ounces, and black Soap, four Ounces: Make all into a *Plaster*. E.

This is intended to warm, dissolve, and disperse Swellings: *Diachylon* with the Gums will do as well.

Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco. Plaster of Hemlock and Gum Ammoniac. Dissolve eight Ounces of Gum Ammoniac in a sufficient Quantity of Vinegar of Squills, adding to it four Ounces of the Juice of Hemlock-leaves: Pass the Liquor through a Strainer, and afterwards boil it to the Consistence of a *Plaster*.

This *Plaster* is intended to dissolve knotty Swellings, also those occasioned by Wind: It is very seldom made.

Emplastrum Antihystericum. Antihysterical Plaster. Take Galbanum, twelve Ounces; Taccamahac in Powder, and yellow Wax, each six Ounces; Asa Fœtida, Cummin seeds in Powder, and *Venice-Turpentine*, each four Ounces: Mix and make a *Plaster*.

This may be used in the same manner we heretofore used Galbanum *Plaster*, by applying them all over the Belly in hysterical Disorders.

Emplastrum defensivum. Defensive Plaster. Take Juice of Shepherd's Purse, Knot-grass, Horse-tail,

Milfoil, Plantain, greater House-leek, common Nighth-shade, and greater Comfrey, of each half a Pint; Olive-oil, three Pints; Hogs-lard, two Pounds; Litharge of Gold, two Pounds and a half; red Lead, half a Pound: Boil them till they come almost to the consistence of a *Plaster*; then mix in yellow Wax, and white Resin, each four Ounces: When they are dissolved add, Olibanum, and *Venice-Turpentine*. of each four Ounces; powdered Bole Armenic, a Pound; Comfrey-roots, Granate-peels, Balauftines, Mastich, Dragon's Blood, and red Saunders, of each two Ounces: Make all into a *Plaster*. This *Plaster* may also be made without the Juices. E.

This is a very laborious, troublesome injudicious Composition, seldom or never made; our former *London-Dispensatories* abounded with such; but our present *College* think Fats, Gums, Resins, and resinous Substances most proper for all kinds of *Plaisters*.

Emplastrum e Minio. Red Lead Plaster. Take red Lead finely Levigated, two Pounds and a half, and Oil-olive, four Pints: With these the *Plaster* is to be prepared in the same manner as the common *Plaster*; only here more Water is required, and more Care that the *Plaster* may not be burnt, and turn black.

It is very difficult to have this *Plaster* of a good red, unless a little red Lead levigated be added at the End of the Boiling: The brown de Minio is made by boiling the same Composition till it obtains a brown Colour, which it does all on a sudden.

It is cooling, drying, and digesting, pretty much like common *Plaster*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take red Lead, a Pound; Oil of Olives, a Pint and a half, and Vinegar, half a Pint: Boil them over a gentle Fire, till they become a *Plaster*.

Emplastrum

Emplastrum de Minio cum Saponone. Red Lead Plaister with Soap. This is made by adding to the foregoing *Plaister*, taken from the Fire as soon as the Vinegar is consumed, and whilst hot, half a Pound of *Spanish Soap*, cut into thin Slices; stirring the whole strongly together, until the *Soap* is dissolved, and the *Plaister* compleated. *E.*

The *London Receipt*. Take of the common *Plaister*, three Pounds, and of hard *Soap*, half a Pound: The common *Plaister* being melted, add to it the *Soap*; then melt them to the Consistence of a *Plaister*, taking Care that it be rolled up before it is too cold.

This, being not often used, need not be kept ready made. It is used for Falls, Hurts, Bruises, Strains, Aches, and rheumatic Pains.

Emplastrum e Mucilaginibus. Plaister of Mucilages. Take yellow Wax, fourteen Ounces; Oil of *Mucilages*, eight Ounces; Gum Ammoniac strained, half a Pound, and common Turpentine, two Ounces: The Gum Ammoniac being melted with the Turpentine, add to them gradually the Wax and Oil melted in another Vessel.

This *Plaister* is intended to forward and ripen Swellings, and to fit them for the Launcet; but this Intention is, for the most part, better answered by cooling Things; such as common *Plaister*, Oil of *Mucilages*, &c.

Emplastrum e Cymino. Cummin Plaister. Take *Burgundy Pitch*, three Pounds; yellow Wax, Cummin-seeds, Carraway-seeds, and Bay-berries, of each three Ounces: The Wax and Pitch being melted together, stir in the rest in Powder.

This is good to dissolve Pains occasioned by Wind in any Part; and is oftentimes applied to the Side for the Pleurisy, after the Use of warm volatile Liniments. It should be

carefully spread with a Spatula, not too hot for fear of burning the Powders.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum. Take yellow Wax, a Pound; common Pitch, and Galbanum, of each half a Pound; melt them over a gentle Fire, and add Myrrh, Olibanum, and Venice-Turpentine, of each three Ounces, and Saffron, two Ounces: Mix, and make a *Plaister*. *E.*

Oxycroceum is left out in our *London-Dispensatory*; indeed there is no Case of Moment in which the *Common Plaister with Gums*, may not as successfully be used.

Emplastrum Roborans. Strengthening Plaister. Take of the common *Plaister*, two Pounds; of Frankincense, half a Pound, and Dragon's Blood, three Ounces: To the *Plaister* melted, add the rest made into a Powder.

This appears to be a much better *Plaister* than the *Edinburgh defensive Plaister*, or our former *ad herniam*; and may advantageously be applied to the Part, when dislocated Bones have been restored.

Emplastrum Stomachicum. Stomach Plaister. Take soft Labdanum, three Ounces; Frankincense, one Ounce; Cinnamon, and of that called expressed Oil of Mace, of each half an Ounce, and essential Oil of Mint, a Dram: To the Frankincense melted, add first the Labdanum a little heated till it becomes soft, and then the Oil of Mace, afterwards mix in the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together into a Mass in a warm Mortar: Lastly, keep it well covered.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take yellow Wax, eight Ounces, and Tacamahac in Powder, four Ounces: Melt them together, and add Venice-Turpentine, six Ounces; Bay-berries in Powder, two Ounces; Cubebs in Powder, one Ounce; expressed Oil of Mace, an Ounce and a half, and distilled

distilled Oil of Mint, two Drams : Mix, and make a *Plaster*. *E*.

Both these *Plaisters* are very good to strengthen and warm a weak Stomach : We have known them successfully applied with a few Grains of Opium, to the Cheeks and Jaws, for Pains occasioned by taking cold. They should be spread pretty thick, and with a Spatula not too hot. They are best kept in thick Glasses.

Emplastrum Volatile. Take *Venice-Turpentine*, an Ounce : Grind it in a Mortar, gradually pouring thereon an Ounce of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, and when they are thoroughly mixed, add to them by Degrees, half an Ounce of Taccamahac in Powder, and mix them together. *E*.

Emplastrum Epispasticum. *Blistering Plaster*. Take Melilot *Plaster*, and *Burgundy Pitch*, of each eight Ounces ; *Venice-Turpentine*, three Ounces, and *Spanish Flies*, five Ounces : When the three first are melted together, add the Flies in fine Powder. *E*.

The *Compound Blistering Plaster*. Take *Burgundy Pitch*, ten Ounces ; yellow Wax, four Ounces, and white Resin, two Ounces : Melt them together, and add of *Venice-Turpentine*, eighteen Ounces : When the whole is melted, gradually mix in the following Ingredients, first powdered and mixed together, keeping them constantly stirring, Mustard-seed, and black Pepper, of each an Ounce ; Verdigrease, two Ounces, and *Spanish Flies*, twelve Ounces : Mix, and make a *Plaster*. These are to be kept in oiled Bladders. *E*.

London Blistering Plaster. Take of the Drawing *Plaster*, two Pounds ; of *Spanish Flies*, one Pound, and of Vinegar, half a Pint : The *Plaster* being quite melted, a little before it hardens, gradually mix in the Flies in Powder, then add the Vinegar, and stir them lustily together.

Blister Plaisters, by containing a large Quantity of *Spanish Flies*, have a caustic, burning Quality ; and when applied to the Skin, produce much the same Effects as a *material Fire*, occasioning Bladders filled with Water. By this Discharge of watry or serous Humours they often do good in Fevers, particularly those which affect the Head : By the Heat they occasion, as well as the Discharge they make, they are beneficial in Apoplexies and Palsies.

By thinning the Humours and renewing the Circulation they become serviceable in Quinsys and Pleurisies : In Countries where Pleurisies are not only common but fatal, they are sometimes with Success applied to the Part.

In long Fits of the *Asthma*, when the Lungs are choaked, and the *Serum* of the Blood becomes a Jelly : They help the Lungs by taking away Part of the offending Matter, as well as by dividing the circulating *Fluid*.

But in hectic Complaints they are injurious, by heating the Patient more than he can bear ; and in Dropsies, though they take away Part of the Water, yet they bring on a Mortification : And in Obstructions in the urinary Passages, by the fiery Salts they contain, they commonly do ten times more Hurt than good.

In the Gout and Rheumatism they are seldom or never prescribed.

Dr. Fuller's Account of Blister Plaisters.

Blister Plaisters are proper for such as abound with *Serum*, and are of a cold, watry Constitution : They may be applied at the very first Attack of Fevers, by way of Prevention, to secure the Head from ill Symptoms : As also in its Increase, State, or Declension, by way of Cure, when the Spirits being struck with Sleepiness, Vertigo, grievous Head-ach, Convulsions, and the like
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dangerous affections, require a particular Regard.

But in very hot and bilious Constitutions, where there is not much Serum: Also in such Fevers as are accompanied with intolerable parch-

ing dry Heat, Restlessness and Phrensy, *Blister Plaisters* seem not so agreeable: Neither are they allowable for Women great with Child, for such as have the Stone, or are troubled with a Sharpness of Urine.

Of OINTMENTS, CERATES, and LINIMENTS.

OINTMENTS are Compositions made with the same Materials as Plaisters, and are pretty well known to be of the Consistence of Butter, or Lard.

In these, our *London-College* has wisely rejected the endless Trouble of juicing, boiling, powdering and sifting a great Number of useless Things: But the *College of Edinburgh* yet retains many of the ancient Forms, and Ways of making them.

When any *Ointments* are made by boiling Herbs in Lard, like the *Poplar*, and *Nerve Ointments*, the Rules laid down for making green Oils are to be observed; else they will not be obtained in Perfection.

Cerates are Compositions harder than *Ointments*, and not so hard as Plaisters: Very few under this Title are kept ready made in the Shops.

Liniments are softer than *Ointments*, and more substantial than Oils: They are made at the time of using.

Unguentum album. *White Ointment*. Take Oil-olive, a Pint; white Wax, four Ounces, and Sperma Ceti, three Ounces: Melt them together in a gentle Heat, continually stirring them till they are cold.

The white camphorated Ointment, is made by adding to the foregoing, a Dram and a half of *Camphire*, rubbed with a little Oil of Almonds.

The Edinburgh white Ointment. Take Oil of unripe Olives, three Pints; Ceruse, a Pound, and white Wax, nine Ounces: Mix them together, and make an *Ointment*.

The Edinburgh white Ointment with Camphire. This is made by mixing with the foregoing, when taken from the Fire, one Ounce of *Camphire*, first ground with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds.

These *Ointments*, whether with Ceruse or not, are very good for Scalds, Burns, Frettings, Chaps, and skin-deep Wounds; and may be used with the greatest Safety.

Unguentum desiccativum rubrum. *Red, drying Ointment*. Take Oil-olive, a Pint and a half; and white Wax, half a Pound: Melt them together, and having taken them from the Fire, gradually mix in of Calamine-stone, six Ounces; Litharge, and *Armenian Bole*, of each four Ounces, and *Camphire*, three Drams, first ground with a little Oil of Almonds; stir them well together.

This is cooling, drying, and healing; and may be used like the former.

Unguentum Saturninum. *Ointment of Lead*. Take Oil-olive, a Pint; white Wax, three Ounces, and Sugar of Lead, half an Ounce: Rub the Sugar of Lead, first made into a fine Powder, with some Part of the Oil; then add this to the Wax melted with the rest of the Oil, and stir it till it is quite cold.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take Sugar of Lead, two Ounces, and Oil-olive, a Pint. To the Oil and Wax melted together, add gradually the Sugar of Lead, keeping them continually stirring till they are cold.

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The *Edinburgh Receipt*, because it contains four times the Quantity of Lead, makes the most useful *Ointment*. It is very cooling and drying, and may be used for the same Purposes as the *White Ointment*.

The *Scotch* call it, *The Universal Balsam*.

Unguentum Diapompholygos. Take of unripe Oil of Olives, twenty Ounces, and Juice of the Berries of common (or deadly) Night-shade, eight Ounces: Boil them over a gentle Fire till the Juice is wasted; adding, towards the End of the Boiling, five Ounces of white Wax. Then take the Mixture from the Fire, and add to it, whilst hot, the following Ingredients in Powder, Ceruse, four Ounces, burnt Lead, and Pompholyx, each two Ounces; and Frankincense, one Ounce: Mix into an *Ointment*. *E*.

Our *London-College* seems to think, that the Virtues of this *Ointment* are expressed by its Title, *viz. Ointment of Nothing*; and have accordingly turned it out of their Dispensatory: Some reckon it healing and drying.

Unguentum Tripharmacum. Ointment of three Things. Take of common Plaister, four Ounces; of Oil-olive, two Ounces, and of Vinegar, one Ounce: Set them over a gentle Fire, and continually stir them till they become an *Ointment*.

Heretofore this was made by adding to Litharge in fine Powder, Oil and Vinegar; and rubbing them together several Hours. Our College have wisely saved that Trouble, and at the same time directed an *Ointment* more likely to preserve its Consistence. Some recommend it for Scalds, Burns, and Inflammations; it is certainly very cooling. The *Edinburgh-College* directs it under its former Title of

Unguentum Nutritum. Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Vinegar,

each half a Pound, and of Oil of unripe Olives, a Pound and a half: Rub them well together in a Mortar, pouring in sometimes Oil, and sometimes Vinegar, till at length the Mixture appears uniform, and of a white Colour.

Unguentum e Lapide Calaminari. Ointment of Calamine-stone. Melt eighteen Ounces of yellow Wax in a Quart of Oil-olive; then gradually mix into it ten Ounces and a half of *Calamine-stone*: Mix and stir them together till they grow cold. *E*.

This in our *London-Dispensatory* is called

Ceratum Epuloticum. Take Oil-olive, a Pint; yellow Wax, and prepared *Calamine-stone*, of each half a Pound: The Wax and Oil being melted together, remove them from the Fire, and after a little time stir in the Powder, and keep it moving till it grows cold.

This is in Imitation of *Turner's Cerate*, and is nothing inferior to it, though the *original Receipt* is as follows.

Take of fresh made, unsalted May Butter, and of the best clear yellow Wax, each three Pounds and half; Oil-olive, four Pounds; *Calamine-stone* powdered and sifted, two Pounds and ten Ounces: Let the Wax, Butter, and Oil be melted together over a gentle Fire, then strained into another Vessel, into which gradually mix in the Powder, continually stirring them till they are quite cold.

Though the Levigation of the *Calamine-stone* is not mentioned in this Receipt, yet it is usually performed in all Shops where this is made. This has been a famous *Ointment* or *Cerate* for about twenty Years past, and is successfully used for Scalds, Burns, Frets, and all skin-deep Wounds and Ulcers: It is certainly preferable to *White Ointment*, *Red drying Ointment*, *Diapompholygos*, and all of this Class.

Unguen-

Unguentum simplex. Simple Ointment, commonly called Pomatum. Take of tried Hogs lard, two Pounds; and of Rose-water, three Ounces: Pound the Lard with the Rose-water till they are well mixed; then melt the Lard with a gentle Heat, and set it by a little, that the Water may separate; afterwards pour out the Lard and leave the Water; then stir and beat the Lard without ceasing, while it is growing cold, that it may be broke into a light yielding Mass; and, lastly, add a due Quantity of Essence of Lemons to give it an agreeable Flavour.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Rose Ointment, or Pomatum*. Upon any Quantity of Hogs-lard, cut into small Pieces and placed in a glazed earthen Dish, pour as much Water as will rise above it some Inches, and steep them together ten Days, renewing the Water every Day; then melt the Lard in a gentle Heat, and pour it into a proper Quantity of Rose-water; work them well together, and, pouring off the Water, add some Drops of Oil of *Rhodium*.

In both these Receipts here appears a great deal of Trouble to make a trifling Composition: After numerous Experiments we have found the following to be inferior to none, and may be instantly made, *viz.* Place neat, clean Hogs-lard before the Fire in a wide flat Pan, till it becomes as thin as a thin Syrup, and for every Pound of it take two Ounces of Rose-water, and a Scruple of Salt of Tartar; gradually drop in these, and continue the Beating till, by the Addition of a few Drops of Essence of Lemons, you have made an *Ointment*.

Unguentum Populeon. Poplar Ointment. Take of fresh Buds of black *Poplar* bruised, one Pound; and fresh Hogs-lard, four Pounds: Let them be well mixed together, and kept close covered up in a glazed

earthen Vessel, till the following Herbs can be gathered, Hemlock-leaves, black Henbane, Garden Poppy, and Nigella, of each six Ounces; Bruise the Herbs, and boil them with the Lard and *Poplar-buds* over a gentle Fire, till the Moisture is consumed; then strongly press out, and strain the *Ointment*, melting in it four Ounces of white Wax.

This is a very troublesome and needless Composition, and since it has been left out of our Dispensatory, is not greatly used: The following is better.

Unguentum Sambucinum. Ointment of Elder. Take *Elder-flowers* full blown, four Pounds; of tried Mutton-suet, three Pounds, and of Oil olive, one Pound: Let the Oil and Suet be first melted together, then let the Flowers be added, and boiled till they become almost crisp: Then press them out.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the inward fresh Bark of *Elder*, and of fresh *Elder-leaves*, each four Ounces: Let them be well bruised and boiled in a Quart of Linseed-oil, till the watry Part is consumed; then strain and press out the Oil; and, lastly, melt in it six Ounces of white Wax, and make an *Ointment*.

The former of these is an excellent cooling, softning, suppling *Ointment*; and may be used to all sorts of Inflammations, particularly *St. Anthony's Fire*: It greatly exceeds *Poplar Ointment*.

Unguentum ex Althæa. Ointment of Marshmallows. Take Oil of Mucilages, three Pints; of yellow Wax, a Pound; of yellow Resin, half a Pound, and of common Turpentine, two Ounces: Melt the Resin and Wax with the Oil, then remove it from the Fire, and add the Turpentine; afterwards strain it.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Oil of Mucilages, two Pounds; yellow Wax, half a Pound; white Resin,

three Ounces, and *Venice-Turpentine*, one Ounce and a half, melt and make an *Ointment*.

By keeping always in Readiness an *Oil*, or *Lard of Mucilages*, *Ointment of Marshmallows*, the most useful *Ointment* in the Shops is instantly made.

It is softening, cooling, and suppling; and may be successfully used to Inflammations, as well as many kinds of Swellings.

Unguentum Nervinum. Nerve Ointment. Take male Southernwood, Marjoram or Organy, Mint, Pennyroyal, Rue, and Rosemary, of each, fresh gathered, Six Ounces: Being well bruised, let them be boiled in five Pints of Neats-foot Oil, and three Pounds of Beef-suet, till the watry Part is consumed: Then strain, and press it out; adding to it half a Pint of Oil of Bays.

Green Ointment of the London Dispensatory. Take green Oil, three Pints, yellow Wax, ten Ounces: Melt them together, and make an *Ointment*.

The Virtues of these two may be seen under *Green Oil*.

Unguentum e Gummi Elemi. Ointment of Gum Elemi. Take fresh Sheep's-suet, well cleansed, two Pounds; *Gum Elemi*, one Pound, and common Turpentine, ten Ounces: The *Gum* and Suet being melted, remove it from the Fire, and add the Turpentine; which being melted, the whole is to be strained whilst thin.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of Hogs-lard, one Pound; of Goat's-suet, two Pounds; *Venice-Turpentine*, and *Gum Elemi*, of each a Pound and a half: Melt, and strain them off.

Gum Elemi being more or less a foul Substance, would be best melted by itself very leisurely, then the Fat added, and after straining let stand to settle. It is an excellent *Ointment*

for Wounds, being a very good Digestive, and particularly useful for the Head: It is commonly called after its Author's Name, *Arcaeus's Liniment*.

Unguentum Tutiae. Ointment of Tutty. Take prepared *Tutty*, and mix it with as much Vipers-fat as is requisite to bring it to the Consistence of a soft *Ointment*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Dissolve in a gentle Heat, three Ounces of white Wax, in ten Ounces of Olive-oil; then gradually sprinkle in two Ounces of *Tutty*, and one Ounce of Calamine, continually stirring them till they are quite cold.

This *Ointment* may also be made extemporaneously, by mixing the Powders with four times their Weight of fresh Butter.

Calamine and *Tutty* are both good for hot, inflamed, and sore Eyes: For this Intention, this *Ointment* is contrived. In making it, some will put Lard for Butter.

In the *London Receipt* Vipers-fat is directed from the Character given of it by Sir Hans Sloane, for Disorders in the Eyes.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum. Ointment for the Eyes. Take *Ointment of Tutty*, one Ounce and a half; Lead *Ointment*, half an Ounce, and Camphire, half a Dram: Mix them into an *Ointment*.

It may also be made with a double, treble, &c. Quantity of Camphire. *E.*

This is recommended as a great Dryer, and intended against Rheums, watry Defluxions, and Inflammations.

Unguentum e Pice. Tar Ointment. Take of *Tar*, and of tried Mutton-suet, of each a like Quantity: Melt them together and strain whilst hot.

This is an odd Composition, and seldom made: The black Basilicon appears to be a more useful *Ointment*.

Unguentum Basilicum nigrum vel Tetrapharmacum. *Black Basilicon.* Take Olive-oil, a Pint; Resin, yellow Wax, and common Pitch, of each nine Ounces: Melt them, then strain whilst hot.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take yellow Wax, Goat's-suet, white Resin, dry Pitch, and *Venice-Turpentine*, of each half a Pound, and of Olive-oil, two Pounds and a half: Gently dissolve them, and then strain.

Black Basilicon is as antient an Ointment, and as commonly used as any in the Shops: It has passed all our Dispensatories with very little Alteration; yet some of our Surgeons think it ought to be softer: It is a good Ointment to digest and heal Wounds and Ulcers; but sometimes it heals too fast, and requires to be mixed with a little red Precipitate.

To prevent the Pitch from separating from the Ointment after melting, which is sometimes the Case, it would be proper to slice the Wax very thin, powder the Resin, and melt all very gently together.

Unguentum Basilicum flavum. *Yellow Basilicon.* Take Olive oil, a Pint; yellow Wax, yellow Resin, and *Burgundy Pitch*, of each a Pound; and common Turpentine, three Ounces: Melt them all together over a gentle Fire, except the Turpentine, which is to be added at last; then strain the Mixture whilst hot.

This, like the former, is intended to digest and heal Wounds, and for these Purposes is frequently used with Success.

Unguentum Basilicum viride. *Green Basilicon.* Take of yellow Basilicon, eight Ounces; of Olive-oil, three Ounces, and of prepared Verdigrease, one Ounce: Mix them together.

This appears to be a good Composition to keep foul Wounds clean, and to consume rotten Flesh; it is somewhat like *Ægyptiacum*, but that

is not at all unctuous. It may presently be made at any time, so need not be kept in Readiness.

Unguentum Epispasticum. *Blistering Ointment.* Take Hogs-lard, and *Venice-Turpentine*, of each three Ounces; yellow Wax, one Ounce; and *Spanish Flies*, three Drams: To the Lard and Wax melted together, add first the Flies, and then the Turpentine. E.

This is intended to be thinly spread upon Cloth, and applied to Blisters, when the Running begins to lessen; and by this means to make them perpetual.

A little *Yellow Basilicon* mixed with an eighteenth Part of the Powder of *Spanish Flies*, presently makes this Ointment.

Unguentum ad Vesicatoria. *Blistering Ointment.* Take of tried Hogs-lard, and of the blistering Plaister, of each equal Quantities: Melt them very gently together.

This is of the same Use as the former.

Unguentum Citrinum. *Yellow Ointment.* Take Quicksilver, one Ounce, and Spirit of Nitre, two Ounces: Let them stand together in a Sand-heat till the Quicksilver is dissolved; whilst this Solution is hot, take a Pound of Hogs-lard which has been melted, and is about to thicken, and stir these well together in a Marble Mortar. E.

This is stronger than either *Green Basilicon* or *Ægyptiacum*, and may, with Caution, be applied to Wounds to consume rotten Flesh: It is hardly ever made, because other extemporaneous Things may be presently prepared.

Unguentum Vermifugum. *Ointment against Worms.* Take Leaves of Lavender-cotton, common Wormwood, Rue, Savin, and Tansey, of each, fresh gathered, two Ounces: Bruise and boil them in a Pint and a half of Olive-oil, and a Pound of

Hogs-lard, till the watry Part is consumed : The Liquor being strained and pressed out, melt in it three Ounces of yellow Wax ; afterwards add, Ox-gall, *Socotrine* Aloes, bitter Apple, and Worm-feed, each an Ounce : These three last being powdered, mix all together, and make an *Ointment*. *E.*

This *Ointment* seems to be intended for those Children who cannot take Medicines inwardly ; if a little of it be rubbed in upon the Belly two or three times a Day, it may sometimes dislodge these unwelcome Guests. We have often seen Worm-plaisters, but no Worm-ointment before.

Unguentum e Sulphure. Ointment of Sulphur. Take of simple *Ointment*, half a Pound ; of Flowers of Brimstone unwashed, two Ounces, and of Effence of Lemons, a Scruple : Mix them together.

This seems to be intended for the Itch, and is certainly safer, and liable to less Danger than those *Ointments* made with Quicksilver, and white Precipitate ; but the Smell is so offensive, few will anoint with it. The following appears to be as safe and not so offensive.

Unguentum Antipsoricum. Ointment against the Itch. Take Roots of Elicampane, and of sharp-pointed Dock, of each cut small and bruised, three Ounces : Boil them in three Pints of Water, and one Pint of Vinegar, till half the Liquor be wasted ; then strain and strongly press out the remaining Half, and add to it ten Ounces of the Leaves of Watercresses, fresh gathered and bruised, and four Pounds of Hogs-lard : Let them all boil till the watry Part is lost, then press out the *Ointment*, and dissolve in it four Ounces of yellow Wax, and the same Quantity of the Oil of Bays : Mix them well together.

Sulphur may occasionally be added to this *Ointment*. *E.*

Old Dispensatories abounded with Compositions of this kind, but of late they are hardly ever made, *Mercurial Ointments* being generally depended upon.

Unguentum Antipsoricum cum Mercurio. Itch Ointment with Mercury. Take four Ounces of Quicksilver, and divide it with a proper Quantity of *Venice-Turpentine* ; then add to it the foregoing *Ointment*. *E.*

Mercurial Ointment. Take of Hogs-lard, two Ounces, and Quicksilver, half an Ounce : Mix them well together till the Quicksilver disappears. *E.*

The strong blue Ointment. Take tried Hogs-lard, two Pounds ; Quicksilver, one Pound, and simple Balsam of Sulphur, half an Ounce : Rub the Quicksilver with the Balsam till it quite disappears, and then add the Lard a little warmed.

The milder blue Ointment. Take tried Hogs-lard, four Pounds ; Quicksilver, one Pound, and of common Turpentine, an Ounce : First mix the Quicksilver in the Turpentine till it quite disappears, then gradually add the Lard a little warmed.

Unguentum e Mercurio præcipitato. Ointment of Mercury precipitated. Take of the simple *Ointment*, an Ounce and a half ; of precipitated Sulphur, two Drams ; of white *precipitated Mercury*, two Scruples : Mix all together, moistening it with the Ley of Tartar so as to make an *Ointment*.

Either of these is an *Ointment* very efficacious in the Itch ; but the Point is to cure it without throwing the Patient into an inflammatory Fever, or a Salivation : The *Mercurial Ointment*, and the *strong blue Ointment* seem to be too strong to be used with Safety : An *Ointment* with a seventh or eighth Part of Quicksilver is sufficiently strong : Sulphur being taken to a Dram, or a Dram and a half every

every Night and Morning for three Days, the *Ointment* is then to be begun with, and used to the Pimples in the Arms, hands, and Anckles, very sparingly Night and Morning, the Sulphur being continued for two or three Days more during the Use of the *Ointment*: In ten Days or a Fortnight the Breaking out will appear quite dead, after which, purging will be absolutely necessary for two or three times; after that Bleeding, and if several Bathings be added to it, it will be greatly for the better.

Linimentum album. White Liniment. Take Oil-olive, three Ounces; Sperma Ceti, six Drams; white Wax, two Drams: Dissolve them with a soft Heat, and then stir them till they grow cold.

This contains the same Ingredients as the white *Ointment* made by the *London Receipt*; only their Proportions vary.

Linimentum Tripharmacum. Liniment of three Things. Take of common Plaister, four Ounces, of Olive-oil, four Ounces in Measure, and of Vinegar, one Ounce in Measure: Gently melt them together, continually moving the Mixture till it is cold.

See *Unguentum Tripharmacum*, from which this varies in nothing but in proportioning the Ingredients.

Linimentum Volatile. Take Oil of Almonds, one Ounce in Measure, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams in Weight: Shake them well

together in a wide Mouth Glass, till they are thoroughly united.

This is certainly a good *Liniment* for Stitches and pleuritic Pains, being well rubbed into the Part; though if it be rubbed very long, it will take the Skin off; after using it, it would be proper to apply a Plaister of Cummin-seeds.

Ceratum album. White Cerate. Take Oil-olive, four Ounces; white Wax, four Ounces in Weight, and Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce: Let them be gently melted together, and the Mixture kept stirring till it is cold.

This has been pretty much in Use to dress Blisters with in order to heal them, when the Running is almost over: It used to be spread on Cloth, and varies not from white *Liniment* and white *Ointment*, only in proportioning the Ingredients.

Ceratum Citrinum. Yellow Cerate. Take yellow Wax, an Ounce, and yellow Basilicon, half a Pound: Melt them together. See the Virtues of *Yellow Basilicon*; this may be presently made if wanted.

Ceratum Mercuriale. Mercurial Cerate. Take yellow Wax, and Hogs-lard tried, of each half a Pound; Quicksilver, three Ounces, and simple Balsam of Sulphur, a Dram: Rub the Quicksilver and Balsam till the former is thoroughly divided; then add the Wax and fat melted together.

For the Virtues of this *Cerate*, see the *Mercurial Plaister*.

Of EPITHEMS, CATAPLASMS, SINAPISMS, &c.

EPITHEMS will fit any Form of Medicine outwardly applied, and therefore may be used to Pultices, Fomentations, &c.

Cataplasms or *Pultices* are pretty commonly known: Those which are intended to warm, cherish, strength-

en, and disperse, are made of Wheat or Barly Flour boiled in Water, Strong-Beer, or Ley, with the Addition of *Venice-Treacle*, or *Cataplasma of Cummin-seeds*; and if they are united to any unctuous or greasy Substance, it should be but little.

Suppling

Suppling and ripening Pultices are usually made with more cooling Ingredients, are not boiled in Vinegar, Strong-Beer, or Ley, but in Milk or Water; and, after boiling, are joined to a larger Quantity of unctuous Substances, as Ointment of Marshmallows, Hogs-lard, &c. They should be fresh made, and applied hot every Day; the former sort are commonly applied after the Use of a Fomentation.

Sinapisms are Pultices of Mustard-feed, applied to the Skin to raise Wholes or Blisters: They are better Applications for the Feet, in Fevers which affect the Head, than the cephalic Plaisters.

Cataplasma e Cymino. Pultice of Cummin-seeds. Take Cummin-seeds, half a Pound; Bay-berries, dried Leaves of Scordium, and Snakeroot, of each three Ounces, and spicy Cloves, one Ounce: These being all powdered and sifted, are to be mixed with three times their Quantity of Honey.

About a Quarter of a Pound of this *Pultice* may be mixed with a Pound or a Pound and a half of the above Compositions, and applied to prevent a Mortification, to warm, cherish, &c.

The Edinburgh dispersing Pultice. Take Briony-roots, two Ounces; of the Roots of common Flower de Luce, one Ounce; Flowers of Cammomile and Elder, each half an Ounce, and Spring Water a sufficient Quantity: Boil them till they are tender, then bruise them well, and add of Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar, half an Ounce; crude Sal Ammoniac, two Drams, and camphorated Spirit of Wine, an Ounce.

This contains the Virtues of the former.

Cataplasma maturans. Suppling, or ripening Pultice. Take dried Figs, four Ounces; yellow Basilicon, one Ounce, and strained Galbanum, half an Ounce: Beat well the Figs with a

little Wine, or strong stale Beer, then carefully mix in the Ointment, first melted with the Galbanum.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take white Lilly, or Marshmallow-roots, four Ounces, and fat Figs, one Ounce: Boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water, till they grow tender; then bruise and add to them of raw Onions, bruised, six Drams: Galbanum, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; Basilicon Ointment, and Oil of Cammomile, of each an Ounce, and Linseed-meal, a sufficient Quantity: Mix them.

Epithema vesicatorium. Blistering Epithem. Take Powder of Spanish Flies, and Wheat Flour, of each equal Weight; Vinegar, enough to make a Paste.

This Composition is hardly known in the Shops.

Epithema volatile. Volatile Epithem. Rub common Turpentine in a Mortar, adding gradually to it its own Weight of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, whereby it will become a white Mixture.

This is hardly ever made, much less kept ready prepared.

Sinapismus simplex. The simple Sinapism. Take of Mustard-feed in Powder, and Crumb of Bread, each equal Parts, and strongest Vinegar, enough to mix them.

Sinapismus compositus. Compound Sinapism. Take Mustard-feed, in Powder and Crumb of Bread, each two Ounces; Garlic bruised, half an Ounce; black Soap, an Ounce, and strongest Vinegar, a sufficient Quantity to make a *Pultice*.

The Use of *Sinapisms* may be learnt above.

Coagulum Aluminosum. Alum Curd. Take of the White of an Egg, any Quantity, and mix it with a Lump of Alum, sufficient to make a Curd of it. It must be mixed in a Pewter Vessel.

This is very seldom used.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS, &c.

ANTIMONIAL *Ale.* Take the best *Hungarian* Antimony, (grossly powdered and tied up in a Bag) a Pound; Fumitory, and Agrimony, each four Handfuls: Put them in a Bag and Hang them in four Gallons of middling *Ale*, after it has done working.

It is recommended for common Drink against an impure Blood, and Breakings out of the Skin.

Aperient Ale. Take Roots of Succory, male Fern, Liquorice, and the five opening Roots, of each two Ounces; Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Ground-ivy, and Tamarisk-tops, of each two Handfuls; Juniper-berries, and sweet Fennel-seeds, of each two Ounces; Raisins of the Sun stoned, eight Ounces; prepare these to be hanged in a Bag in four Gallons of *Ale*, to be fermented together.

This Drink is recommended in Obstructions, and to correct a sharp, salt Blood, and to purify it by the Discharges it makes by the urinary Passages: It is good in the hot Scurvy, Rickets, &c. The Dose is a Pint twice a Day.

Artbritic Ale. Take Guaiacum, and Sassafras, of each an Ounce; Ground-pine, and Germander, of each two Handfuls: Boil in Wort without Hops, from six to four Gallons; into which hang the following Bag of Ingredients to ferment. Roots of Avens, half a Pound; Hermodactyls, four Ounces; Agrimony, Sage, and Betony, each four Handfuls; Dodder of Thyme, and

French Lavender-flowers, of each two Handfuls, and Raisins stoned, half a Pound. Dispense according to Art.

This is recommended for gouty People; for those troubled with rheumatic and wandering Pains; for the Dropsy; and for Disorders which have their Rise from a sharp, watry Serum. A Pint is to be taken twice a Day.

Astringent Ale. Take Roots of Comfrey, and Solomon's Seal, of each eight Ounces; boil them in six Gallons of strong Wort till it comes to four, strain it off, and when you tun it, add of the Juice of Plantain and Yarrow, each a Pint; Shepherd's Purse, Knotgrafs, Sanicle, and Mouse-ar, each four Handfuls; Raisins stoned, twelve Ounces. Let these be hung in a Bag, and let all ferment together.

The constant Use of this will avail against great Discharges of Blood, whether from the Womb, bloody Piles, or from any other Cause: It thickens watry Blood, heals the Mouth of the broken Vessels, and is strengthening.

Berry Ale. Take Berries of wild Brier, dried and bruised, half a Pound; of Juniper, four Ounces; of Holly and Ivy, Daucus-feed, and sweet Fennel-feed, each an Ounce; Leaves of Marshmallows, of Pellitory of the Wall, of Cleavers, and of Golden-rod, each four Handfuls, and Raisins, half a Pound. Dispense for four Gallons.

This Drink operates principally by Urine, and therefore must be of considerable

siderable Use in the Stone, Gravel, and all Obstructions and Disorders in the urinary Passages.

Bitter aromatic Ale. Take dried Wormwood, four Handfuls; Roots of Calamus aromaticus, one Ounce and a half; Zedoary, two Ounces; *Spanish* Angelica, Elecampane, Ginger, Galangal, Winters-bark, Cinnamon, Seeds of Carraway and Coriander, each half an Ounce; long Pepper, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, of each two Drams. Prepare all for four Gallons.

This Composition appears to be as good and useful for the Poor, as bitter Wines and Infusions are for the Rich: It warms a cold Stomach; helps Digestion; disperses Wind; mends the Blood, and opens all Obstructions.

Cancer Ale, the first. Take Roots of *Spanish* Angelica, Burdock, and Filipendula, each four Ounces; Elecampane, two Ounces; *Virginean* Snakeroot, and Gentian, each one Ounce; Herb Robert, Ragwort, and Sage, each four Handfuls; Scordium, and Rue, each two Handfuls; live Millepedes, a Pint; crude Antimony, broke into small Pieces and tied up in a Rag, a Pound: Put these in a Bag for four Gallons.

This is a good Drink to purify the Blood in all kinds of Breakings out, also to cure Wounds and Ulcers. It should be used as common Drink for a Month; but should not be drunk when four least the Antimony give it a vomiting Quality.

Cancer Ale, the second. Take Guaiacum, four Ounces; Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, sharp-pointed Dock, Filipendula, Hounds-tongue, and Walnut-tree Rind, of each two Ounces; Herb Robert, and Archangel, of each four Handfuls, and Millepedes, a Pint: Fit them for four Gallons.

This is particularly good for those who are of a cold Constitution, and

are troubled with Breakings out of any kind. A Pint a Day may be drank at least.

Cephalic Ale. Take Shavings of Guaiacum and Sassafras, each two Ounces; boil them (instead of Hops) in six Gallons of small Wort till it comes to four, in which hang the following in a Bag. Roots of male Piony, eight Ounces; Angelica, four Ounces; Calamus aromaticus, and Galangal, each two Ounces; the Herbs Betony, Sage, Ground-pine, and white Horehound, each four Handfuls; juicy Orange-peel, two Ounces; Juniper-berries, and Cardamoms, each three Ounces; Rue, and *French* Lavender-Flowers, each four Handfuls.

This purifies the Blood by sending into it a wholesome Chyle; strengthens the Brain; and is useful in sleepy, convulsive, and paralytic Distempers.

Chalybeate Ale. Take Filings of Needles, half a Pound; Roots of Bitter-sweet, one Pound: Bruise them well together in a Marble Mortar, and put them into a Bag for four Gallons.

If half a Pint of this *Ale* be taken twice a Day, with proper Exercise between Whiles, it will mend a watry Blood; open all Obstructions, and give a good Colour to the Face. By the following Method you may *chalybeate* any sort of *Ale*.

Take Filings of Steel, a Pound; white Tartar, four Ounces; beat them together in any Mortar, except Brass, pouring on them by little and little, Juice of Lemons, enough to make a Paste; after it has remained twelve Hours, tie it up in a Rag and put it with other Ingredients into four Gallons; letting them ferment together.

Chlorotic Ale. Take Guaiacum, Sassafras, each two Ounces; Roots of Madder, Smallage, Butchers-broom, and Zedoary, each four Ounces; Leaves of Motherwort, Penny-

Pennyroyal, and Mugwort, each four Handfuls; Feverfew, two Handfuls; Thyme, and Dittany of Crete, each one Handful; Daucus-seeds, three Ounces; Grains of Paradise, one Ounce, and Filings of Steel tied up in a Rag, a Pound. Put them into a Bag for four Gallons.

When the Complexion is pale and wan, the Pulse low, and the Blood watry; this Drink, by opening Obstructions, makes a good Blood, renews the Circulation, causes a good Habit of Body, and gives a good Colour to the Countenance. It is designed for young Women.

Daucus Ale. Take *Daucus-seeds*, six Ounces; Raisins, twelve Ounces. Put them into a Bag for four Gallons of *Ale*.

It cleanses all the urinary Passages, expels Gravel and Sand, and prevents the Breeding of the Stone.

Diuretic Ale. Take whole Mustard-seed, four Ounces; put it into a Quart of *Ale*; after three or four Days begin it; and ever as you pour out a Glass, keep it filled up with fresh *Ale*: Do this as long as the Seed hath any Strength in it.

It operates by Urine and Perspiration, and thereby becomes useful in Dropsies, Scurvies, Gravel, and Pal-fies.

Epileptic Ale. Take male Piony-roots, fresh gathered, four Ounces; Peacock's Dung, half a Pound; Raisins, twelve Ounces: Prepare them for a Bag for two Gallons.

This is recommended as an excellent Drink against *Epilepsies*, Vertigoes, and other Disorders of the Head.

Hydropic Ale. Take of Broom-ashes (sifted from the Coals) half a Pound; Roots of Horse-radish, four Ounces, Orrice, Calamus aromaticus, and Elecampane, each two Ounces; Guaiacum, Sassafras, Juniper-berries, and Daucus-seed, of each one Ounce, and Mustard-seed,

two Ounces: Prepare all for four Gallons.

This is an excellent Drink for dropfical People, especially if taken before the Disorder has got too much Ground: A Pint a Day, at least, may be taken, and a Purge with Jalap, given once in a Fortnight.

Hysteric Ale. Take Chips of Box-wood, made by the Turners, half a Pound; Mistletoe, cut small, four Handfuls: Boil these in six Gallons of new Wort to four, and when you tun it up, hang into it the following Ingredients. Fresh male Piony-roots, half a Pound; white Briony-roots, four Ounces; Leaves of Mugwort, and of Balm, each six Handfuls; Pennyroyal, and Rue, of each two Handfuls; Seeds of Daucus, and Angelica, or wild Parsnip, of each two Ounces, and Filings of Tin, tied up in a Rag, half a Pound: Put them all in a Bag.

This is recommended as a constant Drink for Women liable to Vapours.

Istheric Ale. Take Shavings of Ivory, an Ounce; white Horehound, four Handfuls: Boil in six Gallons of new Wort to four, into which put the following in a Bag, *viz.* Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, half a Pound; Turmeric, and Madder, of each two Ounces; of Nettles, four Ounces; Leaves of Celandine Cleavers, Strawberry-leaves and Roots, and Barberry-rinds, of each four Handfuls; fresh Sheep's Dung, tied up in a Rag, four Ounces; live Mil-lepedes, a Pint, and Filings of Steel, a Pound: Prepare all for Use.

When the Liver is disordered with Obstructions, the Blood cold and watry, and the Complexion yellow, this Drink becomes excellent: For it removes Obstructions, warms the Mass of Blood, causes a good Habit of Body, and consequently is good for the Jaundice.

Juniper Ale. Take *Juniper-berries*, well bruised and broken, four Ounces, and Raisins, half a Pound: Mix for four Gallons.

This makes both an agreeable and pleasant, as well as a useful Diet-drink; it scours and cleanses the urinary Passages, breaks Wind, and is good for those troubled with the Stone.

Pectoral Ale. Take China-roots, four Ounces; *Sarsaparilla*, Comfrey, and Liquorice, of each two Ounces; Orris, and Elecampane, of each one Ounce; Shavings of Ivory, Hartshorn, yellow and red Saunders, of each half an Ounce; Leaves of Hartstongue, Wall-rue, Ground-ivy, and Scabious, of each four Handfuls; Anniseeds, two Ounces, and Raisins, half a Pound: Prepare all for four Gallons.

In Habits which have a Tendency to a Consumption this is excellent, for it adds a balmy smoothness to the sharp Blood, conveys into it soft Nourishment, and strengthens the Lungs.

Purging Ale. Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, twelve Ounces; Polipodium, four Ounces; Horseradish, two Ounces; Leaves of Ground-ivy, of Watercresses, of Brooklime, and of Scurvygrass, each two Handfuls; Sassafras, Juniper-berries, Coriander-seeds, and Liquorice, of each an Ounce; Sena, four Ounces, and Raisins, half a Pound: Fit them to be put into four Gallons, to which may be added Rhubarb, two Ounces.

This operates both by Urine and Stool, and is a most useful Drink for Breakings out of all kinds, as well as for those who have an ill Habit of Body: If it be drank every Morning in the Spring, for a few Weeks, it will be more effectual than the *Scorbutic Juices*.

Purging Ale with Antimony. Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, eight Ounces; Polipodium, and Elecam-

pane, of each four Ounces; red and yellow Saunders, and Juniper-berries, of each two Ounces; Carraway-seeds, one Ounce; Scabious-leaves, eight Handfuls; Leaves of Liverwort, and of Agrimony, each four Handfuls; Sena, four Ounces; Rhubarb, half an Ounce; Agaric, one Ounce; crude Antimony, grossly bruised and tied up in a Rag, a Pound. Put them into a Bag for four Gallons of *Ale*, and put in with it a Pint of the Juice of Fumitory: Ferment them together.

This, by many People, is thought to be more efficacious than the former, by the Addition of the Antimony: It is certainly very good for all kinds of Breaking out. The Rhubarb being oftentimes too dear for common People, and the Agaric, an Ingredient of no great Consequence, they may be left out.

If it be kept till four, the Antimony will give it a vomiting Quality.

Purging Hydropic Ale. Take Roots of common Flower-de-luce, four Ounces; Horseradish, two Ounces; Elecampane, and Squills, each an Ounce; Mustard-seed, Juniper-berries, and Sassafras, each two Ounces; Winter's Bark, half an Ounce; inward Rind of Elder, and dwarf Elder, each two Ounces; Sena, four Ounces; black Hellebore-root, Jalap, and Agaric, each half an Ounce. Fit them for four Gallons.

These Ingredients operate by Stool, Urine, and insensible Perspiration, and if constantly used for a time, will do good Service in the Dropsy. Half a Pint is the Dose every Morning.

Purging Ale for Children. Take fine Rhubarb, cut into thin Slices, two Drams; Liquorice, and Anniseeds, each two Scruples; Raisins, slit and stoned, thirty or forty: Put them into a Glass Bottle of *Ale* holding a Quart.

Children of two or three Years old, who are subject to Loosenesses and

and Worms, will find great Relief by taking, at least, half a Tea-cup full of this *Ale* every Day: It greatly strengthens the Bowels, by taking away Part of their Slipperiness.

Ricket Ale. Take Roots of Osmund royal, or male Fern, Liquorice, and Sassafras, of each an Ounce; Bark of Ash, and of Ivy, each half an Ounce; Tamarisk tops, and Harts-tongue, of each four Handfuls; two hundred and fifty live Woodlice, and Raisins, four Ounces: Fit them for a Gallon.

If this be drank constantly it will be found very useful for rickety Children.

Dr. Sydenham says, True Rickets are seldom rife, but in those Years when autumnal Agues Reign; they were scarce heard of till the Year 1630, and were not mentioned in the Bills of Mortality till 1634; and then but fourteen for that whole Year; from which time they increased so as to be 521, in the Year 1660; after which they decreased again.

An extemporary scorbutic Ale. Take middling *Ale*, a Quart; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams, Juniper-berries, one Dram; sweet Fennel-seeds, and Liquorice, each half a Dram, and Raisins, two Drams: Keep them in a Glass Bottle. To these may be added Horse-radish-roots, two Scruples, and Winter's Bark, four Scruples.

In Virtues it agrees with the *Warm scorbutic Ale*.

A sweetening scorbutic Ale. Take Pine or Fir-tops cut, four Handfuls: Boil them in five Gallons of very strong Wort to three Gallons and a half; when it is tunned up, pour into it of the Juice of Brooklime, of Watercresses, of Dandelion, and of Cleavers, each a Pint; then hang in it the following Ingredients, in a Bag, working all together. Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, four Ounces; Sarsaparilla, China, and Juniper-berries, each two Ounces; Shavings of red,

and yellow Saunders, Hartshorn, Ivory, Liquorice, sweet Fennel-seeds, of each one Ounce; Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Agrimony, and Ground-ivy, each two Handfuls, and crude Antimony, a Pound.

If this be used as a common Drink in the *hot Scurvy*, it will restrain the immoderate Fermentation of the Blood, cool the intemperate Humours, and be of excellent Use: This sort of Scurvy affects thin People.

Warm scorbutic Ale. Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, half a Pound; Horse-radish-roots, two Ounces; Guaiacum-chips, four Ounces; Juniper-berries, and Orange-peel, of each an Ounce; Winter's Bark, Mustard-seed, long Pepper, and Cloves, of each two Drams; Raisins, four Ounces; Scurvy-grass, Brooklime, Watercresses, and Cleavers, of each four Handfuls: Fit them for four Gallons.

This is calculated for that sort of Scurvy peculiar to fat and corpulent People, who abound with cold Humours, and are disposed to be rheumatical, or dropical: This *Ale* operates by Urine and insensible Perspiration, and thereby carries off the offending Humours.

Ale against Scrophulæ. Take Chips of Guaiacum, Sassafras, Walnut-tree-rinds, Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, Hounds-tongue, and Filipendula, of each two Ounces; Herb Robert, and Archangel, of each four Handfuls; Raisins of the Sun, stoned, a Pound; and live Millepedes, a Pint: Prepare all for four Gallons.

This is designed against the King's Evil, but will do good in all kinds of Breakings out.

Splanchnic Ale. Take Guaiacum, and Sassafras, of each two Ounces: Boil them in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts; put the strained Liquor into a Cask with three Gallons and a half of new strong *Ale*, and in it hang a Bag containing the following Ingredients, viz. Roots of sharp-point-

ed Dock, eight Ounces ; of Horseradish, four Ounces ; Ash-tree-bark, two Ounces ; Juniper-berries, one Ounce ; Seeds of Daucus, and of Coriander, each half an Ounce ; Agrimony, Liverwort, Hartstongue, and Tamarisk-tops, of each four Handfuls : Fit them to be put into a Bag.

This is good for those who are troubled with the hot Scurvy ; for it drinks up and destroys the unnatural Fermentation of the Blood, and disperses it in insensible Perspiration.

Spleen Ale. Take Bark of Tamarisk, four Ounces ; of Capers, of Ash-tree, Woods of Guaiacum, and of Sassafras, of each one Ounce ; the Herb Agrimony, four Handfuls ; Wormwood, and Dodder, of each two Handfuls : Cut and boil these in six Gallons of new *Ale* till they become four, In this Liquor hang Filings of Needles, half a Pound, and crude Antimony, four Ounces.

This is designed for hypocondriac Persons ; and is to be taken half a Pint twice a Day.

Ale of the Woods. Take Guaiacum, and Sassafras, of each two Ounces ; red and yellow Saunders, Ivory, Hartshorn, China, and Sarsaparilla, of each one Ounce ; Liquorice, Anniseeds, and Juniper-berries, of each two Ounces ; Raisins, half a Pound ; Antimony, broke into small Pieces and tied up in a Rag, a Pound. Prepare them for four Gallons.

This drinks up superfluous Humours, increaseth Perspiration, and is particularly proper for those who have a ferous Blood, Swellings, and running Wounds and Ulcers.

An aromatic Bag. Take Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, of each half an Ounce ; Mace, and Cloves, of each two Drams : Powder all together grossly, and sow them up in a round Bag ; to these may be conveniently added, dried Spearmints, two Handfuls, and Wormwood, half a Handful.

This is directed to be heated upon a warming Pan-lid, and sprinkled with Canary or Claret, and so applied to the Stomach, to revive the natural Heat, help the Appetite and Digestion, and stop Vomiting.

A Cummin Bag. Take Seeds of Cummin, and Gromwel, of each two Ounces ; Nigella, two Drams ; Bay-salt, six Drams : Make it into a Bag, heat it hot, and first rub the Head with it, and afterwards lay it upon the Top of the Head.

This is advised in an Inflammation of the Throat ; a Relaxation of the Uvula ; and what is called a *Falling down of the Almonds of the Ears.*

A Bag for the Side. Take Bay-berries, Seeds of Cummin, of Fenugreek, and Cammomile-flowers, of each a Handful ; Bran, and Salt, of each two Handfuls : Put these into two Bags.

In Pains of the Side these are to be applied hot one after another.

A Bag for the Stomach. Take dried Mint, half an Ounce ; Wormwood, Thyme, and red Rose-flowers, of each two Drams ; Balauftines, *Spanish* Angelica root, Carraway-seeds, Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves, of each one Dram : Make a coarse Powder for a Bag.

In Pains, Vomitings, Windiness, and Indigestion, this is directed to be dipped in Red wine scalding hot, and applied to the Stomach.

A Bag for Relaxation of the Uvula. Take of Cummin-seed, two Ounces ; Orrice, and long Pepper, of each half an Ounce : Make a gross Powder for a Bag.

This is to be applied to the Top of the Head.

Balsam called Mirabile. Take Frankincense, two Ounces ; Mastich, Cloves, Galangal, Mace, and Cubebs, of each half an Ounce ; Aloes-wood, one Ounce : Powder and mix them with Honey, half a Pound, and *Venice-Turpentine*, a Pound ; then add Brandy

Brandy, a proper Quantity to extract a Tincture: Distil them in a Bath-heat, and when you have got all the clear Water, shift your Receiver, and then you will have next a noble red *Balsam*, which rectify.

It is said, this will cure all sorts of Wounds without any other Dressing, and without causing any Running or Discharge. See the *Traumatic Balsams*.

Nephritic Balsam. Take Oil of sweet Almonds, new drawn, four Ounces; Oil of white Poppy, and of Linseed, new drawn, each two Ounces; of Nutmegs by Expression, half an Ounce; Oil of Petre, five Drams; Balsam of Capivi, six Drams; of *Peru*, two Drams; Oil of Juniper, four Scruples; Oil of Anniseed, one Dram; Oil of Vitriol rectified, one Ounce, and Camphire, two Scruples.

These are best mixed by heating the Oils together in a Bath-heat, and then by gradually dropping in the Oil of Vitriol, and stirring them together.

It is recommended for Pains in the Kidneys; to promote Urine, and to move the Stone: It will be serviceable for Diseases of the Breast, if given in Asthmas, Coughs, and Difficulty of Breathing. The Dose is fifty or sixty Drops in a Spoonful of some pectoral Syrup.

Scheffers Balsam. Take volatile Salt of Hartshorn, and of Sal Ammoniac, each a Dram; chymical Oil of Mace, a Scruple; highly rectified Spirit of Wine, an Ounce: Steep them together.

These are very pleasant, grateful, cordial Drops, and may be taken in great Faintness, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, hypochondriac, or hysterical Disorders. The Dose is thirty or forty Drops in a little Wine and Water.

A balsamic Bolus. Take Conserve of red Roses, and *Lucatellus's* Bal-

sam, of each half a Dram, and Balsam of *Peru*, three Drops: Mix them.

It is a pleasant and useful Medicine in a Cough, and may do good Service in Disorders which have a Tendency to a Consumption, in Spittings of Blood, bloody Fluxes, and in Bruises: It may be taken three or four times a Day.

A Bolus for a Bruise. Take Sperma Ceti, a Scruple; Salt of Hartshorn, five Grains; Balsam of *Peru*, five Drops; *Venice-Treacle*, half a Dram, and Diacodium, enough to mix it.

After a proper Discharge by bleeding, this is a good *Bolus* to promote a Sweat, increase Urine, and to heal inward Hurts and Bruises: It may be repeated every four or six Hours, with large Draughts of Ground-ivy-tea, or White-wine-whey.

A Bolus of Cassia. Take Pulp of *Cassia*, fresh drawn, six Drams; *Venice-Turpentine*, washed in Parsley-water, three Drams; Powder of Rhubarb, a Scruple, and of Liquorice, enough to make it of a Consistence.

In an infectious Running of the Reins, after a proper Purging, this must needs be a good Strengthner; and may be often repeated.

A chalybeate Bole. Take *Mynsicht's* Extract of Steel, half a Scruple; Balsam of *Gilead*, six Drops, and Conserve of Roses, a Dram.

It is recommended in a Want of Appetite, and Wasting of Flesh, to be taken twice a Day for a Month together.

A cordial Bolus. Take of the compound Powder of Crabs Claws, Goa Stone, each half a Scruple; Powder of Saffron, five Grains, and Alkermes, enough to make a *Bolus*.

If Nitre be put instead of the Goa Stone, and the Dose repeated every four or six Hours, it will powerfully promote Sweat, and abate the Rage and

and Fury of a burning Fever ; giving Spirits at the same time.

An hypochondriac Bolus. Take *ens Veneris*, and Spikenard, of each seven Grains ; Conserve of Borage-flowers, a Dram : Mix them.

It is directed to be taken twice a Day for a Month, in some proper Julep, or in the *Splanchnic Decoction*.

An hysteric Bolus. Take Castor, and Afa Foetida, of each a Scruple ; Saffron, four Grains ; Salt of Amber, six Grains ; *London Laudanum*, two Grains ; Oil of Amber, a Drop, and Syrup of Mugwort, enough to make a *Bolus* to be taken at Night going to Bed.

It is recommended as a good Remedy in a hysteric Cholic : It is certainly a powerful Dose.

A common purging Bolus. Take of Powder of Jalap, from a Scruple to half a Dram ; Scammony, powdered, from three Grains to eight ; Calomel, fifteen Grains ; Oil of Anniseed, a Drop, and Lenitive Electuary enough to mix it up.

It is a strong Purge, moves the Humours briskly, carries off Water, and scours the Glands of the Guts : The Quantity of Jalap and Scammony are to be limited by the Prescriber.

A sudorific Bolus. Take Powder of *Virginia Snakeroot*, fifteen Grains ; *Venice-treacle*, half a Dram ; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops ; liquid *Laudanum*, fifteen Drops, and *Diacodium*, enough to mix it up.

In Pains in the Limbs and in slight Colds this is a good Sweat, if large Draughts of Sage-tea are given between whiles : But when there is a burning Fever, and the Head is disordered, the above cordial *Bolus* is a hundred times better.

A Worm Bolus. Take of pure Quicksilver, a Dram, and brown Sugar, two Drams ; grind them well in a Glass Mortar till they are well

divided, adding two drops of Oil of sweet Almonds, and from four to ten Grains of Scammony ; then with Syrup of Rhubarb, make a *Bolus*.

The *sugared Mercury* mentioned among the Chymicals is pretty much like this : If that was to be occasionally mixed with Rhubarb or Scammony at the time of using, it would make an excellent Remedy for the Worms.

A yellow Bolus. Take Rhubarb, not toasted but grated fine, from one Scruple to two ; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop, and *Diascordium*, enough to mix it up.

This is a safe and effectual Medicine to cure Loosenesses, which are troublesome to most People at one time or other. It may be taken at Morning or Night, and repeated two or three times at proper Distances.

Cock Broth. Take candied Eringo-roots, two Ounces ; Roots of China, Scorzonera, Currants, and Dates, of each an Ounce ; Shavings of Hartshorn, and of Ivory, of each half an Ounce ; the four greater cold Seeds, of each two Drams ; Maidenhair, two Handfuls ; the Bottom of a stale white Loaf ; a *Cock*, picked, drawn, and well bruised so as to break the Bones ; boil all these in Barley-water, from three Quarts to three Pints ; then having strained it, add *Canary*, a Pint ; Electuary of *Sassafras*, and Juice of *Kermes*, of each half an Ounce, and Syrup of *Balsam*, a proper Quantity.

Consummate Broth. Take a Capon picked, drawn, and cut into Pieces, Sheeps-trotters, and Calves-feet, of each of them four ; Shavings of Hartshorn, and of Ivory, each half an Ounce ; yellow Saunders, three Drams ; Dates, the Number of twenty ; Raisins of the Sun stoned, four Ounces, and Pearl-barly, one Ounce : Boil these in Spring-water, a Gallon to two Quarts, adding, when it is almost boiled enough, Ox-eye-

eye-flowers dried, Herbs of Coltsfoot, Maidenhair, and Sage of *Jerusalem*, of each a Handful; Mace, two Blades; one Nutmeg, and *Malaga* Sack, a Pint.

Broth for a Consumption. Take Conserve of red Roses, four Ounces; Comfrey-roots, two Ounces; Shavings of Hartshorn, one Ounce; Maidenhair, one Handful; Sage of *Jerusalem*, two Handfuls; Plaintain, half a Handful; Raisins of the Sun, two Ounces; Dates, four: Boil them together with a Chicken, the crag End of a Neck of Mutton, and three Ounces of Manchet in a sufficient Quantity of Spring-water, then strain it, and when it is cold take off the Fat.

The first Broth of Crayfish. Take a hundred Crayfish, having pounded them alive in a Mortar, boil them in two Quarts of Water to two Pints and a half, adding towards the last, two Blades of Mace; one Nutmeg sliced; old *Malaga* Wine, half a Pint, strain it, and let the Patient sup up a Draught of it twice a Day.

The second Broth of Crayfish. Take the Tails of twenty Crayfish; candied Eringo-root, one Ounce; the Bottom of a white Loaf, Raisins stoned, two Ounces; Stick-liquorice, three Drams; boil these in three Pints of Water to one Quart, then strain it off.

For hectic, wasting, consumptive, and declining People, *Broths*, frequently eaten, do extraordinary Service: In such Cases the Stomach is not able to digest solid Food, and yet requires frequent Supplies of rich Nourishment: These *Broths* therefore afford a kindly, soft, and balsamic Chyle, which, without raising any Commotion or Fermentation in the Blood, do greatly supply those unbounded Discharges, Nature is continually making.

Dr. Fuller remarks, that there is such an edulcorating Virtue in *Crayfish*, Crabs and Lobsters, that they

manifestly change the Sourness of Vinegar itself, when put into a Saucer of it; and being received into our Bodies, wonderfully take of the bitter Pains of the Stranguary: Hence he infers, That in hectic and consumptive Disorders, where the Mass of Blood is deprived of its nourishing, kindly, sweet, and oily Juices, it grows sour; and that in this depraved State these *Broths* do eminent Service.

Purging Cakes. Take sweet Almonds blanch'd, six Drams; powdered Jalap-root, three Drams; Resin of Jalap, half a Dram; fine Sugar, ten Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, three Drops: With Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make them into *Cakes* for six Doses.

Purging Cakes are not so good a Form of Medicine as purging Powders; which may be instantly prepared from a variety of Ingredients for different Intentions.

A Cataplasm of Bitters. Take Venice-treacle, and Lupine-meal, of each three Drams; Wormseed, a Dram and a half; the Powder of Hiera-picra, half a Dram; chymical Oil of Wormwood, sixteen Drops, and Juice of Tansey, enough to unite it.

In this, like many other Cases, Pultices are of most service presently after the Use of some Fomentation: Thus, where a Fomentation, like the *Fomentation of Bitters*, has opened the Pores of the Child's Belly, this may be applied: It is intended against Worms.

A Cataplasm with Cassia. Take Pulp of Cassia, an Ounce; Elder Ointment, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce, and powdered Agaric, a Dram and a half: Mix all into a Pultice.

It is directed to be applied to the Throat in a Quinsy.

A Cataplasm with Cummin. Take Onions roasted under the Embers,
an

an Ounce and a half ; Saffron, clipt small with Scissars, fifteen Grains ; Oil of Amber, twelve Drops ; powdered Cummin-seed, and Ointment of Marshmallows, of each three Drams : Mix them.

It is recommended as an excellent Remedy in Pains of the Ears ; it ought to be put on as hot as can be endured, and renewed every four Hours as long as the Pain continueth.

A Cataplasm of Eggs. Take the Yolks of four Eggs, boiled hard ; Oil of Amber, two Scruples, and Linseed-oil as much as is sufficient : Mix them well in a Mortar.

It is directed to be applied to the Piles when swelled and painful.

A Cataplasm with Elder. Take green Leaves (or in the Winter time the inward Bark) of *Elder*, four Ounces ; cut and boil them in Milk, till soft ; strain away the Milk, and to the Mash add soft Soap, an Ounce ; spread it upon a double Cloth ; strew it with Ceruse and apply it warm.

It is recommended against St. *Anthony's* Fire : But if the Disorder be bad, Bleeding is to be begun with ; and the *Cordial Bolus* taken Night and Morning.

A Cataplasm for the Feet. Take *Venice-treacle*, two Ounces ; Mustard-seed, and Grains of *Paradise*, of each one Ounce and a half ; Bay-salt, one Ounce ; black Soap, two Ounces ; Oil of Spike, two Scruples, and Vinegar, a sufficient Quantity to mix them.

This is intended to be applied to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers, in order to cause Pain, and draw the offending Matter from the Head : And in these Cases they have been found more successful than the *Cephalic Plaisters*, either with or without *Spanish Flies*. See *Sinapisms*.

A Cataplasm with Fuller's Earth. Take Crumb of white Bread, four Ounces ; white Poppy-seed bruised, two Ounces ; boil in Milk ; strain

away the Clear ; to the Remainder add *Fuller's Earth* in Powder, and Oil of Roses, of each two Ounces ; Oil of Mace by Expression, a Dram, and Camphire, one Scruple : Mix them.

This is directed to be applied to the Head when shaved, in order to remove Phrenzy, Watching, &c. provided the Disorder be outwardly.

A Cataplasm of Herrings. Take white Briony-root, fresh digged up, or the Powder of the dry Root, two Ounces ; black Soap, three Ounces ; pickled Herrings or Anchovies, four Ounces ; Salt, an Ounce and a half : Mix them.

This is to be applied to the Soles of the Feet, and frequently renewed : It is intended to stimulate strongly, cause Pain, and thereby procure Relief in Lethargies, and other Disorders which affect the Head and Spirits.

A Cataplasm of Juices. Take Juice of Onions, Parsley, Smallage, and Fennel, of each two Ounces ; Crumb of white Bread, as much as will take it up : Beat them together in a Mortar.

Pultices do most Service immediately after the Use of a Fomentation : If then the Bottom and Sides of the Belly are well bathed with the *Diuretic Fomentation*, when any gravelly Matter has obstructed the urinary Passages, this Pultice will be more efficacious.

A Lateral Cataplasm. Take meal of Linseed, eight Ounces ; Fenu-greek, and Cummin, of each four Ounces, and Linseed Oil, a sufficient Quantity : Mix them in a Mortar.

It is intended to be applied to the Side in a Pleurisy ; when, if the Pain be outwardly, it may be of excellent Use.

A Cataplasm with Orris. Take *Orris-powder*, an Ounce ; Honey, three Ounces, or a sufficient Quantity.

Dr. Fuller

Dr. Fuller says, this Pultice is good for a Quinsey, watry Affections of the Breast, and Pain of the Side when outwardly applied.

A Cataplasim with Poppy. Take red Roses, dried and cut small, four Scruples; white Poppy-seeds bruised, and Oil of Roses, each half an Ounce; Barley-meal, an Ounce, and Vinegar enough to temper it up properly.

This is cooling and dispersing, being intended to be applied warm to the Forehead, in a throbbing sort of Head-ach.

A Cataplasim in a Quinsey. Take Figs, four Ounces; *Album Græcum*, half an Ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, and long Pepper, each a Dram; Brandy, two Ounces; chymical Oil of Wormwood, sixteen Drops, and Diacodium, as much as will serve: Beat all in a Mortar till they are well mixed. To these may be added Swallows or Pigeons Dung; lay it to the Throat from Ear to Ear, and renew it as often as it drieth.

Dr. Fuller says, That though a Quinsey be an Inflammation, and Medicines to disperse are commonly made use of in the Beginning of Inflammations; yet in this Case they are to be avoided, because the Part is full of Glands; hence, cooling and dispersing Applications may thicken the Humours, weaken the Tone of the Part, and increase the Obstructions.

The principal Intention should be to thin the Humours, and empty the Glands; and this is best done by outward Applications and Gargles; Care being had at the same time to prevent, by Bleedings, Glysters, and Blister-plaisters, a Flux of Humours to the Part.

A Cataplasim with Radish. Take Roots of Horse-radish, and Squills, of each two Ounces; Rue, Mustard-seed, and Salt, of each an Ounce; black Soap, two Ounces, and Vinegar, a sufficient Quantity to mix them.

Some mix a little of the Powder of *Spanish Flies* into such Compositions as this; but others, with better Reason, leave them out. This Pultice is to be applied to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers which affect the Head.

A Stomach Cataplasim. Take *Venice-treacle*, six Drams; Cinnamon, and Cloves powdered, of each a Dram; Oil of Wormwood, two Drops; of Mint, six Drops: Mix them up with a proper Quantity of Vinegar.

This is intended to be applied all over the Stomach in great Reachings, Sickness and Vomiting.

A Cataplasim with Turneps. Take eight Ounces of *Turneps*, baked in an Oven; Rue, four Handfuls; Mustard-seed, two Ounces; Oil of Juniper, two Drams, and Nerve Ointment, as much as is needful: When it is spread upon Cloth, sprinkle it with Powder of Euphorbium.

After the *Paralytic Liniment* is well rubbed into any weak, cold, and benumbed Part, this Pultice is to be applied all over it.

A Cataplasim for Vomiting. Take Quinces, half a Pound; cut them in Quarters, take out the Core and Seeds, then boil them in Vinegar till soft, and beat them to Mash in a Mortar, with half an Ounce of Powder of Balaustines: This being spread thick on a double Cloth, strew over it a Dram of the Powder of Cloves, and lay it hot to the Stomach.

See the *Stomach Cataplasim*, a little before.

A Cataplasim of Webs. Take *Venice-turpentine*, two Ounces; Juice of Plantain, one Ounce and a half; three Figs; the yellow Paring of *Seville* Orange-rind, two Drams; Bole, one Dram and a half; Soot, half an Ounce; Pigeons-dung, one Ounce and a half; six large Spiders-webs, four Ounces of black Soap, and Vinegar, enough to mix it up.

Dr. Fuller says, to drive away an Ague, tie this about the Wrist, so as to make it bear hard upon the Pulses, two Hours before the Fit.

A cordial Caudle. Take twelve sweet Almonds beaten in a Mortar ; two yolks of Eggs ; Conserve of red Roses, and of Gilly-flowers, each an Ounce ; *Aqua Cœlestis*, half an Ounce ; *Canary Wine*, and *Damask-rose-water*, of each half a Pint : Work them about well together, then strain, and add Confection of Alkermes, two Drams, and Oil of Cinnamon, two Drops.

This is a pleasant, agreeable, nourishing Caudle ; proper for hectical Patients, or those wasted by long Illnesses.

The first restorative Caudle. Take the Pith of an Ox's Back out of its Skin, half a Pound ; Rose-water, and Tent Wine, each a Pint ; ten Dates minced small ; twenty four Raisins of the Sun stoned, and Cinnamon, two Drams ; let them stand stewing in a Bath-heat six Hours, then strain, and add to six Ounces of it the Yolk of an Egg, and Nutmeg and Sugar, a sufficient Quantity to make it palatable.

The second restorative Caudle. Take Tent Wine, two Quarts ; white Saunders, and Acorn-cups, of each half an Ounce ; candied Eringo-roots, Dates, and Figs, of each four Ounces ; Nutmegs sliced thin, half an Ounce ; Archangel, two Handfuls : Boil to a Quart, strain it, and while it is a little warm, add the Yolks of four Eggs, and white Sugar-candy, an Ounce : Mix them.

These are to be eaten warm for Breakfast every Day : They are good for the same Disorders as the *Cordial Caudle*.

Laxative Currants. Take Sena, four Ounces ; Juniper-berries bruised, two Ounces ; White-wine and Water, of each a Pint ; make a close and warm Infusion for six Hours, then

strain out the Liquor, and putting into it *Currants*, well picked and washed, one Pound, boil them gently till they are soft and plump, then pass the Liquor through an Hair-sieve ; put into it as much Sugar as will serve to bring it into a thin Syrup : Boil it a little, adding towards the last, Coriander-seeds, and Ginger, of each two Drams ; lastly, strain out the Syrup, and pour it on the *Currants*, to keep together for Use.

To make it more laxative or loosening, four Ounces of Manna may be added ; but then the less Sugar is required. Two large Spoonfuls of Syrup and *Currants* may be eaten together every four or six Hours.

A Decoction of Agaric. Take *Agaric*, sliced and tied up in a Rag, two Drams ; boil it in Water to three Ounces ; adding, towards the last, Cloves bruised, half a Dram ; to the Liquor, when strained and quite cold, add Scammony prepared, four Grains, solutive Syrup of Roses, one Ounce, and Oil of Anniseeds, a Drop : Mix for a Potion.

The Antients had a great Opinion of the Virtues of *Agaric*, and gave it in a great many Disorders : The Modern Physicians esteem it but little, nor is it an Ingredient in any Composition in our *London-Dispensatory*.

Antiloimic Decoction. Take Roots of Scorzonera, two Ounces ; Zedary, half an Ounce ; Contrayerva, *Spanish Angelica*, Shavings of Hartshorn and Ivory, of each two Drams ; Cochineal whole, four Scruples : Boil these in fine clear Barley-water, from two Pints and a half to twenty four Ounces ; throwing into it, towards the last, Saffron, a Scruple : To the strained Liquor add Plague, and Treacle-waters, of each two Ounces ; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, four Ounces ; Syrup of Kermes strained, half an Ounce, and four Leaves of Gold : Mix all together.

Antiphtisic

Antiphthifical Decoction. Take Ox-eye Daisy-flowers dried, one Handful; three Snails wiped clean; candied Eryngo-root, half an Ounce, and Pearl-barly, three Drams: Boil in a Pint and a half of Spring-water to a Pint; then strain it out.

This *Decoction* conveys soft, healing, oily Nourishment into the sharp Blood, and thereby becomes useful in hectic Heats, Night-sweats, and Consumptive Disorders. The Sick is to sup up a Quarter, or half a Pint, with an equal Quantity of Milk, for Breakfast and Supper.

An aperient Decoction. Take Roots of Parsley and Fennel, of each an Ounce; Barks of Tamarisk, and of Capers, of each half an Ounce; Herbs of Ceterach, Harts-tongue, Agrimony, and Liverwort, of each a Handful: Boil these in Water and White-wine, added towards the last, of each a Pint and a half to twenty eight Ounces; when it is strained, dissolve in it, Syrup of the five opening Roots, and simple Oxymel, of each two Ounces.

This is a good Drink to open Obstructions of the Liver and Kidneys; for this Purpose a Tea-cupful may be taken three or four times a Day.

An astringent Decoction. Take Pomegranate-peels bruised, one Ounce: Boil them in three Pints of Water till half be consumed, adding, towards the End, of Cloves bruised, half a Dram, and Nutmegs, a Dram; strain, and add Syrup of dried Roses, three Ounces; strong Cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Mint-water, one Ounce, and Venice-treacle, two Drams. Mix them.

Four Ounces of this *Decoction* is to be taken two or three times a Day in violent Loosenesses, or the Bloody Flux. See the *White Drinks*, and *Fracastorius's Decoction*.

A balsamic Decoction. Take Malaga Raisins, stoned and chopped to Pieces; Roots of Sarsa, China, and

Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Savings of Hartshorn and Ivory, of each two Drams; and Tops of St. John's Wort, a Handful: Boil in fine clear Barley-water, three Pints to thirty Ounces; adding, when it is half boiled, Balsam of Tolu, three Drams; when cold, strain, and add Syrup of Raspberries, two Ounces; Balsam of Peru, eight Drops, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix them.

This is intended to heal the Lungs, as well as discharge out of the Breast what is offensive. The Dose is a Quarter of a Pint a little warmed two or three times a Day.

A Decoction of Barberry-rinds. Take of Barberry-rinds, and Turmeric, each half an Ounce; Celandine, four Handfuls; Goose-dung tied up in a Rag, two Ounces: Boil in Water two Pints and a half to a Pint and a half, adding, towards the End, half a Pint of White-wine; and Saffron, a Scruple: Strain it out.

It is very good in Obstructions of the Liver or Gaul, and consequently for the Jaundice: It may be taken, sweetened with Syrup of Marshmallows, to half a Pint, or more in a Day.

A Decoction for the Bite of a mad Dog. Take Chips of Box-wood, to be had at the Turner's, and male Piony-seeds, of each an Ounce; Leaves of Sage, Wood-sage, Betony, Sanicle, Angelica, Devil's-bit, and woody Night-shade, of each one Handful: Boil these in five Pints of Water to two Quarts, then strain it off.

This is directed to be taken, a Quarter of a Pint, with half a Dram of Venice-treacle in it, three times a Day. See the *Powder against the Bite of a mad Dog*.

A bitter aromatic Decoction. Take Roots of Calamus aromaticus, and Gentian, each two Drams; Galangal, four Scruples; Tops of Centaury, dried

dried Wormwood, Cammomile-flowers, and *French* Lavender, of each a Dram: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, adding, at last, Carraway-seeds bruised, half an Ounce: Strain it off.

This will be much mended by the Addition of two Ounces of spirituous Alexiterial Water to every Pint of the *Decoction*. A Tea-cupful of it may be taken twice a Day, to promote Digestion, cause an Appetite, and warm a cold Stomach.

A Decoction of Burdock. Take *Burdock*-roots, four Ounces; Ground Pine, four Handfuls: Boil in Water, three Pints to eight and twenty Ounces; strain, and add magisterial Worm-water, four Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, and *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, of each two Drams: Mix them.

It is designed to warm and strengthen the Stomach, and thereby secure it from the Gout.

A cachectic Decoction. Take *Polipodium*-roots, two Ounces; Ash-tree-bark, and Tamarinds, of each half an Ounce; Raisins, one Ounce, and Cream of Tartar, two Drams: Boil in twenty Ounces of Water till it comes to twelve; the Liquor being strained, add four Ounces of White-wine; Juice of Lemons, half an Ounce; Sena, an Ounce; Rhubarb, and Agaric, tied up in a Rag, of each half an Ounce; give these a close and warm Infusion for twelve Hours: In the strained Liquor dissolve two Ounces of Manna, strain again, and add, at last, two Ounces of Syrup of Succory and Rhubarb; Oil of Anniseeds, two Drops; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, and *Elixir Proprietatis*, of each four Scruples: Mix all for four Doses.

This is intended against the Green Sickness, but it is very seldom made use of.

A Decoction in a Cancer. Take Roots of Figwort, and Mullein, of

each two Ounces; *Filipendula*, Herb Robert, Ceterach, Agrimony, Tormentil, Scabious, and Toad-flax, of each a Handful; Flowers of Elder, of Rosemary, of each a Pugil; Nettle-seed, two Drams: Boil these in three Quarts of Water to three Pints and a half; to the strained Liquor add *altering Syrup of Apples*, and Syrup of Citron-juice, of each four Ounces: Mix all.

A good large Draught of this is directed to be taken three times a Day.

A Decoction in a Catarrh. Take yellow and red Saunders, of each two Drams; Guaiacum and Sassafras, of each half an Ounce; Liquorice, one Ounce and a half, and Raisins, an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of fine Barley-water to a Quart; adding, at last, Juice of Hounds-tongue-leaves, four Ounces.

That tickling Cough which is occasioned by a continual Falling down of Rheum, would be greatly relieved by a Quarter of a Pint of this Drink warm three or four times a Day.

A Decoction of Catechu simple. Take *Japan* Earth, two Drams: Boil in a Pint of Water till a quarter Part is consumed, let it stand to settle, and pour off the clearest; to which add, of strong Cinnamon-water; Syrup of Quinces or of dried Roses, of each two Ounces.

This makes a most agreeable Drink, which, after proper Discharges have been made, may be given to a Tea-cupful every two or three Hours in great Loosenesses.

A Decoction of Catechu compound. Take Guaiacum, and Sassafras, of each three Drams; yellow and red Saunders, of each two Drams; the blackest Part of *Japan* Earth powdered, half an Ounce; Liquorice, an Ounce; dried Sage, a Handful: Boil in three Pints of Barley-water to a Quart, adding to the clear Liquor, after settling and straining, two Ounces

Ounces of Diacodium, and Oil of Anniseeds a Drop.

Dr. Fuller says, he has observed a thin Catarrh has been often relieved with this Medicine beyond any thing else: Dose a Quarter of a Pint warm, three times a Day.

A cephalic Decoction. Take Guaiacum, and Sassafras, of each two Drams; male Piony-roots, one Ounce; dried Sage, Marjoram, Betony, Arabian Stechas-flowers, of each half a Handful: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and three Quarters; to the strained Liquor add compound Piony-Water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, of each two Ounces; Tincture of Castor, two Drams; Oil of Rosemary, and of Nutmegs, of each two Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

When the Head and Nerves are affected from a cold Cause, this, by being taken to a Quarter of a Pint twice a Day, is intended to prevent Apoplexies, Palsies, Numbnesses, &c.

A Decoction of Chamepitys. Take dried Ground-pine, two Handfuls; Flowers of Stæchas, two Drams; male Piony-roots, an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart, strain, and add of Spirit of Scurvy-grass, and compound Spirit of Lavender, of each a Dram: Mix them.

A Quarter of a Pint, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, is recommended by Dr. Fuller, to be taken for Prevention of the Gout, three times a Day.

A Decoction of Coralline. Take pure Quicksilver, two Ounces; Dittany of Crete, two Drams, and powdered Coralline, half an Ounce: Boil in Purslane-water, a Pint and a half to fourteen Ounces; when it is strained and separated from the Mercury, sweeten it with two Ounces of Syrup of Lemons.

This is directed to be given to Children for the Worms, to about a Tea-cupful at a time, twice a Day,

for four Days successively, before the full and new Moon, and before purging.

A depurating Decoction. Take Roots of Quickgrass, Butcher's-broom, Fennel, and Parsley, of each an Ounce; the Herb Cleavers, and Dandelion, of each a Handful; Currants chopped small, two Ounces: Boil in three Pints of Water to twenty eight Ounces; strain, and add Salt of Prunella, two Drams, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, four Ounces.

If a Quart of this Drink be taken in a Day, it will powerfully provoke Urine, and cleanse the urinary Passages of Slime, Gravel, and other Obstructions.

A Decoction in a Diarrhæa. Take powdered Bole Armeniac, one Ounce; soft white Chalk, three Ounces: Boil in three Pints of Water to twenty six Ounces; strain, then let it settle, and pour off the Clear, to which add Diascordium, half an Ounce; Cinnamon-water, Syrup of Quinces, and of dried Roses, of each two Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

In violent Loosenesses, attended with Wind, Sickness, and Gripes, a Tea-cupful of this Mixture may be taken after every loose Stool. This is a most agreeable Mixture, and pretty much resembles *Fracastorius's Decoction*; but this is most pleasant.

A Diuretic Decoction. Take Roots of Fennel, and Asparagus, of each two Ounces; sixteen Winter Cherries; golden Rod, two Handfuls: Boil in Water, and White-wine added, towards the last, of each eighteen Ounces, to two and twenty Ounces of the whole; to the strained Liquor add compound Horse-radish-water, two Ounces; clear Juice of Parsley, and Syrup of Marshmallows, of each four Ounces; Millepedes, tied up in a Rag alive, then bruised, and squeezed into it, three hundred, and Powder of Salt Prunella, two Drams.

It

It causeth a plentiful Discharge of Urine, cleansing the Bladder and urinary Passages: It is no less useful for old Wounds and Ulcers, and sore running Eyes. It should be taken to a Pint a Day for some time.

An edulcorating Decoction. Take Sarsa, and China, of each three Ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Hartshorn, and Ivory, of each six Drams: Infuse and boil in six Quarts of Water, to six Pints; strain it off and sweeten with Sugar, enough to make it palatable.

This Drink is what is usually called a *Sweetner of the Blood*, for it drinks up and consumes the overabundant *Serum* of the Blood, or else blunts and smooths its Sharpness; increases Perspiration, and is useful in Breakings out of the Skin: Take it half a Pint Morning and Evening.

The Emmenagogue Decoction. Take Roots of Smallage, two Ounces; Calamus aromaticus, and Bay-berries, of each two Drams; Zedoary, and Cubebs, of each a Dram and a half; Mace, two Scruples; Galangal, and Grains of Paradise, of each half a Scruple; Dittany of Crete, and Pennyroyal, of each a Handful: Boil in a Quart of Water, and a Pint of White-wine to a Pint and three Quarters; strain it, and add, Tincture of Saffron, an Ounce, and Syrup of French Lavender, three Ounces.

This is intended to promote Women's monthly Discharges: For this Purpose a Purge is to be taken first; then, near the time of the Discharge, a quarter or half a Pint of the Drink is to be taken Morning and Evening, using moderate Exercise, and avoiding Cold.

An expectorating Decoction. Take Orris-root, two Ounces; Agaric, tied up in a Piece of Linen, four Scruples; dried Tobacco, two Scruples; Hyssop, and Thyme, of each a Handful: Boil in two Pints and a

quarter of Water to a Pint and three quarters; strain, and add simple Oxy-mel, four Ounces.

The bitter Febrifuge Decoction. Take dried Cammomile-flowers, two Ounces; Cochineal, sixteen Grains: Boil them in three Pints of Water to a Quart; in the strained Liquor dissolve two Drams of Salt of Wormwood.

This is justly esteemed an excellent Remedy in Intermittent Fevers, being exceeded by nothing but the *Peruvian Bark*: a quarter of a Pint may be taken every three Hours between the Fits.

The magisterial Febrifuge Decoction. Take fine powdered *Peruvian Bark*, two Ounces: Boil it in a Quart of Water to a little less than a Pint, strain it off, and pour on the Powder another Quart of Water, and boil away as before, adding, about the Middle of the second Boiling, three Drams of the Balsam of Tolu, and a Scruple of Cochineal; when it is cold, and both the strained Liquors mixed together; add, Syrup of Gilly-flowers, four Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

When Patients are so weak-stomached, or humourfome, that they cannot, or will not take the Bark in Substance, then this becomes useful: It may be taken to a quarter of a Pint every three Hours between the Fits, and continued till the Fever be conquered.

This is a most agreeable *Decoction*, and if it be strained through a Cloth not very fine, and always shaken at the time of taking, it will seldom fail of Success. See *Cortex Peruvianus*.

The saline Febrifuge Decoction. Take Salt of Wormwood, eight Scruples; white Sugar, four Ounces: Boil these in a Quart of Water and scum it.

In hectical Heats, and slow Fevers tending to a Consumption, this is recom-

recommended to be taken to a Teacupful every two Hours : But in this case the *Antifebrifuge Mixture* seems to be a better Preparation. This should not be boiled in Brass Vessels.

Fracastorius's Decoction. Take Diascordium, six Drams ; Alexiterial Milk-water, ten Ounces : Boil to eight Ounces ; strain, and add Mint-water, half an Ounce ; strong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces, and Syrup of Diacodium, an Ounce and a half : Mix for three Doses.

This is a most divine Remedy in a violent Looseness attended with sick Fits, and griping Tortures. It differs very little from the *Decoctum Diascordii*.

Fracastorius's small Decoction. Take Diascordium, half an Ounce ; Cochineal, a Scruple : Boil a little in a Pint of Water, then throw in half an Ounce of Sugar ; strain it through Flannel, and add two Ounces of Cinnamon-water.

This is directed to be taken for constant Drink in Fevers, whilst they are attended with a Looseness.

A Decoction for Glysters. Take Mallows, two Handfuls ; Violet-leaves, and Groundfil, of each a Handful ; Cammomile-flowers, and Flax-seeds, of each two Drams ; sweet Fennel-seeds, half an Ounce : Boil in a Pint and a half of Water to a Pint.

A Decoction of Hemp-seed. Take Hemp-seed bruised, three Ounces ; Agrimony, Shepherd's Pouch, Plantain, and Knotgrafs, of each a Handful and a half : Boil in three Quarts of Water till one is consumed ; then sweeten the strained Liquor with four Ounces of Sugar, or with Syrup of dried Roses.

This is recommended as an excellent Remedy against a Weakness of holding ones Water, and consequently against pissing a Bed. The Dose, half a Pint twice a Day for

grown People, and for others in Proportion.

A Decoction of Hounds-tongue. Take Hounds-tongue-leaves, two Handfuls ; Liquorice, half an Ounce ; Raisins, two Ounces : Boil in Water two Pints and a half to thirty Ounces ; adding, at last, Anniseeds, half an Ounce ; when strained add Diacodium, two Ounces.

This is said to be a good Remedy in Disorders of the Breast, Coughs, tickling Rheums, and Difficulties of Breathing. A quarter of a Pint is to be taken warm three times a Day.

A Decoction of Horse-tail. Take the Herb Horse-tail, six Handfuls ; middling Quinces, cut to Pieces, in Number, three ; Sumach, Myrtle-berries, of each an Ounce and a half ; red Roses dried, one Handful and a half ; Balauftines, three Drams : Boil in nine Pints of Water to five Pints and a half ; adding, towards the last, Gum Tragacanth, six Drams : When strained, add Honey of Roses, and Syrup of dried Roses, of each three Ounces, and Syrup of Myrtle-berries, one Ounce and a half : Mix them.

Dr. Fuller recommends this as an excellent Remedy for Ulcers in the Bladder, and for this Purpose directs a Draught to be taken three times a Day.

An Hysteric Decoction. Take Chips of Box-wood (to be had at the Turners) and white Briony-roots, of each half an Ounce ; male Piony, and wild Valerian-roots, of each an Ounce ; French Lavender-flowers, two Drams, Myrrh, bruised, one Dram : Boil in a Pint and a half of Water to fourteen Ounces, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Juice of Rue ; when strained, add, of compound Briony-water, two Ounces ; Tincture of Castor, two Drams ; white Sugar, an Ounce ; Oil of Amber, thirty two Drops : Mix.

Five Spoonfuls of this *Decoction* are to be taken at any time when Wind, Vapours, or Lowness of Spirits are troublesome.

An Icteric Decoction. Take Roots of Turmeric, and Madder, of each an Ounce; Celandine-roots and Leaves, two Handfuls; twenty Earth-worms, slit open and washed clean: Boil in Water, and Rhenish Wine added towards the last, each a Pint and half, to a Pint and three quarters of the whole; when strained, add Tincture of Saffron, one Ounce; Syrup of the five opening Roots, three Ounces.

This is certainly an excellent Drink to warm the Blood, and clear the Liver and Gall of all Obstructions: A Quarter of a Pint of it may be taken every Night and Morning, till the Jaundice quite disappears.

An incrassating Decoction. Take Gum Arabic, grossly powdered, three Ounces: Boil it in Water, carefully stirring it, from a Quart to a Pint and three quarters; then add Syrup of Marshmallows, four Ounces.

Dr. Fuller recommends this in a troublesome, tickling Cough, a Weakness of holding ones Water, and for a scalding Urine; a quarter of a Pint to be taken Night and Morning.

A Decoction of Juniper. Take Juniper-berries, well bruised and tied up in a Rag, four Ounces: Boil them in three Pints of Canary to a Quart, then strain.

This *Decoction* is good in the Chollic, will break Wind and promote Urine: Dose a Tea-cupful two or three times a Day.

A Decoction called Liberans. Take Sarsaparilla, six Ounces; Currants cut small, eight Ounces: Infuse and boil in six Quarts of Water to three Quarts; when it is cold, quench in it half a Pound of Quicklime; let it stand to settle, then pour off the Clear, and bottle it.

Another way of making this Medicine is, to make the Lime-water first, allowing a Pound of Lime to every Gallon of Water; and then to infuse the Ingredients, thus,

Take Sassafras, Liquorice, and Anniseed, of each four Ounces; clear Lime-water, two Gallons: Steep them cold, then strain.

For the Virtues of these, see Compound Lime-Water, to which it is a kin.

A magisterial Decoction of Mallovs. Take whole Mallow-leaves, eight Handfuls: Boil them in four Quarts of Water to three; let the Liquor run through a Cullender itself without squeezing, put four Handfuls more of Mallovs into it, and boil to two Quarts, straining as before: Let it now stand to settle, pour off the Clear, and put into it four Ounces of Marshmallow-roots; Liquorice, and Raisins, of each an Ounce; Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; Salt Prunella, two Drams: Boil to thirty Ounces, which being strained is to be sweetened with two Ounces of Syrup of Marshmallows.

This will increase Urine, and cool the Passages, if it be drank freely; but it is very troublesome to make, and seldom prepared.

A nephritic Decoction. Take Roots of Marshmallows, one Ounce and a half; Liquorice, half an Ounce; golden Rod, two Handfuls; Pellitory of the Wall, and Marshmallows, of each one Handful; four Figs; Juniper-berries; Seeds of Macedonian Parsley to be added about the Middle of the Boiling, Burdock, and Gromwel, of each a Dram: Boil in Posset-drink (turned with White-wine) three Pints to a Pint and three quarters: Strain and sweeten with four Ounces of Syrup of Marshmallows.

This is a good Drink in the Stone and Gravel, and may be drank to a Quart a Day: It agrees pretty much with

with the former *Nephritic Decoction*.

A pacific Decoction. Take white Poppy-heads without the Seeds, one Ounce; slit them very thin and boil in three Pints of Water, to a Pint and three Quarters; adding dried Cowslip-Flowers, two Drams; in the strained Liquor dissolve two Drams of Diacordium; Diacodium, three Ounces, and Syrup of Lemons, one Ounce.

This is recommended to ease a tickling Cough, and cause Sleep: But Compositions as good as this may be instantly made without the Trouble of boiling.

A pectoral Decoction. Take Pearl-barley, and Raisins of the Sun stoned, of each an Ounce; Figs, and Dates, of each eight Ounces; Liquorice, half an Ounce, and Anniseeds (added at last) two Drams: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, then strain.

This is good in Diseases of the Breast, eases a Cough, and is useful in hectic Heats: It agrees with the former *Pectoral Decoctions*. If you would have it purging,

Take of this *Decoction*, a Pint and a half; Sena, an Ounce; Agaric, and Cream of Tartar, of each two Drams; boil it to fourteen Ounces; strain, and dissolve in it two Ounces of Manna; then strain it again for four Doses.

A pleuretic Decoction. Take of the *Pectoral Decoction*, a Quart; Juice of Stone-horse-dung, two Ounces; Oil of Anniseeds, eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

This being taken to a quarter of a Pint warm, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac in it, every three or four Hours, will, with proper Discharges by Bleeding, frequently cure the Pleurisy.

The Portugal Decoction. Take Spring Water, twenty-six Ounces; make it boil, and then put into it, of fine Sugar, and of the Juice of

Lemons, each two Ounces, and Cochineal, a Scruple: Let it boil very gently, then take the Scum off, afterwards, set it aside to settle, pour the clear Liquor off, and add to it four Ounces of Rose-water.

This is recommended as a very grateful and useful Drink in Fevers: It will quench Thirst, increase Urine and promote Perspiration. It may be drank without Limitation.

A psoric Decoction. Take Fumitory, and Ragwort, of each a Handful; Liquorice, an Ounce; pure Quicksilver, four Ounces: Boil in two Pints and a half of Water to a Quart, strain, and the Quicksilver being taken out, sweeten it with Sugar, or give it as it is.

Dr. Fuller recommends this in all kinds of Breaking out; and directs a quarter of a Pint to be taken Night and Morning.

The common purging Decoction. Take Sena, three Drams; Cream of Tartar, a Dram; boil in eight Ounces of Water to three; in the strained Liquor dissolve Manna, half an Ounce; Syrup of Succory, and Rhubarb, six Drams; Oil of Anniseeds, a Drop: Mix for a purging Potion to be taken in the Morning.

Here the Sena is too much: One of the most useful and agreeable purging Potions is the following.

Take Sena, and Cream of Tartar in fine Powder, of each a Dram and a half; boil them in six Ounces of Water till it comes to three, when strained; in this Liquor dissolve an Ounce of Manna; then strain and drop in twenty Drops of Spirit of Lavender.

This makes a most agreeable purging Potion, particularly useful in the Stone, Gravel, Obstructions in the Liver and urinary Passages: It may be taken with very little Confinement.

A Decoction of Raisins. Take Raisins of the Sun stoned and chopped small, four Ounces; boil in good

drinking Water, three Pints to a Quart; then strain it.

Dr. Fuller recommends this as a useful Drink in Fevers, and in Distempers of the Breast and Spleen; he also says, That if it be mixed with an equal Quantity of Lime-water, it makes a good Remedy against tickling Coughs, which may sometimes stop the Progress of a Consumption.

A Decoction of Roses. Take Conserve of red *Roses*, two Ounces; *Malaga* Raisins stoned, one Ounce; Liquorice, and Melon-seeds, of each half an Ounce; Barley-water, three Pints: Boil to a Quart and run it through a Flannel Bag several times, till it is pretty clear, then let it stand to settle, and pour it off.

This is recommended as a very useful Drink in that violent tearing Cough, which incessantly vexes the Lungs, and so brings on a Consumption.

The Decoction called Sacrum. Take *Virginian* Snake-root powdered, six Drams; boil it in a Pint of Water to half a Pint, strain and reserve the Liquor by itself; boil the remaining Root in a Pint more of Water to half a Pint, as before (adding, when it is pretty near boiled enough *Cochineal*, half a Scruple) strain it, and having mixed together both the Liquors, dissolve in it *Venice-treacle*, half an Ounce, and Honey an Ounce: Strain it again for Use.

Dr. Fuller says, He here presents us with a most desirable sweating Medicine, second to none; for it inspires the Blood and Juices with a new Ferment, keeps the Circulation regular, and thereby prevents Obstructions and Putrefaction. The Dose two or three Spoonfuls every Hour, or seldomer, as the present State of the Fever requires.

The Decoction called Sanctum. Take *Guaiacum*, an Ounce; boil it in two Quarts of Water to a Quart; adding, when it is half Boiled, Raisins, an

Ounce; *Spanish* Liquorice, two Drams, and so strain it: Sometimes I add *Japan* Earth, two Drams; sometimes I omit the Raisins and Liquorice, and in their stead, when it is boiled enough, add Conserve of red *Roses*, two Ounces; and when it is strained, sweeten it further with Syrup of the Juice of Hounds tongue, two Ounces.

Dr. Fuller says, That this, though a simple, cheap, and easy prepared Medicine, is, for all that, a pleasanter, and perhaps a more efficacious one, than those which are clogged with a numerous Hodge-podge of ill sorted Ingredients.

This being used as common Drink will sweeten the Blood, correct the Juices, promote Perspiration, and in Consequence thereof, do good in all kind of Breakings out.

A Decoction of Sarfa. Take *Sarfa*, three Ounces; Raisins, one Ounce and a half; infuse them, and then boil in two Quarts of Water to a Quart: In the strained Liquor dissolve Juice of *Spanish* Liquorice, two Drams.

This is recommended as common Drink to sweeten sharp Humours, and cure wandring Pains.

The scarlet Decoction. Take Nitre in Chrystals, an Ounce; white Sugar, four Ounces; *Cochineal*, sixteen Grains, or a Scruple; powder all together and put it into a Quart of boiling Water: Continue it boiling just long enough to scum it, then let it cool, and when it is settled decant the clear.

Dr. Fuller says, That this Liquor being of a beautiful, red Colour, recommends itself to the Eye, and is not unpleasant to the Palate. That after he had tried many Forms, he could not find a more grateful one of giving *Salt Prunel*. That it allays the Heat of the Blood, quenches Thirst, provokes Urine, and is good in Inflammatory Fevers, particularly Pleurifies.

Pleurisies. A Quarter of a Pint may be taken two or three times a Day.

A Decoction of Scorzonera. Take Pearl barley, half an Ounce; Roots of *Scorzonera*, two Ounces; Roots of Sorrel, one Ounce; Wood sorrel-leaves, a Handful; Parings of two Pippins: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and three quarters; strain, and sweeten with two Ounces of Syrup of Lemons, and the same Quantity of Syrup of Raspberries.

This pleasant Drink satisfies Thirst, moderates the feverish Heat, increases Urine, and may be used commonly in continual Fevers.

A Decoction against Scrophulæ. Take Herb Robert, white Horehound, Smallage, and Agrimony, of each a Handful, and Dill-seeds, half an Ounce: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, and strain.

This is said to purify the Blood, and to be useful in the King's-Evil; but to make it thoroughly effectual, it should be taken a quarter of a Pint every Night and Morning for a Month, washing and squeezing in every Morning's Dose forty *Millepedes* tied in a Rag.

A Decoction against the Scurvy. Take Pine or Firr-tops cut small, four Handfuls; Winter's Bark bruised, half an Ounce: Boil in a Quart of Water to a Pint and a quarter; pouring into it, at last, Juice of Dandelion, four Ounces; strain, and when it is cold add Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an Ounce; compound Horse-radish-water, and Syrup of Elder-berries, of each four Ounces.

Dr. Fuller recommends this to be taken in the Winter Season, when the Herbs have but little and poor Juice.

It is certainly a very useful Drink to thin the Blood and Juices, dissolve glandular Swellings, and to disperse, by Urine and Perspiration, many Things hurtful. Dose a quarter of a Pint Night and Morning.

A Decoction of Sorrel-roots. Take *Sorrel-roots*, and Raisins of the Sun, chopped small and stoned, of each two Ounces; Liquorice, and Pearl-barley, of each half an Ounce: Boil in running Water three Pints to a Quart; strain, and add Syrup of Lemons, an Ounce.

If two Ounces of each of the Syrups of Lemons and Nutmeg-water were to be mixed with it, it would make a more useful and pleasant Drink for People in Fevers.

A splanchic Decoction. Take Turmeric bruised, one Ounce: Rhubarb, and Spikenard, of each a Dram; Kernels of Ash-keys, half an Ounce; Agrimony, and Ceterach, of each a Handful; Tamarisk-tops, two Handfuls: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and a half; strain, and add magisterial Worm-water, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams; *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, a Dram.

This is good in Obstructions in the Liver, Gall, and Kidneys; in Jaundices it becomes useful by warming the Blood and quickening the Circulation, and by promoting Urine it cleanses the Kidneys: Dose a quarter of a Pint Night and Morning.

A splenetic Decoction. Take Bark of Capers and Ash-tree, of each two Ounces; Tops of Tamarisk, and Agrimony, of each two Handfuls; Salt of Tartar, two Drams: Boil in Water two Pints and a half (adding at last, White-wine, half a Pint; Spikenard, two Drams) to twenty six Ounces; when strained, add magisterial Worm-water, four Ounces; compound Radish-water, two Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams, and *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, four Scruples.

This Drink contains too much of the spirituous Waters, and would do better without the Worm-water: Being taken to a Tea-cupful two or

three times a Day, it would be useful in Jaundices, and Obstructions in the Liver.

A Styptic Decoction. Take Roots of Nettle and Comfrey, each an Ounce and a half; Leaves of Yarrow and Plaintain, each a Handful; Pomegranate-peel, and Gum Arabic, of each two Drams; Seeds of white Poppy, and Henbane, of each three Drams: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and three quarters; strain, and add Sugar of Lead, a Scruple; *Crocus Martis astringens*, four Scruples; and Syrup of dried Roses, four Ounces.

This is binding and strengthening, being recommended to be taken to a quarter of a Pint every Night and Morning, in all great Discharges of Blood.

A Decoction of Tamarinds. Take Tamarinds, two Ounces; Raisins stoned, four Ounces: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, then strain it.

This is a good Liquor to allay the Thirst of feverish Disorders, to cool the Blood, and to keep the Body a little laxative.

A Decoction with Tartar. Take Shavings of Ivory, half an Ounce; Roots and Leaves of Strawberries, four Handfuls; White-wine, and Tartar powdered, half an Ounce; Salt of Tartar, two Drams: Boil in a Quart of Water to a Pint and a half; when strained, add Mint-water, magisterial Worm-water, of each two Ounces; *Aqua Mirabilis*, four Ounces; white Sugar, two Ounces. Mix them.

This Drink increases Urine and promotes Perspiration, and consequently is good in the Jaundice. It may be taken a Tea-cupful at a time, three or four times a Day.

The Tolutane Decoction. Take Guaiacum, an Ounce; odorous Tacamahac, and Balsam of Tolu, of each half an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of fine Barley-water to a Quart;

when it is cold, strain, and add Balsam of Peru, sixteen Drops; Oil of Cinnamon, and of Nutmegs, each two Drops, and white Sugar, two Ounces.

For the Virtues of this Drink, see the *Balsamic Decoction*.

A traumatic Decoction. Take Roots of Burdock, three Ounces; Madder, six Drams; Rhubarb, two Drams; Herbs of Dittany of Crete, St. John's Wort, Sanicle, and Bugle, each a Handful; Boil in two Pints of Water, and one Pint of White-wine (added towards the last) to a Pint and three quarters; when strained, dissolve in it two Drams of Venice-treacle; Honey three Ounces, and simple Oxy-mel, one Ounce.

This is recommended in Hurts, Falls, and Bruises, to strengthen the Parts, and to carry off by Sweat and Urine, what is thrown out of the Circulation. Dose half a Pint twice a Day.

A Decoction of Trefoil. Take Water-Trefoil dried, and Ground Pine, of each half an Ounce; Bitter-sweet, a Handful; Bay-berries, Stæchas-flowers, of each two Drams: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart, adding, towards the last, Juice of Rue, an Ounce.

This is intended for Persons troubled with wandring Pains and the Gout. Dose a quarter of a Pint three times a Day.

A Decoction of Turneps. Take Turneps, cut into Slices, two Pounds; Leaves of Hounds-tongue, and of Colts-foot, each a Handful; Raisins of the Sun, an Ounce, and Liquorice, half an Ounce: Boil in two Quarts of Barley-water to one, adding, towards the End, Coriander-seeds, bruised, half an Ounce: Let it stand close covered till it is cold, then run it through a straining Bag without squeezing, and sweeten with two Ounces of white Sugar-candy.

This contains the Virtues of the Pectoral

Pectoral Decoctions, and like them may be taken a Draught at a time warm, in Coughs, Colds, Difficulties of Breathings, and all Distempers of the Breast.

A variolose Decoction. Take Scorzenera-root, an Ounce and a half; Liquorice, half an Ounce; eight Figs; Raisins stoned, an Ounce; shaved Hartshorn, two Drams: Boil in three Pints of Barley-water to two, adding, when three parts boiled, of whole Cochineal, four Scruples; strain and sweeten with Syrup of Lemons; and of Gilly-flowers, of each an Ounce.

This agrees pretty well with the former *Decoction*, and may be taken like that.

A Decoction of Walnut-rinds. Take of the *Rind* of Walnut-tree-root, one Ounce and a half; bruise, and let it lie, infusing warm (in an earthen, or glass Vessel) eight Hours in Elder-vinegar, then dry it. To these *Rinds*, thus prepared, add Caperbark, half an Ounce; Tops of Tamarisk, and Agrimony, of each two Handfuls: Boil in Water, and White-wine (added at last) of each a Pint and a half, till the whole comes to a Quart; then strain it.

A Draught of this is to be taken every now and then in Disorders of the Spleen.

The Decoction of Walnut-rinds, purging. Take *Walnut-rinds*, prepared as abovesaid, half an Ounce; Agaric (tied up) a Dram; Cloves, fifteen Grains; Salt of Tartar, half a Dram: Boil in ten Ounces of Water to four; to the strained add, of *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, sixty Drops; Scammony powdered, two Grains; Oil of Anniseed, and Juniper, of each one Drop.

Dr. Fuller says, When hypochondriac People are to be purged, this is a very proper Medicine.

A Decoction of the Woods. Take Guaiacum, four Ounces; Sassafras, two Ounces; red, and yellow Saunders, of each an Ounce; Ivory, and Hartshorn, of each half an Ounce: Infuse, and boil in six Quarts of Water to three; then strain and sweeten it with Sugar.

It promotes Perspiration, dries up the Humours, is good for running Wounds and Ulcers, and agrees in Virtues with the former *Decoction of the Woods*. Dose half a Pint Night and Morning.

A Decoction of Yarrow. Take Yarrow, two Handfuls; Archangel with a white Flower, and Houndstongue, of each a Handful; red Saunders, half an Ounce: Boil in Water two Pints and a half to a Quart, adding, at last, Japan Earth powdered, two Drams, and Mace bruised, one Dram.

This is recommended for the Whites in Women: For this Purpose a large Tea-cupful is to be beaten up with Whites of Eggs, and Sugar, enough to make it palatable; and taken Night and Morning.

The white Diet. Take Milk, two Quarts; the Breast of a Capon boiled, sweet Almonds blanched, and well pounded, two Ounces; Beat, and mash all in a Marble Mortar; strain, and wring it out hard: To this add Rice-meal sifted, three Ounces; boil it, and when it begins to grow thick, add, white Sugar, half a Pound, (perhaps that may be something too much, the Palate is the best Judge of the Quantity) red Rose-water, five Ounces; boil with a moderate Fire.

This Diet is recommended in hectic Disorders, consumptive Habits, and for the Running of the Reins.

An alexipharmic Draught. Take alexiterial Milk-water, three Ounces; epidemical, compound Piony-water, Syrup

Syrup of Gilly-flowers, and Syrup of Saffron, of each two Drams; Diascordium, two Scruples; Goa Stone, one Scruple.

This cordial *Draught* may be taken at Night going to Rest, after the Operation of purging Medicines; also on other Occasions: It gently procures Rest and Sweat.

The antiemetic Draught. Take strong Cinnamon-water, and Syrup of Lemons, of each half an Ounce; Salt of Wormwood, a Scruple; Oil of Nutmegs, and Cloves, of each a Drop; Liquid Laudanum, twenty Drops.

In great Reachings, violent Vomitings, and bilious Cholics, this is an excellent Remedy, and may be repeated every four Hours, if needful; but it is much safer after the Use of a Vomit.

An astringent Draught. Take Waters of Plantain, two Ounces; Mint, half an Ounce; strong Cinnamon, one Ounce; Syrup of Meconium, six Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, one Drop; Diascordium, half a Dram; Bole, a Scruple, and Balauftines, half a Scruple.

This is a good cordial, strengthening *Draught*, proper in Loosenesses, and where there is a continual bearing down, and Inclination to stool.

A bectic Draught. Take powdered Gum *Arabic*, half a Dram; dissolve it over the Fire in Scabious, Barley, and Cinnamon-water, of each an Ounce and a half; then add Mithridate, and Diascordium, of each a Scruple; *Loboc sanans*, a Dram, and Diacodium, half an Ounce, or six Drams.

It is good to thicken that sharp tickling Rheum which Occasions a continual Cough; it also procures Rest, and brings on a gentle breathing Sweat.

Our bitter Draught. Take Waters of Carduus, and of Mint, each two Ounces; of strong Cinnamon, two

Drams; of compound Gentian, half an Ounce; and Powder of *Virginian* Snake-root, a Scruple.

Dr. Fuller says, This has the Virtues of the *Decoctum sacrum*; moreover, that it strengthens the Stomach, stops Vomiting, and kills Worms.

A Draught for a Bruise. Take Canary, four Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, ten Drops; sealed Earth, and Dragon's Blood powdered, of each a Scruple, and white Sugar, two Drams,

This is certainly an excellent *Draught*, and will, after proper Bleeding, be of great Use in Hurts, Falls, and Bruises; for it preserves a due Mixture of the Blood, discharges by Urine what is superfluous, and stints inward Bleedings: However, we believe the *Draught* would be much mended by leaving out the Dragon's Blood, and sealed Earth; and by supplying their Places with the same Quantity of Sperma Ceti, and prepared Goat's Blood.

A camphorate Draught. Take Camphire (rubbed and dissolved in a Mortar with a few Drops of Oil of sweet Almonds) eight Grains; Cornpoppy-water, three Ounces; Syrup of Marshmallows, six Drams, and Sugar of Lead, two Grains.

Some greatly extol this for hot, and scalding Urine, whether occasioned by the Use of Blister-plasters, or any thing else: But we believe Lead, and all its Preparations are unsafe.

A cardiac Draught. Take black Cherry-water, and alexiterial Milk-water, of each an Ounce; Mint-water, a Dram; Epidemical, compound Piony-water, of each two Drams; Alkermes, a Scruple; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, three Drams.

It is recommended in want of Spirits, sick Fits, and in Faintings.

A Draught for a Catarrh. Take Colts-foot-water, six Ounces; white Sugar-

Sugar-candy powdered, six Drams ; the Yolks of two Eggs ; having beat them up together and set them over a gentle Fire ; stir, and mix them well, and give it the Patient just as he goes to Bed.

This is recommended for that sort of Cough which is pretty quiet all Day, but returns at Night, especially when one lies down in Bed, incessantly disturbing, and vexatiously hindring Rest ; for by its jelly-like Substance it so defends the Parts, that the sharp tickling Rheum is not felt, and so it staves off the Cough.

A cephalic Draught. Take black Cherry-water, three Ounces ; compound Piony-water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, of each half an Ounce ; Tincture of Castor, thirty Drops ; Liquid Laudanum, fifteen Drops ; Cinnabar of Antimony (or rather native Cinnabar) one Scruple.

Cinnabar is seldom given in Draughts, and seldomer yet with Opiates.

A consolatory Draught. Take Waters of black Cherries, two Ounces ; of Mint, damask Roses, Orange-flowers, and *Cælestis*, each a Dram ; strong Cinnamon, and compound Piony-water, of each two Drams ; Alkermes, *Gascoin* Powder, of each a Scruple ; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, three Drams.

It is designed to succour the Spirits when sunk and failing ; also to relieve Faintings and Palpitations of the Heart.

A diaphoretic Draught. Take of Carduus-water, two Ounces and a half ; Epidemical Treacle-water, and Diacodium, of each half an Ounce ; diaphoretic Antimony, a Scruple ; *Venice-treacle*, two Scruples, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, ten Drops.

This Draught mildly and gently procures Rest and Sweat ; especially if well followed with Draughts of Sage-tea, or Wine-whey.

A diuretic acid Draught. Take compound Horseradish-water, an Ounce and a half ; Brandy, and Juice of Lemons, of each half an Ounce, and Syrup of Violets an Ounce.

Dr. *Fuller* says, It takes away Thirst, tempers Choler, thins the Blood, and by provoking Urine carries off Gravel and Sand.

A diuretic oleous Draught. Take *French* white, or *Rhenish* Wine, four Ounces ; Oil of sweet Almonds, one Ounce ; Oil of Turpentine, twenty Drops, and white Sugar, half an Ounce.

This powerfully expels Gravel, Sand, and foul Matter from the urinary Passages : But when there is a Stone it must by no means be given.

A febrifuge Draught. Take Carduus-water, three Ounces ; Treacle-water, and Diacodium, of each half an Ounce ; Diacordium, half a Dram ; Salt of Wormwood, a Scruple ; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, fifteen Drops, Oil of Cloves, a Drop.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this in such Intermittent Fevers as are attended with cruel, cold, shivering Ague-fits ; that the Patient go to Bed, and do all he can to get into a Sweat, and continue in it sometime.

Riverius's febrifuge Draught. Take Succory-water, three Ounces ; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram ; Spirit of Vitriol, twenty Drops ; or rather as much as is found sufficient to balance the Salt.

This is recommended against a Spring-Ague, and is to be taken an Hour before the Fit, lying in Bed and sweating afterwards.

A Draught for the Gravel. Take Juice of Parsley, one Ounce and a half ; Brandy, half an Ounce ; Oil of Aniseed, two Drops ; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, eight Drops, and white Sugar, two Drams.

It powerfully promotes Urine, carrying off Gravel and Sand.

The hemoptoic Draught. Take Plaintain-water, four Ounces; Wine-vinegar, and Syrup of Comfrey, each half an Ounce, the white of one Egg beat up.

This is intended to allay the vehement Fermentation of the Blood, and thereby put a Stop to violent and excessive Bleedings.

A Draught of Hounds-tongue. Take Juice of *Hounds tongue*, half an Ounce; Corn-poppy-water, an Ounce and a half; white Sugar, two Drams, and Oil of Anniseed, one Drop.

This is intended to be taken at Night going to Bed, when there is a tickling Rheum and a Cough.

A hydragogue Draught. Take Powder of Gamboge, and Cream of Tartar, of each fourteen Grains; Oil of Juniper, three Drops, well mixed with a Dram and a half of white Sugar, and White-wine, three Ounces.

This is intended for dropfical Habits, and will purge Water powerfully both by Urine and Stool; the whole is one Dose. It much resembles the *Hydragogue Pills*.

An hysterical Draught. Take Pennyroyal-water, two Ounces; compound Briony-water, three Drams; Tincture of Castor, one Dram; Juice of Rue, half an Ounce, and Syrup of Mugwort, half an Ounce.

Dr. Fuller says, This may be given before, in, or immediately after the Fit; also for Prevention, three or four Nights together before the usual monthly Discharges.

A Japanic Draught. Take Frog-spawn-water, two Ounces; Syrup of dried Roses, two Drams; powdered Japan Earth, a Scruple; Sugar of Lead, four Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop; liquid Laudanum, twenty Drops.

This is recommended against Vomiting of Blood, Spitting of Blood, Women's monthly Discharges when

immoderate, and all inward Bleedings: It may be repeated once every five or six Hours, but is better without the Lead.

A milky Draught. Take the Yolk of one Egg; brown Sugar-candy, in fine Powder, six Drams; red Rose-water, an Ounce, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop. Mix them thoroughly well, make them Blood warm, and add Milk just come from the Cow, a quarter of a Pint.

Dr. Fuller recommends this Draught to be taken every Morning and Evening during the Month of May, for Breakfast and Supper in an hectic Fever, Night-sweats, and such a Decay as has not its Rise from ulcerated Lungs, but from a sharp fermenting Blood.

A nitrous Draught. Take red Poppy-water, three Ounces; Salt *Prunella*, a Dram, and Syrup of Violets, an Ounce.

This cools the Blood, assuages Thirst, and is good in inflammatory Fevers, such as Quinsseys, Pleurifies, &c. At the same time it opens Obstructions by increasing Urine, and causing a gentle breathing Sweat.

An oleose Draught. Take fresh drawn Linseed-oil, three Ounces; Syrup of Maidenhair, an Ounce; Oil of Anniseed, three Drops, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, twelve Drops: Shake them well.

Dr. Fuller says, This is a Nonsuch for a Pleurisy (where there is bloody Spittle) Inflammation of the Lungs, and Phthisic, due Bleeding not neglected. The Patient is not to drink in an Hour, at least, after it.

A common paregoric Draught. Take black Cherry-water, two Ounces and a half; Epidemical, and strong Cinnamon-water, of each two Drams, and Diacodium, an Ounce.

This is a common and useful Receipt to assuage Pain and procure Rest.

A refrigerating pargoric Draught.

Take red Poppy-water, two Ounces; Frog's Spawn-water, and Syrup of Lemons, of each one Ounce, and liquid Laudanum, twenty five Drops.

By means of the Acid, this may more likely promote Urine and Sweat than the former, and thereby become useful in feverish Disorders.

A Peruvian Draught. Take Carduus-water, or alexiterial Milk-water, two Ounces; epidemical Water, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, of each two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop; very fine powdered Bark, a Dram.

Thus, or very near thus, the Bark is given in *Draughts* every two, three, or four Hours.

A pleuretic Draught. Take fine powdered Olibanum, or in its stead fine black Resin, a Dram: Mix it well in a Mortar with the Yolk of an Egg, to which add, Diacodium, six Drams; red Poppy-water, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Anniseed, two Drops, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, twelve Drops.

This is hardly ever made use of.

A preparing Draught. Take *Rhenish*, or *French* White-wine, three Ounces; powdered Cream of Tartar, a Dram; Syrup of the five opening Roots, and Oxy-mel of Squills, of each half an Ounce.

When you judge the Stomach and Guts are smeared over with a fizy Matter like Glew; the *Doctor* directs this to be taken the Night before you take a Purge.

A saccharine Draught. - Take damask Rose, and Barly-Cinnamon-Waters, Powder of brown Sugar-candy, of each two Ounces: Dissolve them over the Fire for a *Draught*, to be taken at Bed-time.

This is intended to line the Parts with a jelly-like Substance, and thereby defend them from that sharp tickling Rheum which occasions coughing: But it is improper for those choaked up with clammy Phlegm.

A saponaceous Draught.

Take Venice Soap scraped very thin, from two Scruples to four; boil it in Cows Milk, from six Ounces to four; then add Sugar, three Drams, and strain it.

It is directed to be given four or five Days successively, both Morning and Evening: It is advised for the Jaundice.

A Draught in the Small-pox. Take whole Cochineal, a Dram; boil it in alexiterial Milk-water, four Ounces to three; in the strained Liquor dissolve of Diascordium, from a Scruple to a Dram; Diacodium, six Drams, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop.

This is as good without the Cochineal as with it.

A styptic Draught. Take Plantain, and Frog's Spawn-water, of each an Ounce and a half; Barley-Cinnamon-water, and Wine Vinegar, of each three Drams; Syrup of white Water-Lilies, half an Ounce; *Crocus Martis astringens*, half a Dram, and Sugar of Lead, five Grains.

This is recommended for a Vomiting of Blood, and all inward Bleedings when excessive.

A Draught of Volatiles. Take volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a Scruple; Salt of Amber, five Grains; Canary Wine, four Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops, and white Sugar, two Drams.

This is a useful *Draught* in dull, heavy Head-achs, Lethargies, Faintings, Trembling of the Heart, &c.

A Draught against the Whites. Take the White of an Egg, beat it up very well with strong Cinnamon-water, an Ounce.

This is to be taken Night and Morning for some time; but it must not be given near the time of the monthly Discharges.

A Draught in a vulnerary Fever. Take alexiterial Milk-water, an Ounce and a half; Treacle-water, and Vi-

negar, of each six Drams; Crabs-eyes prepared, two Scruples; diaphoretic Antimony, one Scruple; white Sugar-candy, two Drams, and Oil of Turpentine, four Drops.

An Electuary against Abortion. Take Conserve of red Roses, Marmalade of Quinces, and candied Nutmegs, Juice of Kermes strained, Syrup of Quinces, and of Coral, of each half an Ounce; Species of Hyacinth, three Drams; *Aromaticum Rosatum*, and astringent Crocus of Iron, of each two Drams; Sugar of Lead, a Dram, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops.

This is intended to strengthen the Stomach, disperse Wind, comfort the Spirits, and thereby cherish the Womb, and prevent Miscarriages.

An acid Electuary. Take Conserve of Wood-forrel, an Ounce and a half; of red Roses, and of Hips, of each an Ounce; Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, and Oil of Vitriol, enough to give a grateful Sharpness.

Where there are hectic Heats, continual Fevers, and a Tendency to a consumptive Disorder, Things of this kind are frequently of greater Service than oily Medicines.

The first analeptic Electuary. Take powdered Chocolate, sweet Almonds blanch'd, double refined Sugar searced, and sweet Butter unsalted, each half an Ounce; Pulp of Conserve of red Roses pass'd through a Sieve, one Ounce and a half; Juice of Kermes strained, half an Ounce; Balm of Gilead, two Scruples; Syrup of Balsam, two Ounces. Mix them.

The second analeptic Electuary. Take powdered Chocolate, two Ounces; Juice of Kermes strained, half an Ounce; Amber-grease, ground with a little Loaf-sugar, eight Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; Syrup of Balsam, two Ounces, or as much as is sufficient to give it a due Consistence.

These *Electuaries* are intended to

answer the same Purposes as Chocolate; to nourish, strengthen, and restore wasted Flesh, and afford kindly Nourishment in Consumptions. Half an Ounce is to be taken Morning and Evening, drinking afterwards a Draught of Asses Milk.

An apophlegmatic Electuary. Take Powder of Betony-leaves, six Drams; Roots of Pellitory of Spain, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, or of Sassafras, or of Organy, four Drops, and Honey, a sufficient Quantity.

This is recommended for the Quinsey, Tooth-ach, Palsey of the Tongue, and the Epilepsy: In these Cases it is not to be swallowed, but chewed and rolled about in the Mouth for half an Hour at a time, and then spitting it out, and holding the Head down, that the Water may run out; afterwards wash the Mouth.

An astringent Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces; Diascordium, half an Ounce; powdered Bole, two Drams; Dragon's Blood, a Dram and a half; Balauftines, half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, and of Cinnamon, each two Drops, and Syrup of dried Roses, one Ounce: Mix them.

It comforts the Bowels and Stomach, cures Gripes, and restrains and moderates Loosenesses: After the Use of Rhubarb, it may be taken two or three times a Day. Dose a quarter of an Ounce at least.

A Balsamic Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces; new unsalted Butter, washed in Rose-water, one Ounce; Yolk of Egg, half an Ounce; powdered Balsam of Tolu, four Scruples, Balm of Gilead, two Scruples: Mix them.

This is recommended in a dry consumptive Cough; to be taken as much as a Nutmeg at any time.

Mr. Boyle's Electuary. Take white Poppy and Henbane-seed powdered, each half an Ounce; Syrup of Corn-poppies, and Conserve of red

red Roses, of each an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

Mr. Boyle says, This is an excellent Remedy against spitting of Blood; and for this Purpose directs it to be taken twice a Day, to the Quantity of a Walnut, after due Bleeding, and gentle Purging.

A camphorate Electuary. Take Conserve of Rue, three Ounces; Venice-treacle, one Ounce; Camphire, eight Grains, and Oil of Amber, sixteen Drops: Mix them.

Some recommend this in hysteric Disorders.

A warm cardiac Electuary. Take Conserve of Gilly-flowers, Conserve of the yellow Peel of Lemons, of each an Ounce; candied Citron-peel, green Ginger, *Electuary* of Sassafras, and Juice of Kermes strained, of each half an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; of Cloves and Cinnamon, each a Drop: Mix them.

This is an excellent warm, cordial *Electuary*, fit to warm a cold Stomach, especially after long Illnesses; being taken three times a Day with a Glass of Pyrmont Water.

A temperate cardiac Electuary. Take Conserve of Gilly-flowers, three Ounces; Conserve of Barberries, and Juice of Kermes strained, of each half an Ounce, and Pearls levigated, four Scruples: Mix them.

A carminative Electuary. Take powdered golden Rod, Vervain, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, and Anniseed, of each a Dram; common Refin, six Drams; Mithridate, half an Ounce, and clarified Honey, a sufficient Quantity: Mix them.

This is a warm, strengthening *Electuary*; and will warm a weak Stomach as well as remove flying Pains and Stitches: Dose as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day.

A cephalic Electuary. Take powdered male Piony-root, half an Ounce; human Cranium, Cinnabar of Antimony, or rather native, of

each two Drams; candied Nutmegs, an Ounce; Oil of Rosemary and Sage, of each four Drops; compound Syrup of Pionies, two Ounces, or a sufficient Quantity.

This warm *Electuary* is calculated for the Brain, Head, and Nerves; it must needs be useful in Palsies and Epilepsies; being taken as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day.

An Electuary with Colophony. Take Conserve of white Archangel-flowers, one Ounce and a half; Diascordium, green Ginger, and Powder of Colophony, of each half an Ounce; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops, and Syrup of dried Roses, a sufficient Quantity.

This is binding, strengthening, and healing: It is particularly good for the Whites in Women, being taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times a Day. It must needs be good for the Falling down of the Anus.

A cretaceous Electuary. Take fine, soft white Chalk washed, Conserve of Roman or Sea Worm-wood, of each an Ounce; Oil of Wormwood, a Drop; of Mint, two Drops, and Syrup of Quinces, a sufficient Quantity: Mix.

This must needs be a useful Remedy for that Fermentation in the Stomach, called a Heartburn; also in Loosenesses: The Quantity of a large Nutmeg may be taken three times a Day.

An Electuary of Currants. Take of the best Rhubarb finely grated, without being dried, half an Ounce; Currants picked clean, and rubbed with a coarse Cloth, three Ounces; Oil of Anniseed, two Drops; Syrup of Succory and Rhubarb, half an Ounce: Mix.

Dr. Fuller recommends this *Electuary* to be taken at eight Doses, drinking after each a Draught of the scorbutic Ale, with twenty Drops of Elixir Proprietatis.

An expectorating Electuary. Take Conserve of Rosemary-flowers, an Ounce; green Ginger, Powder of Millepedes (live ones are best) of each half an Ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, two Drams; Flowers of Benjamin, *Virgina* Tobacco, and Saffron, of each a Scruple; Orris-Root, a Dram; clarified Honey, a sufficient Quantity.

It cuts and divides thick fizy Phlegm, opens the Breast, and enables the Lungs to perform their Office: It would be better without the Tobacco.

An Electuary with Ginger. Take green Ginger, an Ounce; Conserve of red Roses, three Ounces; sometimes the same Quantity may be put of each; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops, and of Cloves, two Drops: Mix.

If this be made with equal Quantities of green Ginger and Conserve, it becomes an excellent *Electuary* to warm, cherish, and comfort a cold Stomach, disperse Wind, and help Digestion; being given as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day.

An hysterick Electuary. Take Conserve of stinking Orach, four Ounces; Oil of Amber, forty-eight Drops: Mix.

A laxative Electuary. Take powdered Sena, and Cream of Tartar, of each four Scruples; Pulp of Prunes passed through a Sieve, two Ounces, and solutive Syrup of Roses, a sufficient Quantity: Mix.

This is a most pleasant, loosening *Electuary*, proper to remove Costiveness: But the *Lenitive Electuary* will do as well.

Lucatellus's Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces; of Hips, one Ounce; *Lucatellus's* Balsam, half an Ounce; *Species Diatrageanth. frigid.* a Dram, and Syrup of Balsam, three Drams.

This is a good *Electuary* in Coughs, Colds, and Hoarsenesses; useful in

inward Bleedings, and even in Consumptions: As much as a small Bean may be taken three or four times a Day.

An Electuary of Mallows. Take Conserve of common, or rather *Vervain* Mallow-flowers, new Butter unsalted, of each two Ounces; powdered Nutmegs, four Scruples: Mix.

An Electuary of Mars. Take Conserve of Roman or Sea-Wormwood, and of Scurvy-grass, of each three Ounces; green Ginger, one Ounce and a half; Rust of Iron made into fine Dust, six Drams; Oil of Cloves and of Sassafras, each six Drops; Syrup of the five opening Roots, one Ounce: Mix them.

This is a warm, strengthening *Electuary*; very useful in the Green-sickness, proper for the Jaundice, Scurvy, and Dropsy; particularly efficacious to warm and enliven the Blood impoverished by long Illnesses. Dose as much as a Nutmeg every Morning and Evening.

An Electuary of Mastich. Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces; Raisins of the Sun, passed through a pulping Sieve, one Ounce; Powder of *Mastich*, one Dram and a half; Diacodium, a sufficient Quantity, and Nutmeg, half a Dram.

This *Electuary* is strengthening and drying, and by thickening the Humours becomes useful in a moist Cough.

An Electuary of Mint. Take Conserve of Spearmint, four Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops; of Cloves, two Drops; of Anise, and of Wormwood, each one Drop: Mix them.

This makes a very pleasant and agreeable *Electuary*, good to strengthen and warm a cold Stomach.

An Electuary of Mustard. Take powdered Mustard-seed, half an Ounce; Conserve of Rue, two Ounces; Syrup of *French* Lavender, an Ounce

Ounce and a half; Oil of Rosemary, and of Lavender, of each four Drops: Mix them.

This *Electuary* is useful in the cold Scurvy and Dropsy, efficacious in sleepy Disorders, and excellent for the Palsey: Take a large Tea-spoonful three times a Day.

An Electuary with Myrrh. Take Powder of Myrrh, half an Ounce; Olibanum, a Dram; Saffron, half a Dram; work them together in a Mortar with the Yolk of an Egg, then add Powder of white Sugarcandy, half an Ounce; Pulp of Raisins, passed through a Sieve, an Ounce; Syrup of Balsam, half an Ounce, or a sufficient Quantity: Mix them.

This is a healing balsamic *Electuary*, good for the Lungs and Breast; it will do eminent Service in Coughs which have a Tendency to a Consumption, provided the Disorder be not too far gone.

A nephritic Electuary. Take Seeds of Flix-weed powdered, clarified Honey, and fresh Butter, of each an Ounce; powdered Nutmegs, a Dram, and Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient Quantity.

It is intended gainst the Stone.

A pectoral Electuary. Take powdered white Troches, clarified Honey, Conserve of red Roses, and unsalted Butter, of each an Ounce, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops: Mix them with Syrup of Jujubes.

Where there is a tickling, troublesome Cough, arising from sharp Rheum, this becomes very useful: As much as a Nutmeg may be taken three or four times a Day.

A Peruvian Electuary. Take fine powdered Peruvian Bark, an Ounce; the blackest Part of Japan Earth, a Dram; Balsam of Peru, half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops, and Syrup of Raspberries, three Ounces: Mix them.

Dr. Fuller says, When there is no fear of a Looseness, he omits the

Japan Earth, and adds half an Ounce of fresh Butter, which not only makes the Bark swallowed easier, but also sit easier on the Stomach. This whole *Electuary* is eight Doses, to be taken every three or four Hours.

A Peruvian astringent Electuary. Take powdered Bark of Peru, one Ounce; Japan Earth, and Balsam of Tolu, each a Dram, and Mr. Boyle's Syrup, hereafter mentioned, a sufficient Quantity.

This is recommended against Spitting of Blood, after due Bleeding; also for hectic Fevers; being taken twice or three times a Day.

A Peruvian epileptic Electuary. Take powdered Bark, six Drams; Virginian Snake-root, two Drams, and Syrup of Pionies, a sufficient Quantity to make a soft *Electuary*.

A Dram of this *Electuary* is to be taken every Morning and Evening for three or four Months; and afterwards three or four Days before the Change and Full of the Moon.

An Electuary of Piony. Take Conserve of Piony-flowers, an Ounce; Powder of Piony-roots, six Drams; Piony-seeds husked, two Drams; Balsam of Peru, four Scruples, and Syrup of Pionies, three Ounces.

It is recommended in the Falling-sickness, Convulsions, and other Diseases of the Head and Brain.

Poterius's Electuary. Take Poterius's Antihectic, half an Ounce; Haly's Powder fresh made, an Ounce and a half, and Syrup of Jujubes, a sufficient Quantity.

See the Virtues of *Antihæctic Poterii*.

A purging Electuary. Take Powder of Jalap-root, two Drams; Rhubarb, one Dram; Scammony prepared with Sulphur, a Scruple; Cream of Tartar, two Scruples; Oil of Anniseed, and of Cloves, of each two Drops; Lenitive *Electuary*, an Ounce, and solutive Syrup of Roses, a sufficient Quantity.

The Dose is to be regulated according to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

The quadrate Electuary. Take powdered Rosemary-leaves, half an Ounce; Syrup of *Stæchas*, an Ounce and a half; Balsam of *Peru*, twelve Drops; Oil of Nutmegs, and of Rosemary, of each two Drops.

It is good in cold Diseases of the Head and Brain.

An Electuary of Rhubarb. Take Conserve of red Roses, six Drams; Diafcoridium, half an Ounce; Powder of Rhubarb, two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, and of Cinnamon, of each two Drops; liquid Laudanum, eighty Drops, and Syrup of Quinces, half an Ounce.

It is good in a Looseness attended with Gripings: For this Purpose it may be all taken at five Doses; one every Night going to Bed.

The royal Electuary. Take Conserve of Gilly-flowers, two Ounces; of Hips, Gelly of Raspberries, of Currants, and Juice of Kermes strained, each half an Ounce; Ambergrease (well ground in a Mortar, first with Sugar-candy, sixteen Grains, and afterwards four Drops of Oil of Vitriol) four Grains; having wrought it up into an *Electuary*, and added as much Oil of Vitriol as may make it pleasant, pass it through a pulping Sieve.

A sanative Electuary. Take Sperma Ceti, a Dram; yellow Wax, three Drams, and Oil of sweet Almonds, an Ounce; having melted all together, and taken it from the Fire, keep it continually stirring, and when it is almost cold, and hath Consistence enough to stand, mix it in a Mortar with an Ounce and a half of Conserve of Roses, and clarified Honey, an Ounce.

This is a very healing *Electuary*, good in Coughs, Colds, Difficulties of Breathing, and even Bloody Fluxes: It may be taken three, four, or

even six times a Day: Dose as much as a Nutmeg.

An Electuary of Satyrion. Take candied *Satyrion*-root, two Ounces; candied Eringo-root, one Ounce; candied Nutmegs, half an Ounce; Juice of Kermes, and Spirit of Clary, of each two Drams, and Powder of long Pepper, sixteen Grains: Mix them.

This is recommended for hectic and consumptive People, wasted by long Illnesses.

The hot scorbutic Electuary. Take Scurvy-grass, three Ounces; Currants, and white Sugar, searced fine, of each one Ounce and a half; compound Powder of Arum-roots, six Drams; *Winter's* Bark, two Drams; Oil of Sassafras, four Drops, and Syrup of Elder-berries, an Ounce, or a sufficient Quantity.

This is a good, warm, cordial *Electuary*; opens Obstructions both by Urine and Sweat, and consequently is good in the Dropsy, Scurvy, and Jaundice: It may be taken twice a Day, with a little bitter or steel Wine.

A temperate scorbutic Electuary. Take Conserve of Wood-sorrel, four Ounces; of Hips, one Ounce; Powder of red Coral, half an Ounce; Ivory, and Hartshorn, of each two Drams, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, two Ounces.

This is designed for Persons of hot and bilious Dispositions, who are afflicted with the hot Scurvy.

A splachnic Electuary. Take Conserve of *Roman* or Sea Wormwood, and of Scurvy-grass, of each two Ounces; candied Elecampane-root, half an Ounce; compound Powder of Arum-roots, three Drams; long Pepper, and Salt of Wormwood, of each half a Dram, and Syrup of Fumitory, one Ounce.

This contains the Virtues of the *hot scorbutic Electuary*, and may be taken like that.

A stomachic

A stomachic Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, and of Roman Wormwood, of each an Ounce and a half; Conserve of Mint, of yellow Orange-peel, green Ginger, Venice-treacle, of each half an Ounce; long Pepper, twenty-four Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops; of Cloves, two Drops, and Syrup of Quinces, a sufficient Quantity.

This is a warm, cordial *Electuary*; expels Wind, helps Digestion, and cures the Coldness of the Stomach: It may be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg an Hour before or after eating.

A styptic Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, three Ounces; astringent Saffron of Iron, three Drams; Sugar of Lead, one Dram, and Syrup of Quinces, or dried Roses, half an Ounce.

This is recommended against all inward immoderate Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Womb or other Parts. It is better without the *Sugar of Lead*.

A sulphurate Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces; Balsam of Sulphur with Turpentine, a Dram.

Balsam of Sulphur is now quite out of Use, being found to be hurtful to the Stomach and Lungs.

A terebinthinate Electuary. Take Conserve of red Roses, four Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, eighty Drops: Mix.

This is recommended for a Cough, hectic Heats, and to enforce Urine; but is seldom made use of.

An Electuary with Turmeric. Take Conserve of Celandine-leaves; an Ounce; Powder of Turmeric, half an Ounce; Troches (or rather dried Flesh) of Vipers, three Drams; Rhubarb, and Saffron, of each half a Dram, and Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient Quantity.

This is certainly a good Medicine for the Jaundice, for it warms the

Blood, promotes a regular Circulation, and opens Obstructions in the Liver and Gall: Dose as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day, with a Glass of Wine after it.

The first Electuary of Zedoary. Take Powder of Zedoary, an Ounce; Balsam of Peru, two Drams, and Syrup of Pionies, three Ounces: Mix them.

The second Electuary of Zedoary. Take Conserve of Marjoram, six Drams; Balsam of Peru, two Drams; long Pepper, sixteen Grains; Powder of Zedoary, an Ounce; Diacodium, two Ounces: Mix them.

These are somewhat like the *London Philonium*, except in the Opiate: They may be given in violent Cholic Pains, after proper Discharges by Vomiting, Bleeding, or Purging.

A cardiac Eleosaccharum. Take Oil of Cinnamon, six Drops; Saffron, Musk, and Ambergrease, of each three Grains; white Sugar, forty-five Grains; make it into a Powder to be divided into six Doses, and given in a fit Vehicle.

An anodyne Elixir. Take Camphire, Myrrh, and Saffron, of each half an Ounce; Contrayerva-root, and Cloves, of each an Ounce; Opium, two Drams; Spirit of Wine, rectified without Heat (after described) twenty Ounces. Steep them in a Dunghil six Weeks, then pour off the Clear.

This is a warm, spicy Opiate, and may be taken for the Cholic, or Pains of the Stone, from fifty to a hundred Drops, in a little Peppermint-water.

A cathartic Elixir. Take Sena, six Drams; Rhubarb, two Drams; Liquorice, a Dram and a half; Anniseed, and Carraways, of each a Dram; Cochineal, a Scruple; Saffron, half a Scruple; Brandy, twelve Ounces; *Aqua Mirabilis*, and Cinnamon water, of each two Ounces; after due Infusion, strain, and add of
he

the opening Syrup of Roses, two Ounces.

This is a cordial, opening Tincture; and may be taken Night and Morning to the Quantity of a small Tea-cupful, to give Ease in Choleric Pains and procure a Stool: The Tincture of Sena is as good, and more opening.

A Stomach Elixir. Take of tartarized *Elixir Proprietatis*, three Drams; Oil of Cloves, and of Nutmegs, of each six Drops; of Mint, two, and of Wormwood, one Drop: Mix them.

The Addition of chymical Oils to the *Elixir* appears to be with Intent to make it more effectual to open Obstructions, warm the Stomach, &c. fifteen or twenty Drops are to be taken in a Draught of Sack or Sherry in the Morning.

A Stomach Elixir with Cinnamon. Take tartarized *Elixir Proprietatis*, three Drams, and Oil of Cinnamon, twelve Drops: Mix them.

This is much more agreeable than the former, and may be taken in the same manner.

Emetic Forms.

Take luke-warm Water, a Pint; Oil-olive, or of sweet Almonds, four Ounces: Mix for a Draught.

Take Green-tea, half an Ounce; boil it in Water or Ale from a Pint to half a Pint, for a Draught.

Take Oxymer of Squills, six Drams; Salt of Vitriol, four Grains: Mix for a Child six Years old.

Take Oxymer of Squills, three Ounces: Drink it in a Draught of Poffet.

Take Oxymer of Squills, an Ounce; Salt of Vitriol, fifteen Grains; Infusion of *Crocus Metallorum*, three Drams: Mix.

Take Oxymer of Squills, two Ounces; Salt of Vitriol, a Dram and a half; Cinnamon-water, two Ounces: Mix them, and let two or three

Spoonfuls be taken twice or thrice an Hour, as long as Vomiting is to be continued.

Take Oxymer of Squills, and Oil of sweet Almonds, of each four Ounces; let two Ounces be taken and repeated till it works.

Take Groundsel, a Handful and a half; Currants, half a Handful; Aniseed (added at last) two Drams; boil in twelve Ounces of Ale to half a Pint for a Draught.

Take inner Rind of Elder, two Handfuls; boil in Milk and Water each half a Pint, till half be wasted, then strain it out for a Dose.

Take green Asarabacca, from five Leaves to nine; bruise and pour on them White-wine or Ale, three Ounces; let them stand together cold an Hour, then strain and squeeze out the Liquor for a Dose.

Take *Emetic Tartar* from one Grain to five or six.

Take *Emetic Wine*, prepared with *Crocus Metallorum*, and Glass of Antimony, in White-wine, from twenty Drops (which Dose has been given to Infants) to six Drams, an Ounce, or ten Drams.

Take Powder of the Root of Ipecacuanha, from half a Scruple (for a Child) to half a Dram, two Scruples, or at most (for a grown Man) a Dram.

Dr. Fuller advises young Practitioners to be cautious in giving the following Vomits, or rather to forbear them wholly.

Tobacco-leaves, all the sorts of Sparges, white Hellebore, Glass or Regulus of Antimony in Substance, *Crocus Metallorum*, Turbith Mineral, Sulphur of Antimony, Flowers of Antimony, Aurum Vitæ, Mercurius Vitæ, Hercules Bovii.

The Arabic Emulsion. Take Gum Arabic, an Ounce; bruise and boil in fine Barley-water, a Quart, till it be wholly dissolved; with this Solution, Mallow-seed, sweet Poppy-seed, and
sweet

sweet Almonds blanch'd, of each half an Ounce; make an *Emulsion* according to Art; to which add Sugar of Lead, sixteen Grains, and Syrup of Marshmallows, three Ounces: Mix them.

This may be taken to a Quart a Day for hot and scalding Urine, whether occasioned by the Application of Blister-plasters, Gravel, Sand, or even a venereal Misfortune. It agrees pretty well with the former *Arabic Emulsion*, and would be better without the Lead.

A balsamic Emulsion. Take Balsam of *Tolu*, six Drams; boil in fine Barley-water three Pints to a Quart; when it is cold strain it, and pour it gradually on six Drams of blanch'd sweet Almonds; Balm of *Gilead*, sixteen Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Make an *Emulsion*.

This is certainly a good Receipt for hectic and Consumptive People: It is balsamic and healing to the Breast and Lungs; and may be taken to a Pint a Day at least. To make it elegantly requires some Art.

Brunner's Emulsion. Take Gum Ammoniac, a Dram and a half; dissolve it cold in four Ounces of Hyssop-water in a Mortar; then add *Rhenish* Wine, two Ounces.

This is a good Medicine for an Asthma, and frequently made use of; it appears to be better than the *Lac Ammoniac*.

A cathartic Emulsion. Take Resin of Scammony, or Scammony powdered fine, half a Scruple, or as much as suits the Patient's Constitution; Yolk of an Egg, two Drams; damask Rose, and Barley-cinnamon-waters, of each six Drams: Mix for a Dose; adding white Sugar, a Dram.

A common Emulsion. Take sweet Almonds blanch'd, Cucumber and white Poppy-seeds, of each an Ounce; refined Sugar, an Ounce; beat them all together in a Marble Mortar, till

they are almost like Paste; then gradually add a Quart of Barley-water, and make an *Emulsion*.

This contains the Virtues of the former *common Emulsion*. See either of the *Arabic Emulsions*.

A cordial Emulsion. Take compound Piony-water, Epidemial-water, of each four Ounces; Citron-seeds, half an Ounce; make an *Emulsion*: To which add Pearl-sugar, three Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop.

An Emulsion with Hartshorn. Take Decoction of burnt *Hartshorn* not clear but white, a Quart; sweet Almonds blanch'd, and white Poppy-seeds, of each half an Ounce; make an *Emulsion*; to which, when strained, add strong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop; white Sugar, an Ounce.

This, though somewhat uncommon, is certainly a good way of giving the White Drink in Fevers attended with a Looseness: If two or three Drops of the Oil were dropped on Loaf-sugar, and then mixed and beat with the Almonds, it would make a most agreeable Liqueur,

A pacific Emulsion. Take white Poppy-seeds, two Drams; one sweet Almond blanch'd; red Poppy-water, three Ounces and a half; when strained, add Mint-water, a Dram; Diacodium, three Drams: Mix for a Dose.

An Emulsion of Piony. Take Piony, and white Poppy-seeds, of each half an Ounce; blanch'd Almonds, the same Quantity; fine Loaf-sugar, an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Being well beaten together, add black Cherry water, a Quart; when strained, add two Ounces of compound Piony-water.

This is extolled for being good for Fevers which affect the Head, Epilepsies and Convulsive Disorders: It may be drank freely.

A styptic Emulsion. Take Comfrey-roots cut into thin Rundles, four Ounces: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, strain out the Liquor, and gradually pour it on sweet Almonds blanch'd, white Poppy-seeds, and Henbane-seeds, of each half an Ounce; white Sugar, an Ounce: Make an *Emulsion* and dissolve in it a Dram of Sal Prunella, and a Scruple of Sugar of Lead.

This cools, strengthens and promotes Urine; it appears to be a very useful Liquor to stop great Discharges of Blood from the Nose, Stomach, Piles, &c. It would be better without the Sugar of Lead.

Epithems.

The Use of *Epithems* is spoken of before.

An aluminous Epithem. Take burnt Alum in Powder, half an Ounce; Nutmeg, a Dram, and Honey of Roses, a sufficient Quantity to bring it to the Consistence of an Ointment, which spread upon Paper, and bind upon that Side of the Face that is in Pain, with a convenient Cloth.

This is intended for the Tooth-ach, or rather for a Pain in the Jaws, occasioned by a Flux of the Humours, and Inflammations in the Part.

An anodyne Epithem. Take Brandy, four Ounces; Camphire, half a Dram, and Opium, two Drams: Dissolve them.

This will frequently ease Pain by being rubbed into the Part. It may be more advantageously made by adding a due Quantity of *Thebean Tincture* to the Brandy and Camphire.

An Epithem of Calx. Take Lime, two Ounces, and thin Honey, enough to bring it to the Consistence of an Ointment, to be spread upon Leather, applied to the Part affected, and renewed as often as it grows dry.

This is very seldom used; it is said to be good to lay on Chilblains that are not broke.

A cordial Epithem. Take Hungary-water, six Drams; and compound Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, of each two Drams; apoplectic Balsam, a Scruple, and Oil of Cloves, ten Drops: Mix them.

It is intended to be rubbed into the Temples in Swoonings and fainty Fits.

An Epithem of Sugar of Lead. Take Vinegar, half a Pint; Sugar of Lead, an Ounce: Dissolve them.

A saponaceous Epithem. Take the Spirit that comes over first in the Distillation of magisterial Worm-water, six Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, six Drams; Venice-Soap scraped thin, one Ounce and a half; Camphire, six Drams; Opium, one Dram, and Saffron, half a Dram: Steep them duly, and pour off the Clear.

This being well rubbed into the Part, will afford great Relief in gouty Pains, Wrenches, Hurts and Bruises: *Bates's anodyne Balsam* is much like it.

Dr. Fuller offers the following in its stead.

Take Venice-Soap, two Ounces; Camphire, from two Drams to half an Ounce, and Spirit of Wine, a sufficient Quantity: Give them a due Digestion, then pour off the Clear; which is to be applied to the pained Part with Linnen Cloths.

Of Errhines.

Errhines are Compositions to be snuffed up the Nostrils.

A chymical Errhine. Take Turbith Mineral, half a Scruple; Powder of Liquorice, half a Dram; Nutmeg, a Scruple; Oil of Rosemary, two Drops: Make it all into a Powder, to be snuffed up into the Nose in a very small Quantity.

Dr. Fuller says, This Preparation occasions a very great Discharge of thin

thin Matter (as though it raised a Salivation through the Nose) so plentifully and streamingly, that none can imagine it who hath not seen it: But if used too often, will fret the Part, and make it sore, therefore after every time of using it, it would not be amiss to snuff up warm Milk or Oil.

An Errhine of Elaterium. Take powdered *Elaterium*, four Grains; *Langius's* Water, an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix.

Tents of Tobacco-leaves are to be dipped into this Mixture, then thrust up the Nose, and continued there as long as they can be endured.

An Errhine of Euphorbium. Take powdered *Euphorbium*, half a Scruple; White-wine, an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams, and Oil of Marjoram, two Drops: Mix.

Tents of Cotton are to be dipped into it, and put up the Nostrils: It must be cautiously used.

An Errhine of Juices. Take Leaves of Honey-suckle, four Handfuls; Primroses, three Handfuls; Betony, two Handfuls, and Marjoram, one Handful: Stamp these, and strain out their Juice.

Let some of this be blown up the Nostrils with a Quill or Tobacco-pipe; or snuffed up out of the Palm of your Hand.

A solid Errhine. Take *Confectio Hamech*, and powdered Scammony, of each two Drams; *Euphorbium*, sixteen Grains; make it into a Mass like Paste, out of which form longish Pellets to be thrust up the Nose, and to be there kept an Hour with a Musfler.

A vitriolic Errhine. Take Marjoram-water (or Tea made with Marjoram) an Ounce; dissolve in it Salt of Vitriol, half a Scruple.

Dr. Fuller says, It will occasion a great Discharge: It may be very safely used.

A cordial hysteric Essence. Take

Oil of Cloves, thirty Drops; Oil of Amber, six Drops; of Annised, four Drops: Mix.

An Expression of Brooklime compound. Take *Brooklime*, Water-creffes, Borage and Plantain, of each four Handfuls; having stamped them in a Stone Mortar, and poured on them two Quarts of Water, let them stand cold a Hour, then strain out the Liquor, and drop into it as much Oil of Vitriol as will give it a convenient Sharpness: Set this by, and when it is settled and grown clear, pour it off, and keep it in Glass Bottles.

This a cheap Medicine, and may be very easily made; it contains the Virtues of the *scorbutic Juices*; or *scorbutic Expression*.

Dr. Fuller says, It is a good thing against bleeding at the Nose, and for Inflammations in the Eyes; taken to a Pint a Day.

An icteric Expression. Take *Celandine*, two Handfuls; Juniper-berries, an Ounce; these being well bruised, add Saffron (cut small) a Scruple; white or *Rhenish* Wine, a Pint; *Aqua mirabilis*, two Ounces; after it has stood cold twelve Hours, strain out the Liquor and sweeten it with an Ounce and a half of Syrup of the five opening Roots.

This appears to be a good Medicine for the Jaundice; if a Tea-cup-full of it be taken three or four times a Day for some time (if the Disorder be not very bad) it will have a visible good Effect.

An Expression of Millepedes simple. Take live *Millepedes*, and white Sugar, of each three Ounces; when they are well beaten and mixed together in a Mortar, add White-wine, a Pint; then strain out the Liquor by squeezing.

This agrees pretty well with the *Wine of Millepedes*: It is a very good Medicine for the Jaundice, Scurvy, Dropsy, King's Evil, sore Eyes, and all kinds of running Wounds, and
Ulcers;

Ulcers : Its Use should be continued some time.

The iſteric Expreſſion of Millepedes. Take live *Millepedes*, one hundred ; Saffron, cut ſmall, half a Scruple ; Nutmeg, half a Dram, and white Sugar, half an Ounce ; when theſe are all beaten well together, pour on them Celandine or Cleaver-water, four Ounces ; magiſterial Worm-water, two Ounces : Strain, and ſqueeze out the Liquor.

This muſt needs be a moſt efficacious Medicine for the Jaundice, and if it be continued for ſome time, will have very viſible Effects : Half of it is to be taken in the Morning, and half at Night.

An Expreſſion of Millepedes for a Chin-cough. Take live *Millepedes* cleaned, two Ounces ; Annifeed, a Dram ; Nutmeg, half a Dram, and white Sugar, an Ounce : Having beat them well, and added Pennyroyal-water, fix Ounces ; compound Briony, and compound Piony-waters, of each one Ounce : Strain it.

Dr. *Fuller* firſt recommends Bleeding ; then a ſteady Perſeverance for ſome time in the Uſe of this Medicine : Taking a large Spoonful after every Fit of Coughing. This is intended for Children.

A pleuretic Expreſſion. Take green Dandelion, four Handfuls ; bruife and pour on it red Poppy-water, a Pint ; then ſtrain, and add of Sal Prunella, a Dram ; Crabs-eyes levigated, two Drams ; Syrup of red Poppies, three Ounces.

An Expreſſion of Piony. Take freſh male *Piony*-roots, four Ounces ; Miſſeltoe, cut ſmall, one Ounce ; Canary Wine, a Pint ; give them a hot and cloſe Infuſion two Hours, then, having wrung out the Liquor, add to it compound Piony-water, and compound Syrup of the ſame, of each two Ounces ; Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams ; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops : Mix.

This is intended to invigorate the Brain and Nerves, and conſequently to be uſeful in Palſies, hyſteric Diſorders, &c.

A refrigerating Expreſſion. Take male Pimpernel, three Handfuls ; Borage, fix Handfuls ; Roots of Borage, cut into thin Rundles, two Ounces ; three Pippins ; Sal Prunella, two Drams, and white Sugar, an Ounce and a half : Stamp, and pour on them Meadow-ſweet-water, three Pints ; then having ſtood cold a Night's Space, ſtrain out the clear Liquor.

This is deſigned for hot, bilious Conſtitutions, to allay the violent Fermentation of the Blood, and to correct the Gall : It operates by Urine, and may be taken to a quarter of a Pint three times a Day.

A roſaceous Expreſſion. Take of the ſoſteſt, fine white Chalk powdered, two Ounces ; Bole *Armenic*, one Ounce : Boil in three Quarts of Water to a Quart ; ſet it by to ſettle, then having poured off the Clear, put into it fix Ounces of Conſerve of red Roſes : Steep them twelve Hours warm ; and ſo run it through a ſtraining Bag till it is clear.

It would be a better Medicine by the Addition of four Ounces of ſtrong Cinnamon-water : This is an agreeable as well as uſeful Medicine in Loofeneſſes : A quarter of a Pint may be taken after every looſe Stool.

A ſcorbutic temperate Expreſſion. Take Brooklime, Water creſſes, Dandelion, and Cleavers, of each four Handfuls ; four Oranges cut to Pieces with their Peel ; ſtamp, and add White-wine, and Elder-flower-water, of each a Pint : when they have ſtood a while, ſtrain out the Liquor, which, when clear, pour off, and ſweeten with Sugar to make it palatable.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is good for ſcorbutic People that are of hot Conſtitutions, are apt to be troubled with

Fluſhings,

Flushings, hectic Heats, and Wasting of the Flesh: A quarter of a Pint is to be taken twice a Day.

A warm scorbutic Expression. Take Scurvy-grass, Brooklime, Water-cresses, and Celandine, of each four Handfuls; these being bruised, add to them, White-wine, half a Pint; compound Horse-radish-water, and magisterial Worm-water, of each four Ounces; after it hath stood an Hour, strain out the Liquor, and add Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams, white Sugar, two Ounces, or as much as will make it grateful.

This is designed for those who have the cold Scurvy; it is to be taken, four Spoonfuls three times a Day in a little Beer or Ale. It agrees pretty well with the *hot scorbutic Ale*, or the *antiscorbutic Juices* of *Edinburgh*.

A styptic Expression. Take common Daisy, Mouse-ear, Yarrow, Nettle, of each three Handfuls; having stamped them, then pour on Plantain-water, twelve Ounces; after it has stood an Hour, strain it, and add Sal Prunella, two Drams, and Syrup of dried Roses, two Ounces: Mix.

This cools and thickens the Blood, heals the broken Vessels, cures Spitting of Blood, and other Discharges of Blood when extreme: Dose a large Tea cup-ful three times a Day.

A pectoral Extract. Take a Gallon and a half of the best ground Malt; Water, two Gallons; make Wort of it the usual way.

To this, drawn off clear, add Malaga Raisins, shred small and stoned, half a Pound; Liquorice, two Ounces, powdered Japan Earth, one Ounce: Boil till it comes to half a Gallon, then strain it out, and having added Cochineal, four Scruples; set it on a moderate Fire, and boil it away to the Thickness of Honey.

Dr. Fuller says, That if this be taken after the manner of a *Linctus*,

it will temper the Acrimony of the Serum, thicken it when too thin, and so upon these Accounts become a substantial Remedy for a rheumatic Cough: That though this be a glewy sort of Mucilage, yet by reason of its grateful Sharpness, it does not, like other sweet Pectorals, weaken, and sit heavy on the Stomach; but comfort and strengthen it.

An anodyne Foment. Take white Poppy-heads with their Seeds, and Dill-seed, of each two Ounces; these being cut and bruised, add Leaves of Henbane, of Night-shade, and of Hounds-tongue, each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts, and strain it out.

An astringent Foment. Take Oak-Bark, two Ounces; Pomegranate-Peel, half an Ounce; Balauftines, and red Roses dried, of each a Handful: Boil in two Quarts of Water to a Quart; strain, and add rough Red-wine, half a Pint; to these may also be added two Drams, or half an Ounce of Alum.

This is certainly a good strengthening *Fomentation* for Vomitings, Loosenesses, Women's Courses when immoderate; bloody Piles, Falling out of the Womb or Guts, and for Ruptures, after putting back the Guts.

A Foment with Bitters. Take round Birthwort-roots, an Ounce; common Wormwood dried, Lavender-cotton, Tansey, and Tops of Savine, of each a Handful; Bears-foot, half a Handful; Coloquintida, and Aloes, of each a Dram: Make a Decoction in Water, three Pints to a Quart, and strain it.

Dr. Fuller says, It is not unusual for Worms to creep into the Folds of the Guts, and lie there so closely as to avoid the Force of Medicines which slip by, and never touch them at all. In this case this *Fomentation* is exceeding useful to disturb and drive

drive them out of their Dens into the open Ways, where Purgers finding them, may kill and expel them by Stool.

This is to be applied hot with Flannel all over the Belly, a little before purging.

A camphorate Foment. Take Vinegar a Pint; dissolve in it, over a Fire, Nitre, an Ounce, and Camphire, a Dram.

It is said, if this be applied cold all over the Breast it will stop violent Bleedings at the Nose.

A cholic Foment. Take Cammille-flowers, two Ounces; Juniper and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce; crude Sal Ammoniac, half an Ounce: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two, adding at last, Seeds of sweet Fennel, Carraway, Cummin, and Annise, of each half an Ounce: When strained, add Brandy, a Pint.

This is highly commended, not only in the flatulent or wind Cholics, but also in bilious Cholics, even when the Pain rages intolerably: That it promotes the Operation of purging Medicines, and thereby yields most surprising Relief.

A diuretic Foment. Take Roots of Smallage, four Ounces; Roots of Fennel, and Linseed, of each two Ounces; Herbs, Pellitory of the Wall, Arsmart, Mallows, and Cammomile-Flowers, of each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts; in the strained Liquor dissolve crude Sal Armoniac, or if you can get it, Sal Prunella, half an Ounce; common Soap, two Ounces: Mix them.

This *Fomentation* is greatly extolled for its Virtues in the cruellest Bits of the Stone in the Bladder, attended with a total Stoppage of Urine.

A dysenteric Foment. Take green Oak-leaves, ten Handfuls: Boil them in a close covered Pot in strong Wine-Vinegar, as much as needful for a *Foment*, with which let the Anus be

fomented, and the hot Vapour be received up into it.

In so desperate a Disorder as the Bloody-flux one would scarce trust to such a slight Remedy alone; yet this might be used without putting by other proper Remedies.

A Foment of Elder. Take green Leaves (or in the Winter-time inward Bark) of *Elder*, four Handfuls: Boil it in three Pints of Water to a Quart; in the strained Liquor dissolve common Soap, an Ounce.

This is intended against a St. *Anthony's* Fire; but in such Cases it is best to bleed; give nitrous Powders inwardly, and use outwardly some cooling Ointment.

An emmenagogue Foment. Take Roots of white Briony, four Ounces; Zedoary, and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce; of round Birthwort, two Ounces; Herbs, Feverfew, Mugwort, Savine-tops, and Cammomile-flowers, of each two Handfuls: Boil them in a Gallon of Water to five Pints; to the strained add a Pint of Brandy: Mix for a *Foment*, to be used very hot, all about the Belly.

Dr. Fuller says, It warms and comforts the Parts, opens Obstructions, thins the gross Blood, and by moving it properly to the Vessels of the Womb, dispose it to make its own Discharge.

A Foment in a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids. Take Mullen, Yarrow, Plantain, and Elder-leaves, of each four Handfuls; Pomegranate-peel, an Ounce: Boil in Water and rough Red-wine, of each three Pints to two Quarts; in the strained dissolve Alum, half an Ounce, and Sugar of Lead, two Drams: Mix them.

This *Fomentation* is greatly strengthening, and is of Service not only in the abovementioned Case, but also in excessive Discharges of the Womb and in great Loosenesses.

A Foment for Pain of the Hæmorrhoids. Take Onions, and Linseed,
of

of each four Ounces ; Herbs, Henbane, Toad-flax, Yarrow, and Mullein, of each two Handfuls : Boil in three Quarts of Water to two ; in the strained Liquor dissolve Opium, two Drams : Mix and use it lukewarm.

This is softning and dispersing, and appears to be a good Remedy for the Piles, when they are hard, swollen and uneasy.

A Foment for Inflammations. Take Roots of Marshmallows, and white Lilly, of each an Ounce and a half ; Herbs, Mallow, Mullein, Henbane, Flowers of Elder, Cammomile, and Melilot, of each a Handful ; Seeds of Flax, and of Fenugreek, of each six Drams : Boil in three Quarts of Water to two, and strain.

This is cooling, softning, and suppling, and must needs be useful in Inflammations : It is near a-kin to the *emollient Decoction for Fomentations*.

A lateral Foment. Take Marshmallow-roots, white Poppy-Heads (cut and bruised with the Seeds) of each two Ounces ; Seeds of Flax, Fenugreek, Cummin, and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce ; Mallows, and Feverfew, of each three Handfuls ; Cammomile-flowers, two Handfuls : Boil in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts ; then strain.

This is both softning and dispersing : It is intended for that sort of Pleurisy where the Matter lies outwardly, and there is no great Danger of an Inflammation : In such Cases it is not dangerous both to disperse as well as supple.

A pacific Foment. Take Vine and Willow-leaves, and Lettuce, of each two Handfuls ; white Water-lilly, and red Roses, of each a Handful ; white Poppy-heads with the Seeds, two Ounces : Boil in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts ; then strain, and dissolve in it two Drams of Opium.

Dr. Fuller recommends the Use of this *Fomentation* in violent Fevers

which affect the Head, and are attended with Throbbings and pulsing Pains, Watchings, and Danger of Lightheadedness : It is to be used warm with a Sponge to the Temples, Fore-head, whole Head and Feet.

A podagric Foment. Take Ground Pine, and Southernwood, of each four Handfulls : Boil in three Quarts of Water to two : In the strained, dissolve *Sal Ammoniac*, and Salt of Tartar, of each two Ounces.

This *Fomentation* is intended to give Ease in gouty Pains, by letting out the offensive Matter in Steam or Sweat ; and not by repelling or striking it back, which is never safe.

A scorbutic Foment. Take Ground-Pine, and Henbane, of each two Handfuls ; Winter Cinnamon, half an Ounce ; Horse-radish-root, and Earth-worms (added at last) of each two Ounces ; Boil in three Pints of Lime-water to a Quart : When strained, add Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Ounces, and Opium, a Dram.

This is intended for fixed *scorbutic* Pains, to give Rest and Ease, and to discharge the offending Matter by Steam or Sweat.

A splenetic Foment. Take dried Tobacco-leaves, one Ounce ; infuse them warm in Water, two Quarts ; when strained, dissolve in it Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce.

Let the Parts all round the Spleen be fomented with Flannel dipped into it, and wrung out as hot as can be endured.

A stomachic Foment. Take rough, Red-wine, a Pint ; Brandy, and Wine-vinegar, of each half a Pint ; dried Mint, and Wormwood, of each a Handful ; Bistort-root, half an Ounce ; Pomegranate-peel, two Drams ; Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon, of each a Dram, and *Venice-treacle*, half an Ounce : Steep them in a *Bath-heat* two Hours, and use the strained Liquor as hot as can be endured.

This

This *Fomentation* is warming, comforting, and strengthening; it may be successfully used when the Stomach is affected with Wind, Pain, Vomiting, and Loss of Appetite.

A Foment for a Tympany. Take Nitre, two Ounces; Sal Ammoniac, one Ounce; Spirit of Wine with a great deal of Phlegm in it, a Quart: Mix and dissolve in a Glass.

The *Doctor* advises the Belly to be fomented with Flannel dipped in it, twice a Day, for half an Hour together; applying afterwards a Pul-tice of Cow-dung sprinkled over with *Album Græcum*.

A Frontal with Camphire. Take Camphire, eight Grains; Vinegar, an Ounce; red Rose-water, seven Ounces: Dissolve them.

It is intended to be applied to the Fore-head in Watchings, Head-achs, &c. But in dangerous Fevers it is not safe.

A Frontal with Mastich. Take powdered Mastich, and Frankincense, of each two Drams; white Chalk, and Bean-meal, of each half an Ounce; White of an Egg well beaten, and Oil of Roses, each six Drams, and Vinegar, a sufficient Quantity to make it fit to spread on Cloth.

It is recommended to be applied to the Fore-head when the Eyes are afflicted with Rheums; and that for Prevention as well as Cure.

A Frontal with Opium. Take Breast-milk, and White of an Egg well beaten, of each an Ounce; Opium, ten Grains, and Camphire, five Grains: Mix, and use it to the Fore-head cold.

A rojaceous Frontal. Take red Rose water, four Ounces; Vinegar of Roses, two Ounces; Oil of Roses, one Ounce, and the White of one Egg: Mix them.

In throbbing, beating Pains of the Head, a double Linen is to be dipped in this Mixture, and to be laid

to the Fore-head and Temples cold, and changed as often as it drieth.

The first Fume in a Catarrh. Take Olibanum, Amber, Benjamin, Storax Calamit, Gum Guaiacum, and Balsam of Tolu, each two Scruples, make all into a coarse Powder to sprinkle upon live Coals for Smoke.

The second Fume in a Catarrh. Take Gum Guaiacum, Gum of Juniper, Mastich, Benjamin, Myrrh, and Orpiment, of each a Dram; Cloves, two Drams; Balsam of Peru, sixteen Drops; make them into a gross Powder, to be strewed on Coals to perfume a Night-cap with.

A Fume in a Consumption. Take Fistic-nut-peel, Myrrh, and Amber, of each two Drams; Sulphur vive, and Orpiment, of each one Dram; Make all into a gross Powder; the Smoke of which is to be received into the Mouth by means of a Funnel turned upside down.

A Fume for falling out of the Anus. Take male Frankincense, Amber, and Cloves, of each half a Dram; red Roses, and Balauftines, of each two Drams: Make a gross Powder, the Fume of which is to be received (after the Anus is put up) through a Close-stool-chair.

A Fume for falling out of the Uterus. Take Beetles, three Drams; Eel-skins minced small, a Dram: Make a Powder.

The first odoriferous Fume. Take Benjamin, an Ounce; Calamit Storax, half an Ounce; Labdanum, two Drams; Musk, and Ambergrease, of each a Grain and a half; with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make Troches; of which, and Dust of Willow-coals being added, odoriferous Candles may be made.

The second odoriferous Fume. Take Cyprus-roots, one Ounce and a half; Calamus aromatic, and Willow-coals, each an Ounce; Calamit Storax, and Benjamin, of each two Drams; with Mucilage

Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, made with Spirit of Wine, make Pastils according to Art.

Being put into a Chafingdish of live Coals, they yield a sweet Odour to correct the ill Smell of a Room.

A Fume in a Tenesmus. Take white Poppy-heads, half an Ounce; Mullein, half an Handful; red Roses, Balauftines, and Frankincense, of each half a Dram, and Mastich, a Dram; make a gross Powder, the Smoke whereof (cast upon Coals) is to be received through a perforated Chair.

A common Gargle. Take Plantain-water, ten Ounces; red Rose-water, three Ounces; Syrup of Mulberries, two Ounces; Honey of Roses, one Ounce, and Oil of Vitriol, a sufficient Quantity to give it a proper Sharpness.

This is an agreeable Wash, to cool and cleanse the Mouth and Throat, when furred and parched up with a Fever.

A detergent Gargle. Take Verjuice, twelve Ounces, and Syrup of Raspberries, four Ounces: Mix them.

This is more cleansing than the former, and may be successfully used when a slimy Nastiness sticks to the Tongue and Parts of the Mouth.

An emollient Gargle. Take Roots of Marshmallows, Liquorice, and Pearl-barley, of each an Ounce; Bran (tied up in a Rag) a Handful; inward Rind of Elm, and Gum Arabic, of each half an Ounce; and eight Figs: Boil in three Pints of Water to twenty-eight Ounces, when strained, then add Syrup of Marshmallows, and of Jujubes, of each two Ounces, and Lohoc Sanans, half an Ounce.

When there are Chaps, Clefts, and Ulcers burning up and afflicting the Throat, Tongue, and Mouth; then this ought to be frequently used.

A levigating Gargle. Take Comfrey-roots, two Ounces; Gum Arabic, one Ounce: Boil in Barley-water twenty Ounces to twelve, then strain, and add red Rose-water, one

Ounce; Syrup of Marshmallows, three Ounces: Mix.

This may be used in the same Cases as the former.

A Gargle for Heat of the Mouth: Take Plantain-water, eight Ounces; red Rose-water, four Ounces; Whites of Eggs beaten thin, Number four; Sal Prunella, four Scruples, and Syrup of Marshmallows, four Ounces: Mix.

This is a very good Mixture to cool and wash the Mouth with, when parched up with Heat and sharp Humours.

A Gargle with Myrrh. Take rough, red Wine, a Pint; Powder of Myrrh, two Drams: Mix them.

This is certainly a good Mixture for foul Gums, when affected with the Scurvy: It is said it will even heal *venereal* Ulcers in the Jaws and Throat. It may be injected with a Syringe into the Nose in an *Ozena*, when corrupted, stinking Matter is lodged in the little Caverns of the spongy Bones, sending forth stinking Smells.

It would be better made with an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half of Tincture of Myrrh.

A paralytic Gargle. Take White-wine, half a Pint; Mustard, made up as it comes to Table, two Ounces; Savory, or Thyme-water, four Ounces; Honey of Roses, two Ounces, and Vinegar, enough to make it pretty tart.

Instead of Savory or Thyme-water, a Tea of either of them in this Case would do as well.

Riverius prescribeth thus. Take Mustard-seed powdered, a Dram; Vinegar of Roses, and white Sugar, of each an Ounce, and Water, three Ounces: Mix them.

Though Gargles alone should never be greatly depended on in Palsies; yet, in Conjunction with other Things they may do Service.

A Gargle with Pellitory. Take Pellitory of Spain, half an Ounce;
P p Seeds

Seeds of Henbane, and white Poppy, of each two Drams; Cloves, half a Dram; White-wine, half a Pint, and Vinegar, four Ounces: Boil till it comes to half a Pint; then strain, and add Brandy, two Ounces.

Though this is directed to be used for the Tooth-ach; yet it will cause a great Discharge of Serum from the Glands of the Tongue and Parts, as well as heat them thoroughly, it must be useful in the Palsey.

A Gargle for Phlegm. Take Hyssop-water, ten Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, one Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an Ounce; Spirit of Castor, two Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, four Scruples; Powder of Pellitory of *Spain*, a Dram, and Honey, four Ounces: Mix them.

This is good in the same Disorders as the former; for it powerfully thins, divides, and discharges that fizy Phlegm, that choaks up the Glands of the Mouth and Throat.

A Gargle for a Quinsey. Take Columbines, two Handfuls; inward Rind of Elm, an Ounce; Jew's Ears, Liquorice, and *Album Græcum*, of each half an Ounce: Boil in Water, two Pints and a half to twenty-six Ounces; in the strained Liquor dissolve Sal Ammoniac, two Drams; Honey of Roses and Syrup of Raspberries, of each three Ounces.

This softens and cools the Muscles of the Throat, when they are swollen, parched, and inflamed with great Heat.

A refrigerating Gargle. Take Waters of Frog's Spawn, Plantain, and Elder flowers, of each four Ounces; red Rose-water, two Ounces; four Whites of Eggs beat up to Water, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Mix them.

A Gargle with Roses. Take dried red Roses, three Drams; Pomegranate-flowers and Peel, of each two Drams; Myrtle-berries, powdered *Japanic Earth*, and Bole of each a

Dram; Alum, a Scruple: Boil in Plantain-water, and rough red Wine, of each six Ounces to eight in the whole; in the strained Liquor dissolve Honey of Roses, two Ounces: Mix.

A scorbutic Gargle. Take Madder-roots, an Ounce; Pellitory of *Spain*, Winter's Cinnamon, of each two Drams; Honey-suckle-leaves, Sage, Sanicle, and Columbines, of each one Handful: Boil in Lime-water two Pints and a half to twenty-eight Ounces; to the strained add Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an Ounce, and Honey of Roses, four Ounces: Mix them.

To free the Gums and Mouth from that nasty Filthiness occasioned by a scorbutic Blood; and to heal the Ulcers thereby occasioned, *the Gargle of Myrrh*, which may be presently made and without Trouble, appears to be the best Medicine.

A Gargle in the Small-pox. Take *French Barley*, and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Marshmallow-roots, and Tares, of each an Ounce; twelve Figs; Jew's Ears, a Handful: Boil in two Pints and a half of Water to twenty-eight Ounces; in the strained Liquor dissolve Honey of Roses, and simple Oxymel, of each two Ounces.

This smooths and softens the Mouth and Throat when swelled, rough and painful; ripens the Pocks, and brings on a Spitting; but in the worst sort of the *Small-pox*, and near the Turn of the Disorder, if the Spittle should be thick and glewy, attended with a Danger of choaking; then, sharp Medicines, such as the *Gargle for Phlegm* would be highly proper.

A Gargle of Black-thorn. Take *Black-thorn-bark*, two Ounces: Boil it in Water, two Pints and a half to one Pint and a half; in the strained dissolve Alum, four Scruples; Vinegar, two Ounces, and Honey of Roses, six Ounces.

This is certainly a good *Gargle* when

when the Teeth are grown loose, the Gums putrified, stinking, eaten away, and apt to bleed ; for it will breed new Flesh on them, and heal the Ulcers : Yet the *Gargle with Myrrh*, for those who can afford it, appears to be the best Medicine.

A Gargle with Vine-leaves. Take *Vine-leaves*, Sage, female Fluëllin, Cinquefoil, and Bramble buds, of each half a Handful : Boil in Water a Pint and a half to a Pint, to the strained add, Alum, a Dram and a half ; Vinegar, and Honey, of each two Ounces : Boil and scum it.

This is very cleansing ; being useful in Fevers as well as the Scurvy.

A Gargle for the Uvula. Take Columbines, four Handfuls ; red Roses dried, and Balaustines, of each half a Handful ; long Pepper, four Scruples, and Myrrh, two Drams : Boil in a Quart of Water, and half a Pint of White-wine, to twenty-six Ounces of the whole ; to the strained add, Brandy, Syrup of Mulberries, and of Raspberries, of each two Ounces : Mix.

This is successfully used to the *Uvula*, Muscles of the Jaws, and all the neighbouring Parts when they are swollen, stuffed and inflamed. Dr. Fuller says, that a Syrup made of black Currants, is not only preferable to that of Raspberries in all these kinds of Preparations ; but that it is the pleasantest Syrup he ever knew.

Dr. Fuller's Account of Gargles.

1. If extremely thick and tough Matter is to be brought out of the Glands ; then sharp, penetrating Things (such as Spirit of Sal Ammoniac) are to be used.

2. If it be not so very tough, and yet stagnates, by reason of the lax State of the Glands ; then rough, binding Things will perform that Office.

3. If slimy Filth coat over the Tongue and Mouth ; then sharp, cleansing Things are required.

4. If the Parts have little Ulcers and Sores, are tender, smarting, dry and parched ; then suppling, soft and slimy Preparations are most Com-
modious.

5. If the muscular Parts be a little (and but a little) inflamed, and there be no great Fulness or Flux of Blood ; then cooling and repelling things may be used at first.

6. But if the muscular Parts be inflamed much, because the Inflammation is fixed ; then sinooth, suppling Things are best.

An anodyne Glyster. Take new Milk, half a Pint ; Brandy, two Ounces ; Oil of Anniseed, half a Dram ; Diafcordium, six Drams ; let it be given lukewarm, just before Sleep, and retained, if possible, all Night.

Dr. Fuller says, When the Bowels are greatly tortured with a Cholic, Wind and Gripes ; this will warm, comfort and ease them. That he is warranted by the Authority of many famous Writers in his Use of chymical Oils in Glysters ; that some have prescribed them in very large Quantities, particularly *Claudius Deodatus*, who prescribes boldly thus,

Take malvatic Wine, Oil of Walnuts, of each three Ounces ; Spirit of Wine an Ounce ; chymical Oils of Juniper, and of Rue, of each two Drams : Mix and put it up very hot.

An apoplectic Glyster. Take Pelitory of Spain, half an Ounce ; Coliquintida (tied up in a Rag) half a Dram ; Rue, two Handfuls : Boil in Water to twelve Ounces ; and to the strained add, *Infusion of Crocus Metallorum*, three Ounces ; Tincture of Castor, half an Ounce ; Salt Gem, and Oil of Amber, of each two Drams.

This is a very good *Glyster* in *Apoplexies*, Palsies, Lethargies, &c. In case it comes away presently, as is sometimes the Case, it must be repeated.

A balsamic Glyster. Take Broth of Sheep's Inwards or Head, ten
P p 2 Ounces ;

Ounces ; two Yolks of Eggs ; *Luca-tellus's* Balsam, an Ounce ; Sheep's Suet, two Ounces : Mix and put it up just hot enough to keep the Suet melted.

This appears to be a most excellent nourishing Glyster, and must needs be very useful to heal the Ulcers of the Guts occasioned by bloody Fluxes ; especially if it be used after bleeding and purging.

A Glyster of Bitters. Take *Virginian* Snake-root powdered, a Dram ; Pulp of Coloquintida (tied up in a Rag) a Scruple ; Tansey, and Savine-tops, of each half a Handful : Boil them in Water to six Ounces ; strain, and add Oil of St. *John's* Wort, half an Ounce ; chymical Oil of Wormwood, half a Dram ; Powder of *Hiera Picra*, half a Scruple : Mix.

This Glyster is intended to expel those little, round Worms which breed near the Fundament, and are by some called *Arse-worms*, by Authors *Ascarides*, but will be of no Use for the long, common sort of Worms.

Dr. Fuller says, The *Ascarides* are but a feeble Nation, and yet so exceeding hard to be destroyed, that though every Individual should be drove out, yet there will not be an End of them so, for a new and numerous Offspring will in a little time be hatched out of their Eggs, which they leave behind them : That the best way is not to give over the Use of the Glysters as soon as the Worms cease to come away, and are quiet, but to continue them every third Day, and afterwards, once a Week, till they, their Eggs and Nest are all torn off and thrown out.

A carminative Glyster. Take Cammomile-flowers, Bay-berries, sweet Fennel, and Cummin-seeds (added at last) of each two Drams : Boil in Water to twelve Ounces ; strain, and add Brandy, two Ounces ; Oil-olive, one Ounce, and Oil of Anniseed, two Drams.

This is a good, warming, comforting Glyster, very proper for the Bowels when they are weakened, relaxed and obstructed with Wind, and must needs be of Service in wind Cholics, hysteric, and hypocondriac Affections.

A Cholic Glyster. Take *Canary* Wine, and Linseed-oil, of each six Ounces ; Oil of Amber, half a Dram ; to which may be added, liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

This brings extraordinary Assistance in the most horrid tormenting Pain of the Bowels, and violent Costiveness ; it restores the Lining of the Guts, expels Wind, and softens the Excrements.

The common Glyster. Take of our Decoction for Glysters, twelve Ounces ; Syrup of the Juice of Groundsel, or of Buck-thorn, salt Butter, and brown Sugar, of each an Ounce, and Oil of Anniseed, eight Drops.

It is intended to discharge out of the Bowels Wind and Excrements.

A comforting Glyster. Take *Canary* Wine, a Pint ; Diascordium, an Ounce, and the Yolks of two Eggs : Mix.

But half this Quantity is usually given at a time, that it may the longer be retained in the Body.

Dr. Fuller says, What cordial Juleps are to the Stomach, the same this Glyster is to the Guts : that it not only refreshes them, but so universally raises the Spirits, that they throw out whatever is injurious and offensive to Nature.

A corroborating Glyster. Take dried Wormwood, and Centaury, of each a Handful ; Cammomile-flowers, and Bay-berries, of each three Drams : Boil in Sheep's Head-broth to ten Ounces ; when strained, add Brandy, two Ounces ; Oil of Turpentine and Juniper, of each half a Dram.

This warm, comforting Glyster will nourish and strengthen the Bowels,

els, and open Obstructions in the urinary Passages.

An emmollient Glyster. Take Milk, ten Ounces ; Oil of Cammomile, three Ounces ; Honey of the Herb Mercury, brown Sugar, and Pulp of Cassia, of each an Ounce, and Oil of Anniseed, half a Dram.

This softens hard Excrements, makes the Bowels slippery, and causes a Stool.

An epileptic Glyster. Take Cammomile-flowers, a Handful : Boil in Water to three Ounces ; strain, and add Spirit of Hartshorn, eight Drops, Oil of Anniseed, five Drops, and Honey of Roses, three Drams.

This, its Author *Etmuller* directs to be given to a Child of a Year old.

A febrific Glyster. Take *Peruvian* Bark finely powdered, two Ounces : Boil in several Waters till it comes to half a Pint ; let it pass through a Sieve so as to be thick ; then add *Diafcoridium*, half an Ounce, and Oil of Anniseed, a Drop.

If this cannot be retained long enough in the Body, then, half an Ounce of the Peel or Flowers of Pomegranate is directed to be boiled with it, and two Ounces of Cinnamon-water added.

Dr. Fuller says, He never orders the above *Glyster* but to those Patients, that either have a Prejudice against the Bark, or are so tender stomached, or so humorsome, that they cannot, or will not take it by the Mouth ; and that it is more effectual for Children than grown People.

Helvetius's Receipt for a Bark Glyster. Take Powder of Bark, an Ounce ; mix it with a Pint of warm Water, without putting any thing else to it.

This he directs to be given just after the Fit, and to be repeated three times a Day till the Patient is thoroughly well ; afterwards once or twice a Day for the next twelve Days.

A Glyster in the Gripes. Take powdered white Chalk, half an Ounce ; Rue, and Cammomile-flowers, of each half a Handful : Boil in half a Pint of Water to four Ounces ; strain, and add Tincture of Castor, three Drams ; *Diafcoridium*, two Drams ; *Diacodium*, half an Ounce, and Oil of Anniseed, ten Drops.

It comforts the Bowels, disperses Wind, and eases Pain.

An hysteric Glyster. Take round Birthwort, and white Briony-roots, of each half an Ounce ; Rue, Feverfew, Pennyroyal, and Cammomile-flowers, of each half a Handful : Boil in Water to a Pint, then strain, and let it be cold ; then dissolve in it a Dram of *Ala Foetida*, two Drams of Oil of Amber, and one Ounce of brown Sugar.

A Glyster for Infants. Take new Milk, three Ounces ; Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Violets, of each half an Ounce : Mix them, adding twelve Drops of Oil of Anniseed.

This is a good Composition for Infants, and will not fail of producing a Stool in a little time.

A laxative Glyster. Take either Chicken or Veal-broth, twelve Ounces ; Oil-olive, and brown Sugar, of each two Ounces, and Oil of Anniseed, half a Dram : Mix them.

This affords Warmth and Nourishment, and at the same time causes a Stool.

A lenient Glyster. Take new Milk, ten Ounces ; Mucilage of Fleawort, and Quince-seeds made in red Poppy-water, three Ounces ; Yolks of two Eggs, and *Diacodium*, two Ounces.

This becomes useful when the Sharpness of the Humours has wounded and made sore the Intestines.

A Glyster with Mullein. Take *Mullein*, and Elder-flowers, of each half a Handful ; Herbs, Hemlock, and

and Henbane, of each a Handful: Boil in Smith's Forge-water, to twelve Ounces; strain, and add the Yolk of one Egg; Linseed-oil, two Ounces; Oil of Amber, half a Dram, and Balsam of Sulphur, two Drams.

When the Piles are inward, swollen, and very painful, this becomes useful to heal the little Ulcers, and procure Ease.

A nourishing Glyster. Take Broth made of Sheep's Inwards, ten Ounces; Yolks of three Eggs; Canary Wine, three Ounces, and Juice of Kermes, half an Ounce.

Experience, as well as the Authority of Writers do testify, that nourishing Glysters have for a considerable time supported those who could not take any thing into their Stomachs.

An oily bitter Glyster. Take Linseed Oil, six Ounces; bitter Apple, tied up in a Rag, a Dram and a half: Boil a little, and strain it.

A Glyster of four Oils. Take Oils of Linseed and Cammomile, of each six Ounces; Oils of Scorpions and Turpentine, of each two Drams: Mix them.

A Glyster of Pomegranates. Take Pomegranate-peel bruised, half an Ounce; Flowers of the same, a Dram: Boil in Milk, half a Pint to four Ounces; to the strained, add Brandy or Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Diafcordium, six Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, six Drops: Mix them.

This is certainly a most excellent strengthening, binding Glyster, and will be effectual in stopping such a Looseness, as comes without Gripes, and is occasioned, not so much by any thing offensive in the Bowels, as by a Weakness and Slipperiness of them.

A purging Glyster. Take the Decoction for Glysters, twelve Ounces; Mixture for Glysters, three Ounces: Mix them.

A refrigerating Glyster. Take of

the common Emulsion, twelve Ounces; Oil of Lilies, four Ounces; Sal Prunella, two Scruples, and Sugar of Lead, a Scruple: Use it Milk warm. This is recommended when hot fiery Gall has been emptied into the Bowels, causing Uneasiness, as in the *Cholera morbus*; also in some Fevers.

A saponaceous Glyster. Take Mal-lows, and Golden-rod, of each a Handful; Juniper and Bay-berries, Daucus and Parsley-seeds, of each two Drams; Boil in Water to twelve Ounces; when strained, dissolve *Ca-stile* Soap, half an Ounce; Oil of Cammomile, an Ounce; of Anniseed, thirty Drops, and Syrup of Violets, two Ounces.

This Glyster not only expels Wind and procures a Stool, but is of great Service to expel Gravel and Sand in the urinary Passages.

A somniferous Glyster. Take O-pium, eight Grains, dissolve it in red Poppy-water, six Ounces, and add Diafcordium, half an Ounce; the Yolk of one Egg: Mix, and use it luke-warm just at Bed-time.

A sweet Glyster. Take new Cow's Milk, six Ounces, and Melasses, two Ounces: Mix them.

This, being a Composition which the Worms love, is to be made use of to draw them downwards out of the small Guts, that the *Bitter Gly-ster*, which is soon after to follow it, may kill and destroy them.

A terebinthine Glyster. Take U-rine of a Man in Health, a Pint; *Venice*-Turpentine dissolved in two Yolks of Eggs, an Ounce; Oil of Anniseed, a Dram, and Melasses, an Ounce.

Turpentine taken in Glysters has great Effects on the urinary Passages, and will often remove Sand, Gravel, and other Obstructions.

Honey of Raisins. Take Malaga Raisins, freed from the Stalks and Stones, two Pounds; Currants, picked

picked and rubbed clean with a Cloth, a Pound; Jujubes, half a Pound: Beat all in a Marble Mortar, and boil in a convenient Quantity of clear Barley-water, till the Goodness be boiled out into the Liquor, then strain and squeeze it out, and, having set it by to settle, decant the Clear, and add to it clarified *Honey*, and white Sugarcandy, of each four Ounces: Boil it again gently till it be brought to the Thickness of *Honey*.

Maybern's Honey of Raisins. Take *Raisins*, stoned and chopped small, four Pounds, and Water, six Quarts; steep them twenty-four Hours, then boil till only a third Part remains, which strain and boil again till it is as thick as *Honey*.

A chartaceous Hydrogala. Take of the finest writing Paper cut small, four Sheets; two *Naple Biskets*, and Spring Water, two Pints and a half; having boiled it to a Pint and a half, and strained it, add Milk, a Pint and a half, then boil it again to a Quart; and at last season it with fine Sugar and Nutmeg to make it grateful.

This is intended to strengthen and relieve those that are troubled with Night-sweats and great Loosenesses, and Women who have immoderately their monthly Discharges.

A Hydromel of Cherries. Take Spring Water, six Quarts, and *Honey*, a Quart: Being boiled and well scummed, add Juice of red *Cherries*, a Quart: Boil it a little more and scum it again.

A diuretic Hydromel. Take Roots of *Madder*, and of *Fennel*, of each an Ounce; *Parsley*, two Ounces; *Bay* and *Juniper-Berries*, of each half an Ounce; *Daucus* and sweet *Fennel-seeds*, of each two Drams; boil in two Pints and a half of Water to twenty-eight Ounces; to the strained Liquor add Juice of *Pellitory of the Wall* and *Honey*, of each four Ounces; boil it again as long as any Scum riseth.

Joel's Hydromel. Take *Zedoary*,

half an Ounce; *Gum Ammoniac* not strained, two Drams; *Flowers of Sulphur*, three Drams; clarified *Honey*, two Ounces, and Water, a Pint: Boil without scumming it to twelve Ounces; at the latter End, adding *Saffron*, twelve Grains; when it is cold strain it off.

This cuts, thins, and divides that tough Phlegm, which by stuffing up the Lungs occasions a moist Asthma. Dose two Spoonfuls pretty often.

The first pectoral Hydromel. Take *Liquorice*, two Ounces; *Malaga Raisins*, stoned and cut small, four Ounces: Boil in clear Barley-water from three Pints to a Quart; to the strained, add *Honey*, two Ounces; boil it again and scum it.

This is an excellent Pectoral, and may be given in all Disorders of the Breast, where Breathing is affected: Dose a Tea-cup-ful several times a Day.

The second pectoral Hydromel. Take *Pearl-barley*, and *Malaga Raisins* stoned, of each half an Ounce; four *Figs*; *Liquorice*, two Drams; Roots of *Elecampane*, *Orris*, *Calamus aromatic*, and dried *Tobacco*, of each a Dram; *Colt's Foot*, *Ground-ivy*, *Rocket*, and *Sanicle*, of each a Handful; sweet *Fennel* and *Anniseed*, of each two Drams; Boil these in simple *Hydromel*, three Pints to a Quart, and strain it out.

This is a good Medicine for the Breast; thins and divides the Humours there, fitting them for a Discharge.

Simple Hydromel. Take pure Spring Water, two Quarts; *Honey*, half a Pound: Boil it and scum it.

It is made to make other *Hydromels* with.

An anthelmintic Infusion. Take *Worm-seed* bruised, half an Ounce; *Mint-water*, four Ounces; compound *Gentian*, and *Cinnamon-water*, of each two Ounces: Infuse hot for an Hour, then strain and add Syrup

rup of Succory and Rhubarb, two Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

To destroy Worms, a Child is to take two Spoonfuls twice a Day for three Days, and then a proper Purge.

An arthritic Infusion. Take Ground-pine dried, washed and bruised, one Ounce; Lavender-flowers dried, and Venice-treacle, of each half an Ounce; stout, strong Red-wine, a Quart: Infuse hot two Hours and strain.

This is intended to drive the Gout out of the Stomach and Bowels; for this Purpose half a Pint is to be taken and repeated as needful.

A bitter Infusion. Take common Water distilled, two Quarts; Brandy, half a Pint; Salt of Tartar, thirty-two Grains; Gentian-root, three Drams; Tops of Carduus, Centaury, and Cammomile-flowers, of each six Drams, and Cochineal, two Scruples: Infuse twelve Hours in a Bath-heat and strain.

This is intended to strengthen the Stomach and help Digestion; but the former *simple bitter Infusion* of London, or the *bitter Infusion* of Edinburgh, are more easily made and full as good.

A Bitter chalybeat Infusion. Take alexiterial Milk-water, a Pint and a half; Mint, compound Gentian, and magisterial Worm-water, of each four Ounces; Gentian-root, four Scruples; Cammomile-flowers, Tops of Carduus and Centaury, of each eight Scruples; after twelve Hours warm Infusion, run it through a Sieve without squeezing, so that it may be pure, clear and fine; then mix it with a Quart of *Chalybeat Wine*.

This has some Resemblance to the *Tinctura ad Stomachicos* of Edinburgh: It is a most excellent strengthening *bitter Infusion*, proper to help the Appetite and assist Digestion, after long Illnesses; it is also very useful in Women's Obstructions:

Dose a midling Glassful twice a Day.

An Infusion of Cammomile. Take distilled Water, a Quart; Brandy, four Ounces; Salt of Tartar, two Scruples; dried Cammomile-flowers, two Ounces; infuse warm twelve Hours, then strain through a Flannel.

This is a good Medicine in Intermittent Fevers, it resembles the *bitter febrifuge Decoction*, and may be taken like that.

A cardiac Infusion. Take Conserve of red Roses, an Ounce; Conserve of Borage-flowers, two Ounces; candied Citron-peel beat to a Mash, six Drams; pour on them Borage-water, nine Ounces; Meadowsweet-water, three Ounces, and damask Rose-water, two Ounces; having mixed all very well in a Marble Mortar, let them stand cold an Hour, strain out the Liquor, and add Juice of Kermes, half an Ounce; Juice of Lemons, an Ounce; Syrup of Raspberries, half an Ounce: Strain it through Flannel till it is clear.

A cephalic Infusion. Take dry Peacock's Dung (the white Part) four Ounces; live Millepedes bruised, an Ounce; black Cherry-water, and White-wine, of each a Pint and a half; let it stand cold twenty-four Hours; then make it clear by passing it through Flannel; then add *Langius's* Antiepileptic-water, three Ounces; compound Spirit of Lavender, a Dram and a half; compound Syrup of Pionies, six Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, three Drops.

An Infusion for a Cholick. Take Zedoary-roots bruised, two Ounces; Canary Wine, and Brandy, of each half a Pint: Steep them twelve Hours in a gentle Heat, when strained add of Oil of Juniper, sixteen Drops; of Cloves, four Drops, and fine Sugar, an Ounce.

This is an excellent Remedy in Cholick Pains; but it should not be made Use of till vomiting or purging Remedies

Remedies have been given: The Dose a middling Tea-cup-ful three or four times a Day, or oftner if necessary.

An epileptic Infusion. Take Mistletoe cut and bruised, four Ounces; Juice of Rue, an Ounce; Brandy, four Ounces; Spring-water, twenty-eight Ounces, and Salt of Tartar, two Scruples: Infuse in a gentle Heat twelve Hours; being strained and settled, pour it off and sweeten with four Ounces of Syrup of Pionies.

For the Virtues and best ways of giving Mistletoe: See *Viscus Quercinus*.

A purging Infusion. Take Sena, an Ounce; white Tartar powdered, half an Ounce; Elder-flower-water, and White-wine, of each half a Pint: Steep them twelve Hours in a glazed earthen Vessel; to twelve Ounces of it strained, add Syrup of Succory and Rhubarb, four Ounces; Oil of Anniseed, and of Nutmegs, of each two Drops.

This is somewhat like the *London common Infusion of Sena*, or the *Edinburgh four Ounce Infusion of Sena*.

A red Infusion. Take Diascordium, half an Ounce; Cochineal, two Scruples; Cloves, a Scruple; red Lisbon Wine, six Ounces; Cinnamon-water, two Ounces: Let all stand at the Fire close stopped, two Hours, strain, and add Syrup of Quinces or of Meconium, an Ounce and a half.

When there is a Necessity of speedily stopping a Looseness, this becomes not only a most useful, but also a very palatable Medicine: It is more agreeable than the *Decoction of Diascordium*, or either of *Fracastorius's Decoctions*. The whole is to be taken at two Doses.

A reserating Infusion. Take green Fig-leaves, an Ounce; common Daisy-roots, six Drams; Contrayerva, two Drams; Spring-water, a Pint; Brandy, two Ounces, and Salt of Tartar, a Scruple: Make a close and

warm *Infusion*, then strain and sweeten with Sugar.

An Infusion of Rhubarb Compound. Take Rhubarb sliced thin, two Drams; yellow Mirobalans bruised, a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, fifteen Grains; Plantain and Cinnamon-water, of each two Ounces: Infuse warm and close a Night's Space, then having strained it out, add Oil of Anniseed, a Drop; opening Syrup of Roses, half an Ounce, or six Drams.

The Mirobalans may as well be left out: *Infusions of Rhubarb* made in a weak *Menstruum* are by much the best: This is a good Medicine to give a proper Motion to the Gall, to open Obstructions in the Liver, and consequently does Service in the Jaundice: It should be the first Medicine in a Looseness.

Dr. Fuller says, When there are Gripes, he prescribes thus, "Take Rhubarb, two Drams; Brandy, an Ounce and a half; and Cinnamon-water, an Ounce: Infuse over hot Coals an Hour; when strained, add opening Syrup of Roses, an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop, and Powder of Rhubarb, ten Grains."

An Infusion of Roses compound. Take red Roses, and Balauftines, of each two Drams; Oak-bark, half an Ounce, and Spring-water, a Quart: Give it a warm Infusion twelve Hours; then strain, and add Barley-cinnamon-water, four Ounces; white Sugar, two Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix.

In case a Draught of some Liquor be wanted between the Doses of the *Decoction of Fracastorius*, or of *Diascordium*, in a Looseness: Nothing can be taken more to the Purpose than this Decoction.

An Infusion of Roses simple. Take Conserve of red Roses, four Ounces; Oil of Sulphur, forty eight Drops (or as much as is sufficient to make it of a fit Sharpness) and Spring-water, a Quart: Steep them all Night,

Night, in the Morning run it through a Flannel Bag till it is clear.

This agrees pretty well with the *London and Edinburgh Tinctures of Roses*. This would be a good Contrivance if no dried red Roses were to be had.

The Spanish Infusion. Take Spring-water, three Pints; Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Saffron snipped small with Scissars, half a Dram, and *Spanish Juice* of Liquorice sliced thin, an Ounce: Steep them close and warm twenty-four Hours; then strain.

This though an uncommon is yet a very useful Medicine; it is proper when there is a tickling Rheum that Occasions a troublesome Cough about Bed-time; in such a Case the Patient is to drink half a Pint going to rest.

A styptic Infusion. Take stinking Nettle-roots, four Ounces; Sal Prunella, half an Ounce; Juice of Nettles, two Ounces, and Spring-water, a Quart: Make a warm *Infusion* for twelve Hours; then strain, and add Syrup of Marshmallows or of Meconium, four Ounces: Mix them.

A traumatic Infusion. Take green Twigs of woody Nightshade, cut like Sarsaparilla, four Ounces; Cochineal, a Scruple, and White-wine, a Quart: Infuse hot and close all Night, then having strained out the Liquor, add Syrup of Ground-ivy, four Ounces, and *Venice-treacle*, half an Ounce.

It contains the Virtues of *Venice-treacle*, and is good to cause a Sweat.

Attenuating Juice. Take Dandelion, as much as you think fit, pound it to Mash, put it into a glazed Pipkin with a Cover, stop it up with Paste, set it in an Oven after the Bread is drawn, and let it stand six Hours, then putting it into a Hair Sieve, let the clear Liquor drain out.

Juice for the Hemorrhoids. Take the *Juice* of Yarrow, made clear by

standing, a Pint, and white Sugar, two Ounces: Mix them.

When the Flux of the Piles is too great, and requires to be moderated, then this binding, strengthening *Juice* is of great Use: Dose a large Tea-cup-ful Morning and Evening.

Juices for a Dropsy. Take green Plantain-leaves, four Handfuls; Liverwort, and Brooklime, of each two Handfuls; having pounded them in a Stone-Mortar, add Horseradish-water compound, half a Pint, and wring it out hard.

These *Juices*, by promoting Urine, may be serviceable in a Dropsy: Dose a Tea-cup-ful twice or three times a Day.

Scorbutic Juices. Take Juice of Plantain, Brook-lime, Water-creffes, and Dandelion, of each a Pint; of Sorrel, Lemons, and White-wine, each half a Pint; let it stand in a Cellar to settle; then having poured off the Clear, and added Horseradish-water compound, magisterial Worm-water, and fine Sugar, of each four Ounces, and Spirit of Scurvy-grass, six Drams: Mix them.

The *Juices* of Herbs taken constantly a great Part of the Months of *April* and *May* cannot but produce extraordinary Effects: In the Spring-time of the Year Nature endeavours a Renovation of the Blood, and these *Juices* at this time abound with volatile Salts which greatly promote this Work: They are suited to thin, dry, and bilious Constitutions, who have the hot Scurvy, and operate by Urine, Stool, and insensible Perspiration. A quarter of a Pint may be taken every Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

An acid Julep. Take pure Spring-water, boiled half away, a Pint and three Quarters; Syrup of Violets, three Ounces; of Gilly-flowers or Raspberries, one Ounce, and Spirit of Vitriol, enough to make it pleasantly sharp.

This

This pleasant cooling *Julep* is directed to be taken to a quarter of a Pint at a time, in hot burning Fevers.

An alexiterial Julep. Take *alexiterial* Milk-water, and black Cherry-water, of each four Ounces; Rue-water, three Ounces; epidemical, two Ounces; Tincture of Saffron, an Ounce; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, two Ounces; *Goa* and Contrayerva Stone, of each a Dram, and Confection of Alkermes, two Drams: Mix.

If a Dram of Nitre was to be put into this Mixture instead of the *Goa* Stone, which is seldom kept, it would make a good Mixture to be taken to the Quantity of a Tea-cup-ful every three or four Hours, in hot burning Fevers.

An Amber Julep. Take Waters of Parsley and Fennel, of each four Ounces; magisterial Worm, and compound Horse-radish-waters, of each one Ounce; Syrup of the five Roots, two Ounces, and Salt of *Amber*, half a Dram: Mix them.

An anti-emetic Julep. Take Oak-bud, and Barley-Cinnamon-water, of each three Ounces; Gentian, and Wormwood-waters (both compound) and Syrup of Lemons, of each two Ounces; Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples, and Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

This agrees pretty well with the *anti-emetic* and *febrifuge* Mixture, except in the Laudanum, which that contains none of; however, in great Sickness and Pain it would be proper to add to it a few Drops of Laudanum at the time of taking.

An astringent Julep. Take Waters of Plantain and Oak-buds, of each four Ounces; Mint-water, half an Ounce; strong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Syrup of dried Roses, an Ounce and a half; *Diascordium*, and Bole, of each four Scruples; *Japanic* Earth, two Scruples, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

This is an agreeable strengthening

Mixture, and may be taken in great Loosenesses to the Quantity of a large Tea-cup-ful, or a quarter Part after every loose Stool: It resembles the *Decoction of Diascordium*, or *Frascistorius's Decoctions*.

A camphorated Julep. Take Water of Elder-berries, and black Cherries, of each six Ounces, and compound Briony-water, an Ounce; then fire four Scruples of Camphire and quench it in this Mixture; fire and quench it again and again till the Camphire be quite consumed; at last add Syrup of Elder and black Cherries, of each an Ounce and a half.

The *Camphire* here is managed different to what it is in the *camphorated Julep*; where it is directed to be dissolved in rectified Spirit: This is intended against *hysteric Disorders*, and in these Cases is to be taken, a Tea-cup-ful every now and then.

A carminative Julep. Take White-wine, four Ounces; Waters of Camomile-flowers, and Rue, of each three Ounces; compound Piony-water, an Ounce and a half; white Sugar, six Drams, and Oil of Juniper, twenty-four Drops.

Sugar seems to be ordered instead of Syrup for the sake of mixing well the Oil with it, in order to the uniting both with the Waters. This is intended against wind and cholic Pains, whether in the Stomach or Bowels: A Coffee-cup-ful may be taken on Occasion.

A cephalic Julep. Take Waters of black Cherry, four Ounces; of Rue, three Ounces; compound Piony, two Ounces; compound Briony, one Ounce; Tincture of Castor, and compound Spirit of Lavender, of each two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops; compound Syrup of Pionies, one Ounce and a half, and Powder called *de Gutteta*, four Scruples: Mix them.

This is designed against Epilepsies, Palsies, convulsive Diseases and sleepy Affections;

Affections; but in all these Cases Evacuations are principally to be regarded, such as Bleedings, blistering, vomiting and purging Medicines.

A chalybeat Julep. Take Fennel and Parsley-water, of each twelve Ounces; and Salt of Steel, two Drams; having thoroughly dissolved it at the Fire set it by twenty-four Hours, and pour off the Clear, adding compound Radish-water, and Syrup of the five Roots, of each four Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, and *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, of each half an Ounce: Mix them.

This is a most disagreeable way of giving Steel, and hardly ever practised.

A cordial Julep. Take Waters of black Cherries, and of Baum, of each three Ounces; of Barley-cinnamon, two Ounces; Epidemical, one Ounce and a half; compound Piony, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, of each one Ounce; Syrup of Lemons, half an Ounce, and Confection of *Alkermes*, four Scruples: Mix them.

This makes a pleasant agreeable *Julep*, and will not fail of raising the Spirits and curing Faintness, unless its Efficacy be lessened by too frequent taking.

A temperate cordial Julep. Take damask Rose-water, eight Ounces; strong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; *Rhenish* Wine, four Ounces; Juice of Oranges and white Sugar-candy, of each one Ounce; burnt Hartshorn prepared, four Scruples.

In great Heats and feverish Disorders; this may be taken to the Quantity of a Tea-cup full, four or five times a Day: These Compositions are often called *Pearl Cordials*.

A diuretic acid Julep. Take *Rhenish* Wine, a Pint; clear Juices of Pellitory of the Wall, and of Lemons, of each two Ounces; Cleaver-water, *French* Brandy, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces: Mix them.

A diuretic aromatic Julep. Take White-wine, eight Ounces; Fennel-Water, four Ounces; Radish-water compound, three Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Oil of Juniper, twenty-four Drops; of Anniseed, and Nutmegs, of each eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Mix them.

A diuretic nitrous Julep. Take Water of Cleavers, twenty Ounces, of Horse-radish compound, and Syrup of Marshmallows, of each six Ounces; Sal Prunel, half an Ounce; Salt of Amber, two Scruples: Mix them.

This greatly increases the urinary Discharges, and removes Sand, Gravel, and other Obstructions: Dose a quarter of a Pint at a time.

An emmenagogue Julep. Take Waters of Pennyroyal, three Ounces; of Briony compound, two Ounces; White-wine, six Ounces; Oil of Savin, twelve Drops; Oil of Cloves, eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

The Oils are to be well rubbed with the Sugar in order to be mixed with the Waters.

This opens Women's Obstructions, and powerfully promotes their monthly Discharges: Dose a Tea-cup-full at a time; but it will be more effectual if taken twice a Day with the *Pil. de Myrrh*, or *Rufus's Pil.*

An epileptic Julep. Take fine powdered Bark of *Peru*, six Drams; *Virginia* Snake-root, two Drams; Waters of black Cherries and of Lime-flowers, of each eight Ounces; of Rue and Goat's Rue, of each three Ounces; of Piony compound, two Ounces; epileptic Tincture, after described, three Drams, and Syrup of Piony compound, three Ounces: Mix.

The Patient is to take three Ounces Morning and Evening, before
new

new and full Moon, shaking the Glass.

A golden Julep. Take Canary Wine, a Pint; Cloves bruised, half a Dram; Saffron, clipped small, half a Scruple: Steep them close in a *Bath-beat* an Hour; to the strained add Spirit of Clary (ennobled with Essence of Ambergrease) half an Ounce; Spirit of Lavender compound, a Dram; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, an Ounce and a half; Juice of Kermes strained, half an Ounce, and three Leaves of Gold: Mix them.

This makes a pleasant comfortable Cordial; but it may be taken too often.

A Julep with House-leek. Take Frog's Spawn Water, eight Ounces; clear Juice of *House-leek*, and Syrup of Lemons, of each two Ounces: Mix.

An hysteric Julep. Take Waters of black Cherries, of Mugwort, and Pennyroyal, of each three Ounces; of Briony Compound, one Ounce and a half; Tincture of Castor, half an Ounce, and Oil of Amber ground well with an Ounce of Sugar, twenty-four Drops: Mix them.

A Tea-cup-ful of this *Julep* may be taken against Wind, Vapours, Lowness, or Melancholy: It may also be used like the *Emmenagogue Julep*.

A Musk Julep. Take Waters of damask Roses, six Ounces; of Orange-Flowers, and Piony compound, of each one Ounce; of Barley-cinnamon, two Ounces; *Cælestis*, half an Ounce; *Musk*, and Ambergrease (both ground with Salt of Hartshorn, one Grain) of each two Grains; Saffron (clipped small and tied up in a Muslin Rag) one Scruple; Confection of Alkermes, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, an Ounce and a half: Mix.

Musk, of late Years, has been greatly used in Medicine, particularly

in dangerous Fevers attended with a convulsive Hiccup; but then it has been given to ten Grains in a Dose.

A Musk Julep for Children. Take black Cherry-water, two Ounces and a half; compound Piony-water, half an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender, twelve Drops; *Musk* (ground on a Marble with Salt of Hartshorn, a Grain, and white Sugarcandy, a Dram and a half) six Grains, and Pearl prepared, a Scruple: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* advises, A large Spoonful to be given a new born Infant, thrice or oftener a Day, against Convulsions, and more in Proportion to the Age of Children, for the Chin-Cough.

A pectoral Julep. Take Waters of Fennel, six Ounces; of Pennyroyal, and Hyssop, of each two Ounces; sweet Tincture, and Tincture of Saffron, of each an Ounce; Oil of Anniseed, twelve Drops; white Sugar, six Drams, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, twelve Drops: Mix them.

Two Spoonfuls of this *Julep* is directed to be taken after every Fit of coughing.

A Pearl antiphthific Julep. Take of our pectoral Snail-water, eight Ounces; Barley-cinnamon-water, six Ounces; Syrup of Balsam, two Ounces; Pearl prepared, four Scruples, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix.

It is a most agreeable, cooling, and refreshing *Pearl Cordial*, and may be taken in hectic Heats to the Quantity of a Tea-cup-ful, as often as the Patient pleases.

A temperate Pearl Cordial Julep. Take Waters of Borage, and Wood-sorrel, of each four Ounces; damask Roses and Barley-cinnamon Water, of each two Ounces; Pearl prepared, a Dram; white Sugarcandy, three Drams, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix them.

A warm

A warm Pearl Cordial Julep. Take black Cherry and alexiterial Milk-water, of each four Ounces; Barley-cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Epidemical, and compound Piony-water, of each one Ounce; Pearl prepared, a Dram, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams: Mix them.

Either of these may be given in any slight feverish Disorders to the Quantity of a Tea-cup-ful at a time; or for the same Disorder as the *Pearl antiphthitic Julep*.

A Pearl hysteric Julep. Take Waters of black Cherry and Mugwort, of each three Ounces; Pennyroyal, Rue, and Briony compound, of each two Ounces; Pearl prepared, a Dram, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams: Mix them.

This is a good *Julep* in Tremblings, Vapours and Lowness of Spirits: It may be taken to a Tea-cup-ful at a time.

A pleuritic Julep. Take red Poppy-water, six Ounces; Colt's Foot-water, four Ounces; Syrup of red Poppies, two Ounces; Sal Prunel, and Goat's Blood, of each four Scruples: Mix them.

Proper Discharges by Bleeding and Spitting seem to be of the greatest Importance in a Pleurisy; however, this may be taken now and then.

A Julep of Propriety. Take Canary Wine, ten Ounces; Mint-water, two Ounces; compound Gentian-water, four Ounces; powdered Cloves, two Scruples; Spanish Angelica-roots, four Scruples: Give it a warm and close Infusion, two Hours: To the strained add *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, two Drams: Mix them.

Dr. Fuller says, This is a good Medicine to excite an Appetite, take off Nauseousness, and assist Digestion: A Tea-cup-ful is to be taken an Hour before, and immediately after Dinner.

A Julep with Raspberries. Take Canary Wine, four Ounces; Orris-root sliced thin, four Scruples; Infuse in a gentle Heat an Hour; to

the strained add Water of damask Roses, four Ounces; of Barley-cinnamon, two Ounces; *Cœlestis*, Juice of Kermes, and Spirit of Clary, of each two Drams; Syrup of Raspberries, one Ounce and a half, and two Leaves of Gold: Mix them.

This is a pleasant, cooling, and grateful *Julep*, good against sick Fits, Swooning, and Palpitation; especially when they proceed from mere Lowness of Spirits. Dose a small Tea-cupful at a time.

A refrigerating Julep. Take Waters of Purslane, Borage, and Wood-forrel, of each four Ounces; damask Rose-water, and fresh Juice of Lemons, of each an Ounce, and Syrup of Raspberries, two Ounces: Mix them.

A scorbutic Julep. Take Elder-flower-water, twenty Ounces; Horseradish-water compound, and Syrup of Elder-berries, of each six Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an Ounce, and Oil of Sassafras, four Drops: Mix them.

A splachnic Julep. Take Waters of Cuckowpint, Fumitory, and Elder-flowers, of each six Ounces; Gentian compound, magisterial Worm-water, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, an Ounce and a half; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, of each two Drams: Mix them.

This may be taken to three or four Ounces every Morning and Afternoon: For its Virtues see the *Splachnic Decoction*, which is a better Medicine.

A stomachic Julep. Take Sherry-wine, Barley-cinnamon-water, of each four Ounces; Waters of Mint, Gentian compound, Wormwood compound, and Syrup of Quinces, of each two Ounces; Oil of Cloves, and Nutmegs, of each two Drops: Mix. Venice-treacle, two Drams may be added on Occasion.

This is a good warm, strengthening *Julep*, and will, when prudently used,

used, cure Belching, disperse Wind, and take off Loathing and Vomiting.

A styptic Julep. Take Plantain-water, six Ounces; Frog's Spawn-water, four Ounces; Syrup of Coral compound, two Ounces; *Japanic* Earth, and astringent Saffron of Iron, of each two Scruples; Sugar of Lead, six Grains, and liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

This is a binding, strengthening, and composing Mixture; and seems to be intended against Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Nose, Stomach, Womb, or bloody Piles: All of it may be taken at four Doses, staying three or four Hours between each.

A Julep for Child-bed Women. Take Waters of Baum, and black Cherries, of each three Ounces; Barley-cinnamon, Dr. *Stephens's* Water, and Syrup of Meconium, of each two Ounces, and liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

Dr. *Fuller* says, This *Julep* is a blessed Remedy for After-pains; and that none need fear stopping the proper Discharges, for that is occasioned by violent Pain, which by binding and purging up the Mouths of the Vessels stops this necessary Flux; but Opiates take off those Pains, promote the Purgation, and render it easy and plentiful. Dose a third Part of the whole, which may be repeated as Occasion requires.

A hydropic Lavament. Take rectified Spirit of Wine, three Ounces; Spirit of Lavender, one Ounce; Pil Cochiae, the greater, half an Ounce; and Opium, two Drams: Mix them.

This is directed to be rubbed into the Part for dropfical Swellings, Children's Big-bellies, &c.

An hysterical Laudanum. Take *London* Laudanum, and Asa Foetida, of each two Grains, and Oil of Amber, a Drop; make two Pills for one Dose.

A Liniment with Alum. Take crude and burnt Alum, of each two

Drams; Bole, and *Japanic* Earth, of each one Dram; Oil of Sassafras, six Drops, and Honey of Roses, a sufficient Quantity: Mix them.

It is designed for bleeding foul scorbutic Gums, that hardly cover the Teeth. See the *Gargle of Myrrh*.

A cephalic Liniment. Take Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, and Palm-Oil, of each a Dram and a half; chymical Oil of Cloves, of Rosemary and Sage, of each a Scruple: Mix them.

This is designed for Disorders of the Head, proceeding from a cold Cause, and consequently is good for the Palsy.

A frontal Liniment. Take Ointment of Alabaster, two Drams; Oil of Roses, six Drams; Opium, sixteen Grains; Camphire, eight Grains, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* says, It is to be used to the Forehead and Temples, to procure Sleep, and ease the Head-ach.

An hæmorrhoidal Liniment. Take Poplar Ointment, two Drams; Oil of Eggs, six Drams; Sugar of Lead, two Scruples; Opium, eight Grains, and Oil of Amber, sixteen Drops.

This Ointment is designed for the blind Piles when swollen, painful, and inflamed.

Joel's Liniment. Take Verdigrase, a Dram; Honey of Roses, an Ounce; Vinegar, half an Ounce: Boil to the Consumption of the Vinegar, and add powdered burnt Alum, two Scruples; Mastich, Frankincense, and Myrrh, of each a Scruple.

When the Gums are foul, stinking and corrupted, they may be first washed with the *Gargle of Myrrh*, and then anointed with this Ointment.

A Liniment with Gum Lac. Take Gum Lac, a Dram and a half; burnt Alum, a Scruple; Salt, fifteen Grains, and Honey of Roses, six Drams: Mix them.

This

This is designed for the Scurvy in the Gums, and may be used like the former.

A lateral Liniment. Take Ointment of Marshmallows, six Drams; Oil of Lillies, and of Bricks, of each three Drams, and Camphire, half a Dram: Mix them.

This is intended for Pains in the Side: The Ointment would be more effectual by the Addition of a little *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac*.

A paralytic Liniment. Take Ointment called *Martiatum*, two Ounces; Oil of Spike, and Petroleum, of each three Drams; powdered Euphorbium, a Scruple; Oil of Amber, a Dram and a half; of Rosemary, half a Dram: Mix them.

The weakened Member is to be rubbed strongly with this *Liniment* two or three times a Day for some time.

A spinale Liniment. Take Urine of a healthy Person, Tent-wine, and Neats-foot-oil, of each two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, two Drams; Mace one Dram: Boil to four Ounces, and strain.

It is intended for the Rickets, and for that Purpose is to be rubbed into Children's Back-bones.

A Litus for the Face. Take three Ox Galls; rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints: Having made a Tincture and boiled it away to the Thickness of Honey; add to it Juice of Lemons, two Ounces; Calomel prepared, three Drams; Salt of Vitriol, two Drams, *Venetian Borax*, one Dram; *Fæcula* of Cuckowpint, a Dram and a half; digest in the Sun four Days; then strain, and boil to the Consistence of Honey.

This is designed to be rubbed on the Face in order to remove Freckles, Sunburning, Spots, and all Blemishes whatever.

An hydropic Lixivium. Take sifted Ashes of Broom and Bean Stalks, of

each two Ounces; Juice of Parsley, four Ounces; White-wine, two Quarts: Make a Ley, to which (when strained and clear) add Salt of Tartar, a Dram; Sassafras, an Ounce; Bay and Juniper-berries, Seeds of Daucus, Mustard, Cummin and Annise (all bruised) of each half an Ounce; infuse cold two Days, then strain, and add compound Radish-water, four Ounces.

This Ley is intended for dropical People, who are to drink a quarter of a Pint of it twice a Day with thirty or forty Drops of Spirit of Scurvy-grass in each Dose.

An apophlegmatic Loboc. Take of Syrup of Hyssop, two Ounces and a half; Oil of sweet Almonds, one Ounce; Oil of Anniseed, two Drops; Tincture of Myrrh, a Dram; powdered Orris-root, four Scruples; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Scruple, and Tobacco, four Grains: Mix.

This is a good Mixture for asthmatic People; it thins and divides the Humours, and fits them for Discharge by Spitting.

An asthmatic Loboc. Take Syrup of Ground-ivy, and of Horehound, of each an Ounce and a half; Simple Oxymel, an Ounce; Powder of Arum compound, of Orris, and Gum Ammoniac (dissolved in weak Cinnamon-water and strained) of each a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis* (made with Oil of Sulphur) half a Dram; Flowers of Benjamin, twelve Grains.

This is good for the same Disorders as the former; but it is a most disagreeable Mixture.

A balsamic Loboc. Take Balsam of Tolu powdered fine, half an Ounce; mix it with the Yolk of an Egg, then add *Loboc sanans*, an Ounce; Balsam of Peru, four Drops, and Syrup of Colt's Foot, a sufficient Quantity.

This excellent *balsamic Loboc* is very good for the Breast and Lungs, entirely

entirely safe for hectical and consumptive People, and quite agreeable to the Taste.

A Bechic Loboc. Take black *Bechic* Troches, two Drams; powder them and add, *Loboc sanans*, half an Ounce, and Syrup of Jujubes, a sufficient Quantity.

A common Loboc. Take powdered white *Bechic* Troches, three Drams; Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Marshmallows, of each an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

This is a most agreeable *Loboc*, and as useful as those which are more compounded.

A Loboc with Elecampane. Take powdered *Elecampane*, Orris, Liquorice, and *Japan* Earth, of each two Drams; Oil of Anniseed, two Drops, and Diacodium, three Ounces, or a sufficient Quantity.

This is particularly good for that Cough which is so troublesome at the times of lying down, for it thickens the sharp Rheum, and gently composes to Rest.

A Loboc with Garlic. Take *Loboc sanans*, one Ounce and a half; Garlic candied, as in *Bates's Dispensatory*, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac (dissolved in White-wine and strained) a Dram; compound Powder of Arum-root, and Myrrh, of each half a Dram: Mix them.

This cuts tough Phlegm, and dissolves hardened Matter in the Lungs, and is useful for asthmatic People; but for weakly and hectical Folks it is too hot.

A green Loboc. Take fine *Venice-Soap* scraped thin, two Scruples; Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Violets, of each an Ounce: Mix them.

This is principally designed for asthmatic and dropsical People.

Haly's Loboc. Take *Haly's Powder*, fresh made up, half an Ounce; and Diacodium, an Ounce and a half, or a sufficient Quantity.

A Japanic Loboc. Take *Japan*-Earth finely powdered, two Drams; Whites of Eggs beaten, six Drams, and Syrup of Comfrey, a sufficient Quantity to give it a due Consistence.

This thickens the sharp Blood, and is useful against a violent Cough when it strains and tears the Lungs: It is good for consumptive People.

An incrassating Loboc. Take powdered Marshmallow-roots, three Drams; Flowers of Sulphur, one Dram; Gum *Arabic*, half a Dram; Whites of Eggs beaten up, an Ounce, and Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient Quantity.

A levigating Loboc. Take Syrup of Marshmallows, and Whites of Eggs beaten to Water, of each an Ounce, and Sugar Penids, half an Ounce: Mix them.

A Loboc with Linseed-oil. Take *Linseed-oil* new drawn, white Sugar-candy powdered fine, and Syrup of Ground-ivy, of each half an Ounce; powdered Orris, a Dram; Flowers of Sulphur, half a Dram; Tincture of Gum Ammoniac, twelve Drops; Oil of Anniseed, four Drops; Salt of Hartshorn, or volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac, or Flowers of Benjamin, six Grains: Mix them.

Lucatellus's Loboc. Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces; of Hips, one Ounce; *Lucatellus's Balsam*, made with Dragon's Blood instead of Saunders, three Drams, and Syrup of Comfrey, a sufficient Quantity.

This *Loboc* is particularly calculated for hectical and consumptive People; for it is healing, cooling, and grateful.

A mucilaginous Loboc. Take Seeds of Fleabane and Quinces, of each a Dram and a Half: Boil them in a proper Quantity of Rose-water, so as to draw out their Slime or Mucilage; to four Ounces of which strained, add the White of one Egg beaten, and five Drams of Powder of white Sugar-candy.

The most agreeable as well as useful Mixture of this kind may be seen under *Mucilage of Quince-seeds*.

A Loboc of Myrrh. Take Myrrh well powdered, two Drams; Saffron, half a Scruple; Nutmeg, half a Dram, and Honey, two Ounces: Mix them.

An oleous Loboc. Take Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Maiden-hair, of each an Ounce and a half; Powder of Liquorice, half an Ounce; of white Sugarcandy, one Ounce.

A Loboc with Olibanum. Take Powder of Olibanum, a Dram; Balaustines, a Scruple; Honey of Roses, two Ounces; Spirit of Vitriol, enough to give it a pleasant Sharpness.

A Peruvian Loboc. Take Loboc Janans, an Ounce and a half; Balsam of Peru, a Dram and a half, and Yolk of Eggs, half an Ounce: Mix them.

A pleuritic Loboc. Take Syrup of red Poppies, and Linseed-oil, of each an Ounce and a half; Oil of Aniseed, two Drops, and white Sugar, two Drams: Mix them.

This is very useful where there is a Cough, Spitting of Blood, and a very difficult Breathing; for it opens the Passages, and gives Vent to the offending Matter.

A red Loboc. Take Conserve of Hips, half an Ounce; Syrup of Elder-berries, and Oil of sweet Almonds, of each an Ounce: Mix them.

This is a most agreeable and useful Loboc.

A Loboc with Sperma Ceti. Take white Bechic Troches and Sperma Ceti, of each a Dram and a half; Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Balsam, of each an Ounce and a half, and Conserve of Hips, six Drams: Mix.

A stiptic Loboc. Take Syrup of Comfrey, and Linseed-oil, of each an Ounce; astringent Saffron of Steel, four Scruples; Sugar of Lead, one

Scruple, and powdered white Sugarcandy, a Dram and a half: Mix them.

This is designed against a Spitting of Blood, but would do better without the Lead.

A more particular Account of Lohocs, how far they are useful, and in what Cases hurtful; may be seen under Linctusses, Lumbatives, &c.

A camphorated Lotion. Take Camphire cut thin, two Drams, rub it in a Glass Mortar, adding (by little and little) an Ounce of Juice of Lemons; when dissolved, add a Pint of White-wine; strain, and having tied the undissolved Part of the Camphire in a Rag, hang it into the Bottle.

This is to clear the Face of Spots, Freckles, Blemishes, &c.

Acephalic Lotion. Take Bay-leaves, Betony, Vervain, Marjoram, Rosemary and Lavender, of each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Ley made of Wood-ashes to two Quarts, adding, at last, powdered Cloves and Nutmegs, of each two Drams.

This is intended for the Head, which being shaved, is to be fomented with this Lotion, by means of a Sponge dipped into it hot and squeezed out again.

A Lotion for the Face. Take Litharge of Silver powdered, half an Ounce, and Vinegar, four Ounces: Boil to the Consumption of a third Part, and in another Vessel boil Alum and Salt, of each half an Ounce, in Rose-water, half a Pint; scum it, and mix both Liquors together.

Litharge of Gold and of Silver differ in nothing but in Colour; this is used to wash away Spots, clear the Skin of Freckles, &c.

A Lotion for the Feet. Take white Poppy-heads (bruised together with their Seed) four Ounces, Willow-leaves, Lettuce, Mallow, and Violet-Leaves, of each two Handfuls:

fals: Boil in Water and Milk, of each five Pints to a Gallon; strain, and dissolve in it four Ounces of Salt Petre, and put it into a convenient Wash-pot.

Dr. Fuller says, The Patient is to sit with his Feet in it as hot as can be endured for half an Hour, and so go to Bed and compose himself to Rest, and try to sleep.

A mercurial Lotion. Take Mercury sublimate powdered, an Ounce; put it into a Pewter Pot with three Pints of Water, let it stand (now and then stirring it with a Stick) twenty-four Hours, till it looks black, and continues so, at last filter it through Cap-paper that it may become clear.

However effectual this may be in clearing the Skin of all sort of Foulnesses, as well as Breakings out, yet it is acknowledged to be a most dangerous Remedy.

Hoechsteller tells us, That Rummelerus used the following Decoction to expel the Mercury, when it had been used in Ointment for the French Pox too freely.

Take Roots of Elecampane, two Ounces; of Fennel, one Ounce and a half, White-wine, two Pints and a half; let it stand infusing twenty-four Hours; boil it away to a Quart, which strain; and let the Patient take half a Pint Morning and Evening, and lie in Bed close covered, and try to sweat. He saith, The Sweat will be yellow; and its Use must be continued till that Colour disappears and be no more seen.

Balsamic Lozenges. Take fine Dragon's Blood in Drops, two Scruples; Flowers of Benjamin, sixteen Grains; Balm of Gilead, twenty-four Grains; fine Sugar in Powder, four Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient Quantity to make Lozenges.

These are to be carried about and taken by those who are always in Danger of a Consumption.

Cardiac Lozenges. Take powdered Spanish Angelica-root, *Species Diambræ*, of each half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops; of Cinnamon, and of Cloves, of each two Drops, and fine Sugar dissolved in *Aqua mirabilis*, three Ounces: Make it into Lozenges.

These are warm, spicy, comfortable Lozenges; will expel Wind out of the Stomach, repair languid Spirits, and help against Palpitations.

Lozenges for a Catarrh. Take Spanish Juice of Liquorice, two Ounces; White Sugar, four Ounces; Opium, a Dram; beat all very well, so as to mix the Opium; and with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make Lozenges.

The best way to mix well the Opium, is to dry it well, and powder it first with a little of the Sugar, and afterwards with more of it.

Cephalic Lozenges. Take Powder called *de Gutteta*, and native Cinabar, of each two Scruples; Oil of Rosemary, and Nutmegs, of each two Drops; fine Sugar, two Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make Lozenges.

These are intended for the Head, being designed against Megrims, Epilepsies, and convulsive Disorders.

Lozenges of Elder. Take Juice of Elder-berries, what Quantity you please; make it into Paste with Powder of Tormentil-roots, bake it in an Oven, then having powdered it, wet it with the same Juice, and bake it again, and repeat the same a third time; after which make it up with the same Juice and form Lozenges, and dry them.

These are recommended for a Bloody-flux; also in immoderate Discharges of Blood either from the Womb or Piles: Dose a Dram at a time.

Hæmoptoic Lozenges. Take Earth from Japan, two Drams; astringent
R r 2 Saffron

Saffron of Steel, one Dram; Sugar of Lead, and Starch, of each a Dram; fine Sugar, four Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Lozenges*.

These contain the Virtues of the former; and if the Sugar of Lead was omitted, might be taken in a considerable Quantity without any Injury.

Hysteric Lozenges. Take Loaf-sugar, four Ounces; put two or three Spoonfuls of Water to it and boil it up to a Tablet Height; then add Oil of Amber, eight Drops; and so make small Cakes on a cold Pewter Plate.

Paralytic Lozenges. Take white Sugar in fine Powder, an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender, sixty Drops; Oil of Rosemary, four Drops; make it into *Lozenges* with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

In making these, Oil of Lavender, six Drops, would be better than the Spirit: These are designed for those who have the Palsey.

Pectoral Lozenges. Take powdered Roots of Orris, Liquorice, and Elecampane, of each half a Dram; Flowers of Sulphur, a Scruple; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, two Drops; of Anniseed, four Drops; white Sugar finely powdered, four Ounces, with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make *Lozenges*.

These are good useful *Lozenges* for a Cough, or an Asthma, and might be made more agreeable by leaving out the Oil of Amber, and putting four Drops more of Anniseed.

Black pectoral Lozenges. Take fine powdered Sugar, a Pound; Spanish Juice of Liquorice, four Ounces; Balsam of Sulphur annisated, a Dram; make it into *Lozenges* with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Fennel-water.

If the annisated Balsam was left out, and ten Drops of the Oil of Anniseed

put for it, they would be more agreeable as well as more useful.

Peruvian antihæctic Lozenges. Take fine powdered Bark of Peru. an Ounce and a half; Balsam of Capiivi, two Drams; Sugar of Roses (dissolved in compound Wormwood-water) eight Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Lozenges*, each weighing two Drams.

This appears to be a good agreeable way of giving the *Bark*: If the Patient eats one of these three or four times a Day, they will be of great service in hectic Fevers, and consumptive Coughs.

Eight Ounces of *Conserve of Roses* would be better than the Sugar of Roses dissolved, &c.

Masticatores. Take Pellitory of Spain powdered, half an Ounce; Mastich, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, and of wild Marjoram, of each three Drams; Oxymel of Squills, and Wax, of each as much as needful to make it into Pellets.

An acoustic Mixture. Take Tincture of Castor, two Drams; Oils of Sage, Rosemary, Cloves, and Marjoram, of each two Drops: Mix them.

It is said, this strengthens the inward Parts of the Ear, opens Obstructions, is useful against Noise in the Head and Ears, as well as Thickness of Hearing: If the Ear is stuffed with Wax or other Foulness, it must be syringed with a proper Liquor, then three Drops of this are to be put in, in a little Cotton or Wool, every Night at Bed-time.

The following Rules from Sennertus are to be observed in all Disorders of the Ears.

1. Let Medicines to be put into the Ears, be luke-warm, not violent hot nor cold.

2. Put no new Medicine into the Ear till it be well cleared from the foul Relics of the former.

3. Three or four Drops are enough at a time.

4. When

4. When a Medicine is put into the Ear let the Patient lie down on the well Ear.

5. Let the Medicines to be put in, be neither too greasy, nor glewy.

6. In all sorts of Deafness, let the Head be carefully strengthened by Medicines used inwardly and outwardly.

An aromatic Mixture. Take Tincture of Salt of Tartar, six Drams; Oils of Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each six Drops; Oils of Pepper, Wormwood, and Mint, of each four Drops: Mix them.

An asthmatic Mixture. Take Water of red Poppies, nine Ounces; Oxy-mel of Squills, three Ounces: Mix.

A balsamic Mixture. Take Balsam of *Capivi*, half an Ounce; dissolve it in two Yolks of Eggs, and add white Syrup, two Ounces, and White-wine, eight Ounces: Mix them.

This is a most agreeable way of giving *Balsam of Capivi*; besides, the Sugar and Wine correspond with it in its Virtues. See *Balsam of Capivi*.

A balsamic nephritic Mixture. Take *Balsam of Capivi*, half an Ounce; Oil of Juniper; half a Dram; dissolve it in two Yolks of Eggs; and add Syrup of Marshmallows, two Ounces and a half, and Arsmart-water, ten Ounces.

Besides the Virtues peculiar to *Balsam of Capivi*, this *Mixture* promotes Urine, expels Gravel, Sand, and all Obstructions in the urinary Passages.

A Bechic Mixture. Take Syrup of Meconium, an Ounce and a half; *Fracastorius's* Electuary, and Mithridate, of each a Dram; *Loboc sanans*, two Drams, and Pennyroyal-water, four Ounces: Mix them.

A Mixture with Bole. Take Barley-cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Mint-water, and Syrup of Myrtle, or dried Roses, of each an Ounce; fine powdered Bole, two Scruples; Dia-

scordium, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, a Drop. and Liquid Laudanum, thirty Drops: Mix for two Doses.

When there is an absolute Necessity of stopping a violent Looseness, then this Medicine becomes highly necessary: All of it is to be taken at two Doses; two Drops of the *Oil of Cinnamon* would be better than the *Oil of Cloves*.

A cardiac aqueous Mixture. Take Black-cherry and alexiterial Milk-water, of each twelve Ounces; Barley-cinnamon, and Epidemical-water, of each eight Ounces, and *Aqua Cælestis*, two Ounces: Mix them.

A cardiac edulcorating Mixture. Take Syrup of Gilly-flowers, four Ounces; of Raspberries, an Ounce and a half; Confection of Alkermes, half an Ounce, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops.

Dr. Fuller says, These two *Mixtures* were invented for Expedition Sake, that a cordial Julep may be thrown together in an Instant; for if both be kept ready in the Shop the whole Composition will not cost a Minute's time to put it up. Thus,

Take of the *Aqueous cardiac Mixture*, ten Ounces and a half; of the *Cardiac edulcorating Mixture*, one Ounce and a half: Mix them.

A cardiac Oleose Mixture. Take the Yolks of two Eggs; Oil of Cinnamon, and of Nutmegs, of each four Drops; refined Sugar, half an Ounce; Juice of Kermes, two Drams, and *Canary Wine*, eight Ounces.

This is a most grateful, cherishing, and comfortable Cordial, and will afford durable and lasting Assistance to those who in great Pain, excessive Faintness, or downright Lowness of Spirits, are ready to expire: Give three large Spoonfuls in times of Necessity.

A carminative Mixture. Take *Canary*, and White-wine, of each six Ounces; Spirit of Wine rectified, two Ounces; the Yolk of one Egg; fine

fine Sugar, an Ounce; Oil of Juniper, thirty two Drops; Oil of Nutmegs, Carraway, Fennel, and Annise, of each eight Drops: Mix them.

This is certainly too strong to be taken with *rectified Spirit*, and would do better without it: To expel Wind and cure Gripes, as far as warm Cordials can avail, this may be of use; taken to a Tea-cupful now and then, but not often.

The first Cholic Mixture. Take Tincture of Rhubarb simple, one Ounce and a half; powdered Rhubarb, half a Dram; opening Syrup of Roses, half an Ounce; Powder of long Pepper, three Grains, and Oil of Annise, two Drops: Mix them.

This may sometimes be of use in Cholic Pains, and Gripings; the whole is one Dose.

The second Cholic Mixture. Take Mint-water, half an Ounce; strong Cinnamon-water, an Ounce and a half; *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, a Dram; Oil of Juniper, two Drops; powdered Rhubarb, a Scruple, or half a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a Scruple, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, fifteen Drops: Mix for a Draught.

When Cholic Pains are attended with Gripings, sick Fits, and Vomittings, this Draught may be of extraordinary Service: To obtain that Jelly-like, healing Part of the *Rhubarb*, wherein its Virtues consist, it must be given in *Substance*, or a *Watry Infusion*.

A consoling Mixture. Take Sherry Wine, half a Pint; strong Cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Rose-water, and white Sugarcandy, of each two Ounces; Juice of Kermes strained, one Ounce; Species called *Lætificans Galeni*, two Drams; four Leaves of Gold, and four Drops of the Oil of Nutmegs: Mix them.

The *Aromatic Powder*, or rather twice the Quantity of Tincture of it,

would do better: This is a noble Cordial, and if prudently and moderately used will answer many Purposes.

A corallate Mixture. Take red Coral finely prepared, two Drams; Salt of Wormwood, four Scruples; Juice of Lemons fresh drawn, four Ounces; and strong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces: Mix them in an open Glass, and let them stand uncorked, lest their Fermentation break the Bottle.

In continual Fevers, when the Patient has been vexed with perpetual Inclinations to vomit, and sick Fits; this will oftentimes afford miraculous Relief: Let two Spoonfuls be given every Hour, or a Spoonful every half Hour, till the Symptom be overcome, shaking the Bottle.

A diuretic Mixture. Take White-wine, twelve Ounces; Oil of Juniper, twenty-four Drops; of Annise, twelve Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

This is intended to be given at four Doses, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac in each: It is to force away Sand, Gravel, and Slime: The *balsamic nephritic Mixture*, appears to be a better Medicine.

An ecphractic Mixture. Take Pine-tops cut small, six Handfuls: Boil in two Quarts of Water to one; strain, wringing it hard through a Cloth; then add to the Liquor, of Juice of Scurvy-grass made clear by standing, a Pint; of Brooklime, Watercresses, and Dandelion, of each half a Pint; Radish-water compound, a Pint and a half: In this whole *Mixture* dissolve Salt of Steel, eight Scruples: Set it by a Night, till the yellow Sediment has formed itself, then pour off the clear Liquor, to which add Salt of Wormwood, four Scruples, and white Sugar, twelve Ounces.

An epileptic Mixture. Take Lime-tree-flowers, and Fennel-water, of each

each two Ounces ; Syrup of *Stæchas*, and of Meconium, of each one Ounce, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Scruple : Mix for two Doses.

An erysipelas Mixture. Take Spirit of Wine, half a Pint ; *Venice-treacle*, two Ounces ; long Pepper, and Cloves, of each two Drams : Mix them.

Dr. Sydenham, whose Receipt this is, orders first of all for the *St. Anthony's Fire*, Bleeding and Purging ; next a softning, dispersing, sweating Fomentation ; and then binds upon the Part *Cap-paper* dipped into this *Mixture* ; to the Intent that it may vent and disperse what Matter lies there.

The first expectorating Mixture. Take Tincture of Benjamin, half an Ounce ; Tinctures of Saffron, of Myrrh, of Gum Ammoniac, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each a Dram ; Hyssop-water, six Ounces ; magisterial Worm-water, three Ounces, and Syrup of Horehound, two Ounces : Mix them.

The second expectorating Mixture. Take Hyssop-water, eight Ounces ; Tincture of Benjamin, half an Ounce ; Tincture of Gum Ammoniac, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each forty Drops, Oil of Annise, eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

A Mixture for Glysters. Take domestic Syrup, two Ounces ; Lenitive Electuary, one Ounce, and Species of *Hiera*, a Dram : Mix.

Concerning this, see the *Purging Glyster*.

A golden Mixture. Take Juice of Kermes strained, half an Ounce ; Syrup of Gilly-flowers and Rasberries, of each two Ounces ; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops ; of Cloves, one Drop, and five Leaves of Gold : Mix them.

Half a large Spoonful of this *cordial Mixture*, being mixed with four or five Spoonfuls of Wine, makes a pleasant Cordial.

An hysterical aqueous Mixture. Take Waters of Mugwort, and of Blackcherries, of each twelve Ounces ; of Rue, Pennyroyal, and compound Briony, each eight Ounces : Mix them.

Our Author says, He would have this always kept ready mixed in the Shops, to make up hysterical Juleps with in an Instant. Thus, *viz.*

Take of the *Hysterical aqueous Mixture*, twelve Ounces ; Pearl prepared, a Dram, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams : Mix. Or,

Take of the *Hysterical aqueous Mixture*, ten Ounces and a half ; Tincture of Castor, four Scruples ; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, or Balm, or Mugwort, or *Stæchas*, or Piony compound, one Ounce and a half : Mix, &c.

An hysterical spirituous Mixture. Take Tincture of Asa Fœtida made with Spirit of Wine, Tincture of Galbanum, of Castor, Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, or Hartshorn, of each a Dram, and Oil of Amber, thirty two Drops : Mix.

A Juniper Mixture. Take Oil of Juniper, a Dram ; rub it well with the Yolk of one Egg, then add two Ounces of White-syrup, and strain.

The best way of compleatly mixing chymical Oils with Syrups, is, to drop the Oil on Loaf-sugar, and rub it well in a Mortar, then gradually mix in the Syrup.

A Musk Mixture. Take Juice of Mint made clear by standing, four Ounces ; compound Wormwood and strong Cinnamon-waters, of each an Ounce ; Powder of Castor, a Dram ; Musk, four Grains, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams : Mix them.

Three Spoonfuls of this *Mixture* is to be taken, and occasionally repeated, if there be a Pain in the Stomach and vomiting, attended with a Hiccup.

An oleose Mixture. Take Oil of sweet Almonds, or rather Oil of Walnuts,

Walnuts, two Ounces; Syrup of Marshmallows, four Ounces; Water of Pellitory of the Wall, six Ounces, and Sal Prunel, a Dram: Mix them.

A pacific Mixture. Take Liquid Laudanum tartarized, two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, of each four Drops: Mix them.

A paralytic Mixture. Take Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two Drams; compound Spirit of Lavender, and Tincture of Castor, of each half a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis tartarized*, a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops; Oil of Cinnamon and Cloves, of each two Drops, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams: Mix them.

A pectoral Mixture. Take of the pectoral Decoction, thirty Ounces; Tincture of Saffron made in Treacle-water, six Drams; Tincture of Benjamin, two Drams; Syrup of Ground-ivy, an Ounce and a half; and Oil of Annise, a Drop: Mix them.

If instead of a Drop of the Oil, and an Ounce and half of the Syrup, six or eight Drops of the Oil was to be well rubbed with two or three Drams of Sugar, and then united to the *Mixture*, it would be greatly for the better: This being supped up as hot as Coffee three or four times a Day, it would in a *bad Cough*, enable the Lungs to throw up what is offensive, as well as give the Fibres such a Springiness as to discharge other offending Matter by Perspiration.

A Peruvian Mixture. Take very finely powdered *Peruvian Bark*, an Ounce; alexiterial Milk-water, a Pint; Mint, Epidemical, Cinnamon-waters, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, of each four Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops: Mix them.

This is a very agreeable way of giving the *Bark*, and is rarely offensive to the Stomach, or goes off by a Looseness. A quarter of a Pint is

to be taken every three or four Hours, shaking well the Bottle.

A pleuritic Mixture. Take Waters of Hyssop, two Ounces; Fennel, one Ounce; Epidemical, and Treacle-waters, of each half an Ounce; Crabs Eyes, and Bezoar Mineral, of each a Scruple; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, fifteen Drops; *London Laudanum*, two Grains, and Syrup of the Juice of red Poppies, one Ounce.

A saline Mixture. Take Pennyroyal-water, six Ounces, and Salt of Tartar, two Drams: Mix them.

A saponaceous Mixture. Take fine *Venice-soap* sliced thin, a Dram; mix with it Oil of Anniseed, three Drops; Syrup of Maidenhair, three Ounces; of Horehound, one Ounce; Pennyroyal-water, two Ounces: Mix them.

This must needs be a good Medicine for an *asthmatic Cough*, by helping the Lungs to discharge what stuffs them up, as well as by increasing Urine.

A scorbutic Mixture. Take Horseradish-water compound, half an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, three Drams; *Elixir Proprietatis tartarized*, two Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Dram, and Oil of Juniper, forty Drops: Mix them.

A Mixture with Sperma Ceti. Take *Canary Wine*, Linseed-oil, of each three Ounces, Oil of Turpentine, ten Drops; *Sperma Ceti*, and Crabs Eyes, of each half a Dram, and white Sugar, three Drams: Mix and give it warm for one Dose.

This renews the Circulation, puts in Motion congealed Blood, and is a good Medicine (after due Bleeding) for a Fall. It is much like the *Draught for a Bruise*.

A stomachic Mixture. Take strong Cinnamon-water, an Ounce; Oil of Vitriol, a Dram; Oil of Cloves, twenty-four Drops: Mix them.

A sulphurate Mixture. Take Syrup of Juice of Houndstongue, four Ounces;

ees; Balsam of Sulphur annisated, eighty Drops.

A tartarous Mixture. Take spirituous Cinnamon-water, six Ounces; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, three Drams, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, ninety Drops: mix them.

The Thebane Mixture. Take *Thebane* Juice, or (for want of it *London* Laudanum) twelve Grains; dissolve it in twelve Ounces of Black cherry-water, and rectified Spirit of Wine, half an Ounce; then add white Sugar, half an Ounce, strain, and drop in Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, thirty-six Drops; mix them.

A Mixture for the Throat. Take Seeds of Flea-wort and Quince, of each two Drams; boil in half a Pint of Water to four Ounces; to the strained Mucilage add one White of an Egg well beaten; damask Rose-water, two Ounces, and Syrup of Raspberries, an Ounce and a half; mix them.

The best way to make this *Mixture* would be to boil gently a few Minutes the Seeds in six Ounces of Rose-water, then to strain it through a coarse Strainer, adding the Egg and Syrup by beating them well together.

This agreeable useful Jelly is to be taken to the Quantity of a common Spoonful, swallowing it leisurely, presently after the Mouth and Throat are well gargled. It is for a sore Throat when it is swollen and painful.

An hysterical Nodule. Take Asa Fœtida, half a Dram; Castor and Camphire, of each a Scruple; Oil of Amber, half a Scruple; mix and tie it up in a Rag or Piece of Silk.

It is to be often held to the Nose to help Vapours and Fits.

An acovistic Oil. Take Oil of bitter Almonds, a Dram; Oils of Nutmegs, Cummin, Marjoram, and Petre, of each four Scruples, and Civet, two Grains.

It has the Virtues of the *Acovistic Mixture*.

A cephalic Oil. Take Balsam of Peru, a Dram; Oils of Rosemary, Sage, Marjoram, and Nutmegs, of each four Drops, and Camphire, half a Dram: mix them

A paralytic Oil. Take Oils of Amber, and Sassafras, of each a Dram; Oils of Rosemary and Pepper, of each a Scruple: mix them.

It may be rubbed into the Backbone for the Palsy.

Oil of Rhubarb. Take Oil of sweet Almonds, and *Rhubarb* powdered, of each as much as you please; put it into a glazed Pot, Laid upon Laid, give it a warm Digestion for a Night's Space, and then press out a golden coloured Oil, strongly in a Press, as you would do Oil of Almonds.

It is reported to have been used in *Germany* for the Cholic, Worms, and Bloody flux; but the Preparation is never made with us.

An asthmatic Oxymel. Take Zedoary, an Ounce; boil in a Quart of Water to a Pint and a half; in the strained Liquor mix, Gum Ammoniac (first dissolved in four Ounces of Vinegar) an Ounce; strain, and add Honey, four Ounces; boil, scum, and strain it out.

It is intended for Persons labouring under the Asthma: The Dose three Spoonfuls Night and Morning.

A purging pectoral Oxymel. Take Raisins of the Sun stoned and cut small, and Orris root, of each one Ounce; Elecampane, and *Calamus aromaticus*, of each half an Ounce; Sena, two Ounces; Agaric (tied up in a Rag) half an Ounce; white Horehound, Savory, Hyssop, and Ground-ivy, of each a Handful; dried Tobacco, a Dram; Ginger, three Drams; Spring-water, two Pints and a half; Vinegar, half a Pint; boil away to a Quart, throw-

ing in at last, Anniseed, two Drams ; strain, and add Honey, a Pint ; boil it again to a due Consistence carefully scumming it.

An Oxyssel of Tobacco. Take Tobacco-leaves (powdered and tied up in a Rag) an Ounce and a half ; Agaric (also tied up) and Liquorice, of each an Ounce ; Sena, and Raisins of the Sun, of each two Ounces ; Vinegar, two Quarts ; boil to two Pints and a half ; adding towards the last, Thyme, and Hyssop, of each two Handfuls ; Anniseed, half an Ounce, and Cloves, three Drams ; having strained and clarified it, add Honey, a Pint and a half ; then boil it to a due Consistence.

A Paste for Aphthæ. Take new Butter just out of the Churn, unsalted (and washed in Rose water) one Ounce and a half ; Liquorice-powder, a Dram and a half, and white Sugarcandy powdered and searced, enough to make it up like a Paste.

Dr. Fuller says, Pellets of these are to be put into the Mouth to dissolve by Degrees ; being good against the Thrush, Parchedness, Heat, and Roughness of the Tongue, Foulness in the Mouth and Throat, Wheezing and painful Breathing.

Gallic Paste. Take Bole, one Ounce ; burnt Alum, burnt Crust of Bread, powdered Tiles, and Porcelaine-ware, of each two Drams, and clarified Honey, a sufficient Quantity to give it the Consistence of a Paste.

This is recommended to scour, cleanse, and whiten the Teeth, to take off Filth, and all manner of ill Smells : Use it every Morning on a fine Woollen rag.

Pellets for the Teeth. Take Asa Fœtida, eight Grains ; Camphire, and Dragon's Blood, of each a Grain, and Oil of Pepper, two Drops ; mix them.

It is to stop a hollow Tooth, and thereby ease the Tooth-ach.

Alexiterial Pills. Take powdered Virginia Snake-root, a Dram and a half ; Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Dram, and thin Diascordium, as much as needful ; beat it up into a Mass, and make four Pills of every Scruple.

Amber Pills. Take Ambergrease, two Grains ; Musk, and Salt of Hartshorn, of each one Grain ; Opium, three Grains, and Balsam of Peru, as much as is sufficient ; bring it into three Pills for three Doses, and be sure to beat it well, that the Opium be well divided.

Antiemetic Pills. Take powdered Mint, two Drams ; Wormwood, two Scruples ; Balauftines, one Scruple ; Oil of Cinnamon, two Drops ; Diascordium, or Venice-treacle, a Dram ; make into a Mass with Syrup of Quinces.

These are designed to stop Vomittings ; but liquid Medicines are most useful in this Case : However, five or six of these may be taken twice a Day to strengthen the Stomach.

Arthritic Pills. Take powdered Ground-pine, six Drams ; *Ens Veneris*, two Drams, and Venice-turpentine, enough to make Pills for sixteen Doses.

They are designed to be taken twice a Day, between the Fits of the Gout ; drinking after each Dose a Draught of the *Edulcorating Decoction*, the *Decoction of Woods*, or the *Sacred Decoction*.

Astringent Pills. Take true Bole, Dragon's Blood in Tears, red Coral, Amber, Mastich, and astringent Saffron of Iron, of each a Dram ; Oil of Cinnamon, and of Nutmegs, of each six Drops, and Venice-turpentine, enough to make a Mass, out of every Scruple of which three Pills are to be formed ; then dust them over with Dragon's Blood finely powdered.

This is certainly a warm, strengthening, comfortable Composition ; proper

per to restrain a violent Looseness, Bloody-flux, Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, the monthly Discharges when excessive, also the Whites. The Dose is three every Morning and Evening, and oftner if Occasion be.

Balsamic Pills. Take Millepedes prepared, three Drams; Gum Ammoniac strained (with Spirit of Wine) a Dram and a half; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; Saffron, and Balsam of Peru, of each fifteen Grains; Balsam of Sulphur, enough to make a Mass for Pills.

This is an excellent Medicine for an Asthma, the Scurvy, all kinds of Breakings out, and a bad Cough; for by increasing Perspiration and promoting Urine, they purify the Blood and carry off what is offensive. The Dose three every Morning, Noon, and Night.

Bennet-pills. Take of the finest Aloes, half an Ounce; Sena, two Drams; Asa Fœtida, Galbanum, and Myrrh, of each one Dram; Salt of Steel, six Drams; Saffron, and Mace, of each half a Dram; Oil of Amber, forty Drops, and Syrup of Mugwort, enough to make Pills to serve for forty Doses.

This is certainly a good Medicine to warm, purify, and enliven a cold, watry, and impoverished Blood; they break through Women's Obstructions, and are excellent against hysterical Fits: If they are taken every Night for some time, using proper Exercise between Whiles, they will produce visible Effects.

Black Pills. Take powdered Elecampane, Orris, Anniseed, and Sugarcandy, of each a Dram; liquid Pitch, two Drams, or as much as is sufficient to make it into thirty six Pills.

This is a good Medicine for a Cough, and likewise an Asthma; for they unload the Breast of that tough Phlegm which is so offensive, and

they also promote Perspiration: But they should not be taken by hectical Patients. Dose six every Morning and Evening,

Cachectic Pills. Take fine picked Ammoniacum in Drops, and pure Aloes, of each six Drams; Steel prepared with Sulphur, five Drams; Oil of Cloves, and of Anniseed, of each ten Drops; Spirit of Wine, or, *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, sufficient to make it into a Mass.

As the *Bennet-pills* are intended for hysterical Disorders in Women, so these are designed against hypochondriacal Maladies in Men: They are to be taken according to the Directions given for them.

Camphorate Pills. Take powdered Liquorice, Sugar, and Camphire, of each two Scruples, and *Venice-turpentine*, enough to make Pills.

Carminative Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac strained, two Scruples; Myrrh, Amber, and Mastick, of each a Scruple; Castor, Saffron, and Olibanum, of each half a Scruple; Salt of Steel (calcined to Whiteness) half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, eight Drops; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient Quantity to make forty Pills.

These Pills thin, scour, and carry off that Phlegm, which, oppressing the Stomach and Guts, excites Wind and Pain there, and a thousand Mischiefs. Dose five every Morning and Evening, on an empty Stomach.

Catarrh Pill. Take *Pil. Rufi*, a Scruple; Storax Pills, six Grains, Oil of Anniseed, a Drop; make five Pills.

Catholic Pills. Take *Pil. Cochiae* the greater, a Dram; *Rudius's* Extract, two Scruples; Resin of Jalap, one Scruple; Oil of Anniseed, two Drops, and Balsam of Peru, enough to make twenty Pills for four Doses.

Cephalic Pills. Take *Pil. Fetid*, fifteen Grains; Resin of Jalap, Castor, and Salt of Amber, of each five

Grains; Oil of Amber, two Drops, and compound Spirit of Lavender, enough to make five *Pills*.

These five *Pills* are one Dose: They are particularly calculated for those who are liable to Head-achs, Palpits, sleepy and convulsive Disorders.

Chalybeat Pills. Take Cloves, half an Ounce; Mace and Cinnamon, of each forty-five Grains; *Virginia* Snake-root, and Steel prepared with Sulphur, of each two Drams; Salt of Steel, a Dram, and Oil of Nutmegs, twenty-four Drops; the Powders being prepared very fine, make the whole into *Pills* of a usual size for twenty-four Doses.

This is an excellent Composition to warm a cold Stomach, and to quicken and enliven the Circulation: They should be taken Night and Morning for some time, with a Glass of the *Bitter chalybeat Infusion*, after each Dose.

The first purging chalybeat Pills. Take *Rufus's Pill*, a Scruple; Salt of Steel, five Grains, with Balsam of *Peru* make five *Pills* for a Dose.

The second purging chalybeat Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac strained, with *Rhenish* Wine, two Ounces; Salt of Steel calcined to a little Redness, half an Ounce; Scammony sulphurated, ten Drams; Oil of Mint, twelve Drops; Syrup of Buckthorn, enough to make all into a Mass.

These are good for hypochondriac Disorders in Men, as well as hysterical ones in Women; they also contain the Virtues of the *London ecphraetic Pill*: Three or four of them may be taken every Night going to Bed, so managing the Dose that they may be an opening, and not a purging Medicine.

Cinnabar Pills. Take native Cinnabar, made into very fine Powder, and human Skull, of each two Drams; Castor, and Salt of Amber, of each a Dram; Oil of Marjoram,

twelve Drops; Balsam of *Peru*, a Dram; Syrup of Pionies, enough to make them into *Pills*.

These were designed against Epilepsies and convulsive Fits; but they are seldom used for these Purposes.

Cochineal Pills. Take *Cochineal*, two Drams; Saffron, a Dram, and Honey, enough to make *Pills*.

Cholic Pills. Take *Pil e duobus*, half a Dram; Calomel, half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, two Drops, and *London Laudanum*, two Grains; make five *Pills*.

Dr. Fuller says, All purging (and even Glysters) are found hurtful in an *hysteric Cholic*, but in a *bilious Cholic*, when a cruel Pain is fixed in one Place, especially the Stomach and upper Guts, when the Belly is shut up, and no Glyster can be used, because of the Contractions of the Guts: Then these *Pills* come in as a seasonable Aid, for they appease the Pain, cure the Contractions, and turn the Motion of the Bowels the natural way. But if it chance, as it often doth, that they fail of their Business the first time, then comfortable Fomentations are to be used, and the *Pills* repeated again; for as soon as they have made their way through (and not before) the Distemper is broken and goes off.

Crato's Pill. Take Cubebs, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mastick, Calamint, of each a Dram; Ambergrease, half a Dram; Musk, six Grains; Juice of Marjoram, enough to make *Pills*.

A Scruple is directed to be taken every Night and Morning, every new and full Moon, to prevent an Apoplexy.

Diaphoretic Pills. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, a Dram and a half; Saffron, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Scruple; make all into fine Powder, and with the thin Part of *Diascordium*, make thirty *Pills*.

Five of these are to be given every three, four, or six Hours, to cause Sweating.

The first diuretic Pills. Take powdered Bees, two Drams; Sal Prunel, one Dram; Salt of Amber, and Mustard-seed, of each half a Dram; Oil of Anniseed, twelve Drops; *Venice-turpentine*, enough to make *Pills* for twelve Doses.

The second diuretic Pill. Take Egg-shells calcined, half a Dram; Camphire, a Scruple; *Spanish Flies*, half a Scruple, and *Venice-turpentine*, enough to make nine *Pills*.

Dr. *Groenvelt* has written a Treatise on the inward Use of *Spanish Flies*: These *Pills* are intended against the Stone, or slimy Obstructions in the urinary Passages: Three are to be swallowed every three Hours. See more under *Camphora*, among the Simples.

Dysenteric Pills. Take true Bole powdered, two Drams; Oil of Paper, four Drops; strained Galbanum, enough to make *Pills*.

A Scruple is a Dose, they are designed against the Bloody flux.

Ecpbractic Pills. Take stomach *Pills* with Gum, aloephangine *Pills*, powdered Rhubarb, Gum Guaiacum, and Salt of Steel, of each four Scruples; Salt of Wormwood, Extract of Gentian, of each two Scruples; *Elixir Proprietatis*, enough to make a Mass for sixteen Doses.

These have the same Virtues as the former *Ecpbractic Pills*.

Emmenagogue Pills. Take *Venetian Borax*, and Myrrh, of each forty-five Grains; Birthwort, and Saffron, of each fifteen Grains; Oils of Pennyroyal, of Savine, and of Cloves, of each two Drops, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, enough to make eighteen *Pills* for six Doses.

This is a powerful Medicine to bring forward the monthly Discharges, to assist Delivery, and to bring away the After-birth: It is also good

for Convulsions from hysterical Causes.

Expectorating Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac strained, or rather the purest Part of it picked out, and Millepedes, of each a Dram and a half; Castor, Flowers of Benjamin, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Dram; Camphire, and Saffron, of each fifteen Grains, and Balsam of Sulphur, enough to make a Mass, and form three *Pills* out of every Scruple.

These may be taken twice a Day for an Asthma.

Pills for fainting. Take Musk, six Grains; Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, of each a Scruple; Cloves, and Saffron, of each half a Scruple, and *Confectio Alkermes*, enough to make it up for three Doses of *Pills*.

They inspire the Spirits about the Stomach with fresh Vigour, and are greatly cordial.

Febrifuge Pills. Take Powder of Cammomile-flowers, two Drams and a half; diaphoretic Antimony, one Dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Pills* for twelve Doses.

Dr. *Fuller* says, He has known these more than once (though not always) cure an Intermitting Fever (without a Relapse) when he had before in vain attempted it with the *Bark*: They are to be taken every three Hours, in the Absence of the Fit.

Garlic Pills. Take the Juice of Garlic, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, a Dram and a half; Millepedes prepared, a Dram; Saffron, a Scruple; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Scruple; Oil of Anniseed, four Drops, and Elecampane powdered, enough to make *Pills*.

This is a good Medicine for an Asthma; for they powerfully thin the Humours, increase Spitting, and promote Urine: Three or four may be taken two or three times a Day.

Gentian

Gentian Pills. Take powdered Gentian, two Drams; Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples; Extract of Gentian, a Dram; and Syrup of dried Roses, enough to make *Pills*.

These seem to contain the Virtues of the febrifuge *Pills* just before.

Gilead Pills. Take white Sugar-candy powdered and searced, two Drams; the cold Spices of Gum Tragacanth, a Dram; Balsam of *Tolu*, two Scruples; and Flowers of Benjamin, one Scruple; these being finely powdered, with *Balsam of Gilead*, make them into *Pills* for twelve Doses.

This is a most agreeable pleasant Composition, good for Pains in the Side, a dry old Cough, and where there is Danger of falling into a Consumption: Four or six of them may be taken Night and Morning, with a Draught of new Milk.

Guaiacum Pills. Take Gum Guaiacum, and Aloes, of each a Dram and a half; Balsam of *Peru*, enough to make them into *Pill*.

This appears to be an excellent *Pill* for cold Distempers of the Stomach, and to keep the Body laxative; especially if three or four are taken every Night going to Bed.

Hæmoptoic Pills. Take powdered Harts-tongue-leaves, and make it up into *Pills*, with *Balm of Gilead*.

These are intended against Spitting of Blood: Dose four, three times a Day.

Hydragogue Pills. Take Powder of Gamboge, twelve Grains; Oil of Juniper, two Drops; and Mithridate, enough to make *Pills* for one Dose.

These are intended against the Dropsy; and this appears to be as good a way of giving Gamboge as any yet known; their Operation usually begins with Qualms and sick Fits, and two or three Vomits; but after a few Doses taken they leave their vomiting Quality, and purge only

downwards. They work so strongly and fast, that in the Space of two Hours they will discharge a great deal of Water.

Hysteric Pills. Take Galbanum strained, Asa Foetida, and Myrrh, of each a Dram; Castor, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, four Drops; and Balsam of *Peru*, as much as needful to beat them up.

These contain the Virtues of the *Gum Pill* of the *London Dispensatory*.

Japanic Pills. Take Japanic-Earth powdered, two Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops: and Syrup of dried Roses, enough to make *Pills*.

These strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomitings, and keep under a Looseness: Dose four, Morning and Evening.

Icteric Pills. Take Cream of Tartar, and Cochineal, of each half a Dram; *Venetian Soap*, two Drams; and beat them up into *Pills*. Instead of Cochineal, *Barbadoes-Indigo* may be used.

This is an excellent Remedy for the Jaundice: Being given to half a Dram, three times a Day, it will soon conquer the Disease, unless there be some Swelling, or Obstruction in the Liver, or Gall-Passages.

Pills of crude Mercury. Take crude Mercury well cleansed, six Drams; Turbith, two Drams and a half; Aloes, Rhubarb, bitter Apple, Diagrydium, and Agaric, of each two Drams; Hermodactyls, Myrrh, and Mithridate, of each a Dram and a half; Musk, and Ambergrease, of each fifteen Grains; twelve Leaves of Gold; *Venice-Turpentine*, an Ounce and a half, and Syrup of Lemons, enough to make *Pills*.

These contain the same Virtues, and may be given in the same Manner as the *Lond. Mercurial Pills*.

Pills of Mercury dulcis. Take Mercury dulcis prepared, half a Scruple;

Rudius's

Rudius's Extract, fifteen Grains ; Resin of Jalap, five Grains ; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Syrup of Roses, enough to make five *Pills* for one Dose.

In Constitutions which require, and can bear brisk Purges, this is a good Medicine ; it is particularly good for those who have running Wounds and Ulcers, watry Swellings ; also where there are Worms.

Myrrh Pills. Take Myrrh, a Dram ; Balsam of *Peru*, ten Grains ; Saffron, a Scruple, and Yolk of Egg, a sufficient Quantity.

Nephritic Pills. Take Millepedes, crude Salt Ammoniac, and *Venetian* Soap, of each two Drams ; Gum of Ivy, a Dram and a half ; Saffron, half a Dram ; Oil of Juniper, sixteen Drops, and *Venice-Turpentine*, enough to make *Pills*.

These are very good Pills to expel Slime, Gravel, and Sand, also to promote Urine : Dose half a Dram.

Olibanum Pills. Take Olibanum powdered and searced, four Scruples ; Salt of Hartshorn, one Scruple, and Yolk of Egg a proper Quantity.

Pectoral Pills. Take powdered Elecampane, Orris, and Liquorice, of each a Scruple ; Saffron, and Flowers of Benjamin, of each half a Scruple ; white Sugar-candy powdered, two Scruples ; annisated Balsam of Sulphur, enough to make *Pills*.

This is a good Medicine for an *Asthma*, also for a bad Cough, provided there be no heftical Heats : The Dose half a Dram, twice a Day.

Pleuritic Pills. Take Goat's Blood prepared, one Dram and a half ; volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac or of Hartshorn, Salt of Amber, and Camphire, of each half a Scruple ; with *Venice-Turpentine* make a Mass.

These are very good for Hurts, Falls, Blows, or Bruises ; for they disperse the congealed Blood, both

by Urine and Perspiration : Dose four *Pills* every four or six Hours.

Polychrest Pills. Take nine Aloes, Scammony prepared, of each three Drams ; Troches of Alhandal, two Drams ; Mastich, and Saffron, of each forty-five Grains : make *Pills*.

Poterius's Pills. Take Flowers of Sulphur, Liquorice, and white Sugar candy, of each a Dram ; Balsam of Sulphur, enough to make a Mass.

Saffron Pills. Take Extract of Saffron, sixteen Grains ; Flowers of Benjamin, twenty-four Grains ; *Spanish* Liquorice, two Scruples and a half ; Oil of Anniseed, two Drops ; and *Elixir Proprietatis* a sufficient Quantity : make twelve *Pills*.

Syrup of Saffron would be better than *Elixir Proprietatis*. This is an excellent Composition to assist Breathing, to help the Lungs to discharge what is offensive, and to promote Perspiration : Dose one large *Pill*, three or four times a Day.

Sal-gem Pills. Take powdered Rue, long Pepper, Salt-gem, and Camphire, of each half a Dram ; Oil of Cummin, four Drops ; Balsam of *Peru*, a Dram, and Diacodium a sufficient Quantity.

Saline Pills. Take Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples ; Oil of Anniseed, Cloves, and Amber, of each a Drop ; and *Venice-Turpentine*, enough to make eight *Pills* for four Doses.

Salt of Steel Pills the greater. Take Salt of Steel, Gum Ammoniac, of each half a Dram ; Zedoary, Extract of Gentian, of each two Drams ; and Syrup of five Roots, enough to make a Mass for sixty *Pills*.

Salt of Steel Pills the less. Take powdered Salt of Steel, two Drams ; Galbanum as much as needful ; and Syrup of the five Roots, a sufficient Quantity to make *Pills* for twenty-four Doses.

Scammony Pills. Take powdered Jalap-roots, Scammony prepared, and Calomel, of each half a Scruple ; Oil of

of Carraways, a Drop; and Honey enough to make five *Pills*.

These are designed for dropfical and rheumatic People, who can bear brisk purging: They are for one Dose, and are of near the same Strength with the former *Pills* of *Mercury dulcis*.

Smegmatic Pills. Take *Venetian Soap*, two Drams; Oil of Anniseed, eight Drops: make them into twenty four *Pills*.

These are very good to cleanse the Reins and urinary Passages, and effectual in the Jaundice. The Dose is six every Morning and Night.

Solenander's Pills. Take Musk, eight Grains; Dragon's-blood, and white Sugar, of each a Scruple; Balm of *Gilead*, enough to make *Pills* for four Doses.

The first Splenetic Pills. Take Spikenard, a Dram, *Asa-foetida*, and *Ens Veneris*, of each half a Dram; Oil of Amber, eight Drops and Balsam of *Peru*, a sufficient Quantity; make a Mass, and form three *Pills* out of every Scruple.

The second Splenetic Pills. Take *Ens Veneris*, four Scruples; Saffron, long Pepper, *Virginia Snake-root*, and Spikenard, of each a Scruple; Galbanum, four Scruples; Tincture of Myrrh, enough to make twenty four *Pills*.

Stomachic Pills. Take powdered Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs, of each a Scruple; Cloves, long Pepper, and Balauftines, of each half a Scruple; Extract of Gentian, a Dram and a half, and *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient Quantity to make *Pills*.

These are proper to warm, strengthen, and comfort a cold Stomach; to expel Wind, help Digestion, and take away a loathing of Meat: Dose three every Morning and Evening.

Stomach Pills with Ammoniac. Take Gum Ammoniac strained, and Aloes, of each a Dram; Myrrh, Sena, and Saffron, of each half a Dram; Oxy-

mel of Squills, as much as will bring it to a convenient Consistence.

There may be added, according to the Intention of the Prescriber, Salt of Steel, Oil of Juniper, Anise, Carraway, Wormwood, Mint, Cloves, &c.

These contain the Virtues of the former: Four *Pills* may be taken each Night.

Stomach Pills purging. Take *Rufus's Pill*, a Scruple; Resin of Jalap, and Salt of Wormwood, of each five Grains; Oil of Wormwood, and Mint, of each a Drop: make five *Pills*.

Styptic Pills. Take astringent Saffron of Iron, two Scruples; Sugar of Lead, and Camphire, of each half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, a Drop: make them into *Pills* with *Venice-Turpentine*.

These are intended to strengthen, and stop Fluxes of Blood.

Sulphur Pills. Take Powder of Liquorice, two Drams; Mastick, a Dram, and annisated Balsam of Sulphur, enough to make *Pills*.

Sylvius's Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac strained, two Scruples; Salt of Steel (gently calcin'd to Whiteness) a Scruple; Myrrh, and Castor, of each fifteen Grains; Saffron, half a Scruple; Troches of Alhandal, a Dram; Scammony prepared, and Resin of Jalap, of each a Scruple: Oil of Fennel, five Drops; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient Quantity to make fifty *Pills*.

These are good to disperse Wind, cut fizy Phlegm, and open Obstructions: Dose two or three, Night and Morning, for some time.

Tar-Pills. Take hard shining Wood-foot, a Dram and half; Salt of Hartshorn, half a Dram; Tar, a sufficient Quantity to make them into a Mass.

They greatly assist Breathing, open Obstructions in the Breast, and are good for Stitches and pleuritic Pains.

Turpen-

Turpentine Pills. Take *Venice-turpentine* (boiled in Plantain-water to a due Consistence) half an Ounce; Bole, Amber, Dragon's Blood, of each half a Dram; make *Pills*.

They are strengthning and binding.

The Women's Pills. Take powdered Savine, and Dittany of Crete, of each a Dram; Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, and Castor, of each two Drams, and Syrup of Mugwort, enough to make *Pills*.

This is a powerful Medicine to promote the monthly Discharges, assist Delivery, and bring away the After-birth. The Dose is four midling *Pills*, with a little Pennyroyal-water to wash them down with.

Yellow Pills. Take Resin of Japan, a Dram; Oil of Juniper, six Drops; Saffron, eight Grains; Myrrh, twelve Grains, and Yolk of an Egg, enough to make sixteen *Pills* for four Doses.

The first Plaster against Abortion. Take Plaster for Ruptures, an Ounce; Cerate of Saunders, and Countesses Ointment, of each three Drams; Oil of Myrtle, three Drams and a half, and Wax, half an Ounce; to these (when melted) add the following Powders, *viz.* Dragon's Blood, Mastich, Galls, Bole, and Bistort-root, of each half a Dram; Amber, red Coral, and Nutmeg, of each two Scruples; at last cast in *Cyprus-turpentine*, a sufficient Quantity to make it of a proper Hardness.

It is intended to be worn upon the Region of the Loins to prevent Miscarriage.

The second Plaster against Abortion. Take Plaisters for Ruptures, or *Cæsar's* Plaster, and Diapalma, of each an Ounce; *Cyprus-turpentine*, half an Ounce; make into two *Plaisters*, one for the Back, the other for the Belly.

An anodyne Plaster. Take red Lead Plaster, four Ounces; Oil of

Lillies, half an Ounce; *Venice-turpentine*, two Drams; Opium, Camphire, and Sugar of Lead, of each two Scruples; mix them.

Dr. Fuller says, It cools, and to a Wonder appeases Pains and Tortures, yea, even Pains of the Stone, being applied to the Back.

An apoplectic Plaster. Take Galbanum, Opoponax, Pellitory of Spain, Mustard-seed, long Pepper, and Castor, of each a Dram and a half; *Venice-turpentine*, three Drams, or a sufficient Quantity, and Oil of Amber, a Scruple.

In Palsies, and sleepy Disorders not occasioned by a Fever, Shave the Head and apply it all over.

An arthritic Plaster. Take Gum Elemi, Colophony, *Burgundy* Pitch, of each two Ounces; powdered red Lead, Mastich, Olibanum, and Bole, of each two Drams; Oil of Petre, Spike, Annise, of each a Dram and a half; mix them.

Dr. Fuller says, It blunts sharp gnawing Pains, thins thick Obstructing Humours, and vents them through the Pores: It is for the Gout.

A balsamic Plaster. Take Diapalma, two Ounces; *Cyprus-turpentine*, yellow Wax, of each half an Ounce; melt these together, and add Oil of Nutmegs, sixteen Drops, and powdered Balsam of *Tolu*, an Ounce.

It is designed for Women, and is to be applied to the Back for Pain, Weakness, and the Whites.

A cephalic Plaster. Take Plaster of Betony, half an Ounce; Caranna, and Tacamahac, of each three Drams; Balsam of *Tolu* powdered, two Scruples; Balsam of *Peru*, or Capivi, one Scruple; mix them.

It is warming and strengthning; being intended to be applied to the Head for Epilepsies, Palsies, and sleepy Distempers.

A dorjale Plaster. Take Rupture Plaster, and Diapalma, of each equal Quantities; melt them together.

It is intended to strengthen the Back.

An epispastic Plaster. Take white Pitch, eight Ounces; *Venice-turpentine*, and *Spanish Flies* finely powdered, of each two Ounces and a half; mix them.

In the former Part among the *Plasters* are several *Receipts* of this kind, where the general Use of *Blister-plasters* may be seen.

A febrific Plaster. Prick a Piece of white Leather all over with the sharp Point of a Knife; strew upon it powdered *Frankincense*; melt it with a hot Spatula, and then over that spread *Turpentine*.

It is to be worn on the Navel till it grows dry, and falls off of itself.

A Plaster for the Feet. Take *Cephalic Plaster*, three Drams; hard Pitch, two Drams; powdered *Euphorbium*, two Scruples; *Camphire*, and Oil of *Amber*, of each one Scruple; mix them.

Some time ago these were frequently applied all over the Feet, in Fevers accompanied with Head-achs, Doziness, Watchings, Phrensies, &c. But it is now more usual to apply *Pultices* of Mustard-seed.

A Frankincense Plaster. Take *Frankincense*, two Drams; *Tacamahac*, one Dram; *Saffron* powdered, half a Scruple, and *Venice-turpentine*, a sufficient Quantity; mix them.

It is to be applied to the Wrists in Fevers.

A Plaster with Hiera. Take *Aloes*, and *Myrrh*, of each a Dram; *Species Hiera*, and *Venice-treacle*, of each half a Dram; chymical Oil of *Wormwood*, four Drops; *Ox-gall*, a Scruple, and *Honey*, a due Quantity.

Lay it to Children's Bellies against the Worms.

An hydropic Plaster. Take Soap-plaster, two Ounces; Oil of *Aniseed*, and of *Petre*, of each half a Dram; mix them.

It is to be applied all over the Belly in the Dropsy.

An iſteric Plaster. Take powdered *Saffron*, two Drams; make a *Plaster* of it with *Honey*, which spread upon a Piece of Leather, and lay it so as to cover the Region of the Liver and Navel.

It is intended to be applied to Children's Bellies in the Jaundice, when they can take little or nothing.

An ischiatic Plaster. Take white Pitch, two Ounces; *Galbanum*, one Ounce; *Sulphur vive*, two Drams; *Amber*, one Dram; *Hermodystils*, *Orris-root*, *Cummin-seed*, and *Camomile-flowers*, of each half a Dram; make it up into a Mass with Oil of *Petre*.

A lateral Plaster. Take *Cummin-plaster*, one Ounce; *Camphire*, a Scruple, and Oil of *Aniseed*, sixteen Drops; make a *Plaster*.

Let the *Volatile Liniment* be well rubbed into the Side, and then apply this *Plaster* all over the Part where the Pain is.

A Plaster for the Loins. Take *Vigo's Plaster* of red Lead, two Ounces; *Diapalma* prepared with Oil of *Roses* instead of *Hog's Lard*, one Ounce and a half; *Caranna* dissolved in *Vinegar* of *Roses* and strained, half an Ounce; *Bole*, sealed Earth, and *Mastich*, of each four Scruples, and *Cyprus-turpentine*, an Ounce: mix them.

A Plaster with Marjoram. Take white Pitch, half an Ounce; powdered *Marjoram*, half a Dram, and *Euphorbium*, five Grains; mix them.

It is to be laid behind the Ears, or to the Nape of the Neck, for a Tooth-ach or Head-ach.

Mastich Plaster compound. Take *Mastich*; *Gum Juniper*, *Nutmeg*, and *Cloves*, of each a Scruple; *Labdanum*, six Drams; work it with a hot Pestle and Mortar, with a sufficient Quantity of Oil of *Mastich* into a *Plaster*.

It is to be laid all over the Top of the Head, to restore Heat when the
Part

Part has suffered by cold Air, or ill Humours.

A nephritic Plaster. Take powdered Opium, two Drams; soft Soap, one Ounce; Oil of Juniper, half a Dram; mix and lay it to the Region of the Reins.

It is intended against the Stone.

A pectoral Plaster. Take Tacamahac strained, half an Ounce; yellow Wax, two Drams; melt them together and add, powdered Benjamin, and Storax calamit, of each one Dram; Saffron, half a Scruple; Oil of Anniseed, eight Drops; of Nutmegs, and Cloves, of each four Drops; mix them.

It is intended to be applied to the Breast, when the Violence of coughing hath made it fore, tender, and painful.

A Plaster with Pellitory. Take Galbanum strained, Sagapenum, and Ammoniacum (dissolved in White-wine and strained) of each an Ounce; powdered Pellitory of Spain, Mustard-seed, of each half an Ounce; Wax, an Ounce and a half, and Venice-turpentine, a sufficient Quantity.

This warms, strengthens, and puts the animal Spirits in motion: It may be applied to Parts benumbed with the Palsey.

A pleuritic Plaster. Take Stictic of Paracelsus, and Soap-plaster, of each an Ounce; Poplar-ointment, an Ounce and a half; melt them over a gentle Fire, continually stirring with a Spatula; then take it off, and when it begins to grow coldish, add Camphire in Powder, three Drams, and make a soft Plaster.

A Quinsy Plaster. Take Diachylon simple, three Drams; chymical Oil of Wormwood, eighteen Drops; mix them.

Lay it to the Throat from Ear to Ear, forget not good Bleeding.

A spinal Plaster. Take Diapalma, half an Ounce; Oxyroceum,

two Drams; Oil of Amber, twelve Drops; mix them.

It is intended against Pain and Weakness of the Back; it is recommended also for rickety Children to be laid all along the Back-bone.

The first splenetic Plaster. Take Plaster of Cummin, compound Melilot, Gum Tacamahac, of each two Drams; Plaster of Hemlock with Ammoniac, Balsam of Peru, of each one Dram: mix them

The second splenetic Plaster. Take Plaster of Cummin, three Drams; Oxyroceum, and Tacamahac strained, of each a Dram and a half, and Oil of Sassafras, three Drops; mix.

The first stomach Plaster. Take magisterial stomach Plaster, half an Ounce, Tacamahac strained, two Drams; melt, then add Powder of Balsam of Tolu, one Dram; Balsam of Peru, and Dragon's Blood, of each half a Dram; Oils of Nutmegs, and of Cloves, of each two Drops, and Oil of Anniseed, one Drop: mix them.

This will warm, comfort, and strengthen the Stomach, as well as expel Wind.

The second stomach Plaster compound. Take Tacamahac strained, seven Drams; powdered Mint, and Balauftines, of each half a Dram; Oils of Cloves, Nutmegs, Annise, and Amber, of each two Drops; mix them.

A Plaster for the Temples. Take Caranna, a Dram; spread it upon a fitting Piece of Leather, and put into the middle of it two Grains of Opium, and four Drops of Oil of Amber.

Being applied to the Temples it is good for Head-achs and Restlessness; behind the Ears it cures Pain of the Teeth.

A volatile Plaster. Take fine Venice-turpentine, one Ounce; work it with a Pestle in a Mortar, pouring in by little and little, Spirit of

Sal Ammoniac, till it hath taken up its own Weight of it; labour it very well, till it unite into a white *em-plastic Body*.

This is designed for Stitches and pleuritic Pains; but the best Composition of this kind is the *Volatile Liniment*.

Posset with Tamarinds. Take *Tamarinds*, two Ounces; put to them (in a Marble Mortar) a little Milk, work it about with a Pestle, till the *Tamarinds* are dissolved, then pour it into boiling Milk, a Quart, and strain the Whey from the Curd, through a Sieve.

This is an agreeable, loosening Whey, and may be taken to half a Pint, three or four times a Day.

A Posset with Wood-sorrel. Take new Milk, a Quart; good fresh small Beer, a Pint; White-wine, half a Pint; make a *Posset*, boiling in it *Wood sorrel*, two Handfuls.

Being taken freely in Fevers, it cools the burning Heat of the Disorder, and promotes Urine: If a Looseness be dreaded it may be drank more plentifully.

An ammoniac Potion. Take pure Gum Ammoniac, two Scruples; dissolve it in Hyssop-water, two Ounces and a half; then add Lenitive Electuary, half a Ounce; Syrup of Roses solutive, one Ounce; Sal Prunel, two Scruples.

It makes a good opening Draught for asthmatic Patients.

A lenitive Potion. Take Cream of Tartar powdered, two Scruples; first dissolve it over the Fire in four Ounces of Elder-flower-water, then dissolve in it an Ounce and a half of Manna; strain, and add opening Syrup of Roses, half an Ounce; mix for one Dose.

This is a most agreeable, useful, purging *Potion* for those who are troubled with the Stone or Gravel.

A purging hydropic Potion. Take powdered Jalap-root, half a Dram;

Ginger, two Grains; Salt of Tartar, twelve Grains; White-wine, three Ounces; opening Syrup of Roses, one Ounce, and domestic Syrup, half an Ounce: mix them.

This is an excellent purging Draught for *tropical* People, and will discharge Water in great Abundance, both by Urine and Stool: In this Disorder Dr. Sydenham advises, First, That only such Purges be made use of as work smartly and apace. Secondly, That they be given daily, unless it be found reasonable to omit now and then a Day or two, when the Patient is too weak to go through with it; or, when the former Purge worked almost too much. Thirdly, That the Purging be continued on in a Course without ceasing (except upon some urging Necessity) until all the whole Mass of Water be drained off.

A purging nephritic Potion. Take Mallows, a Handful; Sena, two Drams; Salt of Tartar, a Scruple: Boil in Water half a Pint to three Ounces; strain, and dissolve in the Liquor Manna, an Ounce and a half; Oil of sweet Almonds, half an Ounce, and of Juniper, ten Drops: mix them.

This must not be boiled lower than to four Ounces, lest the Manna make it a Jelly: It is a good Purge when there is Gravel or Slime in the urinary Passages.

A purging resinous Potion. Take Refin of Jalap, twelve Grains; Oil of Anniseed, a Drop; having mixed those well with the Yolk of an Egg, add opening Syrup of Roses, six Drams, and White-wine, two Ounces: mix them. It may be farther enforced with Gamboge, if needful.

This is not so effectual a way of giving Jalap as that in plain Powder; so that the *purging hydropic Potion*, and that mentioned under the Article *Jalap*, are best.

A Rhubarb Potion. Take powdered Rhubarb, a Scruple, or half a Dram;

Dram; Mint, and Cinnamon-water, of each an Ounce and a half; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops, and Syrup of dried Roses, six Drams: mix them.

It is a proper Remedy in the Beginning of a Looseness. It may be given in any State of the Disorder, if the Patient has Strength, and the Looseness be not extreme; afterwards, binding Medicines may be administered with Safety.

The Potion called Sancta. Take Powder of Gum Guaiacum, a Dram and a half; mix and divide it well with the Yolk of an Egg; then add Fumitory water, an Ounce and a half; Cinnamon-water, and opening Syrup of Roses, of each half an Ounce: mix them.

The best way of giving Gum Guaiacum in Potions, is to give only half a Dram at a time, and to repeat it every Night going to Bed, or every other Night for some Weeks: It is a good Medicine for those who are afflicted with the Gout or Rheumatism.

The vulnerary Potion of Arcæus. Take powdered Rhubarb, half a Dram; Madder, and Mummy, of each a Scruple; sealed Earth, half a Scruple; Juice of Pomegranate, Waters of Scabious, and Bugloss, of each an Ounce: mix them.

This is intended for Hurts, Falls, or Bruises: But it is likely the Powder of Rhubarb alone would do as well.

The Warwick Potion. Take Scammony sulphurated, diaphoretic Antimony, and Cream of Tartar, of each a Scruple; Succory-water, three Ounces; Cinnamon-water, two Drams; opening Syrup of Roses, one Ounce: mix up a white Draught.

Where a brisk purging Draught is required, this becomes very useful.

The white Potion. Take Venetian turpentine, three Drams (or half an Ounce) Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: mix these well with the Yolk of an Egg; then add Syrup of Marshmal-

lows, an Ounce; White-wine, three Ounces, and strain it: Syrup of Violets may be added instead of that of Marshmallows.

It would be quite imprudent to strain it: It is good for the Gravel and Stone.

Powder against Abortion. Take Kermes-berries, a Dram; red Saunders, and Tormentil roots, of each half a Dram; Cloves, Pearl, and red Coral, of each a Scruple; pearled Manus Christi, three Drams, and three Leaves of Gold: make all into a Powder.

It is intended to strengthen and prevent Miscarriages; but it is but an indifferent Medicine.

Alexipharmac Powder. Take Goa-Stone, Contrayerva-Stone, Gascoign-powder, and Virginia Snake-root, of each five Grains: make a Powder.

This is intended to expel malignant and pestilential Fevers by causing a Sweat: But the Compound Contrayerva-powder alone is much better.

Amber Powder. Take Species Diambræ, and compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop: mix for six Doses.

It is intended for the same Purposes as the former; but is more cordial.

Powder of Angelica compound. Take Spanish Angelica-root, five Grains; Japanic Earth, fifteen Grains; Species of Hyacinth, half a Scruple, Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop: make all into a Powder.

This Powder is useful to stop a Looseness, for it is cordial and strengthening.

Anthelmintic Powder. Take Coralline, a Dram; Æthiop's Mineral, half a Dram, and Oil of Wormwood, a Drop: make all into a fine Powder.

Ten Grains of this Powder may be taken Night and Morning for two or three Days by a Child of a Year old,

in order to kill and destroy the worms, and afterwards, a third Part of the following *Powder*, to expel them and their Seed out of the Body.

Anthelmintic purging Powder. Take Scammony prepared, six Grains; Rhubarb, four Grains, and Calomel, half a Scruple: make a *Powder* for a Child of ten or twelve Years old.

This is a good purging *Powder* for Children, and may be taken in a little Honey or Syrup for Worms, Breakings out, &c.

Arabic Powder. Take Gum *Arabic*, and white Sugarcandy, of each half an Ounce; Oil of sweet Almonds, sixteen Drops: make a *Powder* for eight Doses.

It blunts the Sharpness of the Humours, and is very cooling: It may be taken for the same Purpose as the common or *Arabic Emulsion*.

Aromatic Powder. Take Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, and Ginger, of each eight Grains; Seeds of Annuise, Caraway, Coriander, sweet Fennel, and Bay-berries, of each sixteen Grains, and loaf Sugar, two Drams: make all into a *Powder* for eight Doses.

Its Virtues are much like those of the *Peptic Powder*.

Arthritic Powder. Take Ground-pine, and Southernwood, of each half a Scruple; Gum Guaiacum, and white Sugar, of each a Scruple, and Oil of Sassafras, a Drop: mix for a single Dose.

This is to be given Mornings and Afternoons to prevent the Gout, for the whole Months of *March* or *September*: If the Patient be of a cool Constitution, he is to drink a Draught of the Decoction called *Sanctum*, after it; if of a *hot*, the Decoction called *Sarsa*.

An astringent Powder. Take Balaustines, half a Scruple; Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, of each four Grains; Cochineal, two Grains, and Sugar of Roses, a Scruple: make a *Powder* for a Dose.

Balsamic Powder. Take Balsam of *Tolu*, half a Scruple; Benjamin, and Myrrh, of each five Grains; Balsam of *Peru*, a Drop, and white Sugarcandy, a Scruple.

Lean People who have Pains in the Breast and Sides, a dry Cough, and are in Danger of falling into a Consumption, are to take one of these *Powders* every Morning and Afternoon in some Asses Milk.

Bezoartic Powder. Take *Powder* of Crabs claws compound, Goa, and Contrayerva-stone, and Eastern *Bezoar*, of each five Grains, and half a Leaf of Gold: mix them.

Powder for a Bruise. Take *Irish* Slate, and Mummy, of each twelve Grains; Salt of Amber, and Salt of Hartshorn, of each three Grains: mix them.

This is but an indifferent Composition, the two first Ingredients being of little Use: The *Draught for a Bruise*, and the *Mixture of Sperma Ceti*, are by much the best Medicines for this Purpose.

Capillary Powder. Take Roots of Orris, an Ounce; male Piony, half an Ounce; *Spanish* Angelica, two Drams; yellow Saunders, Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves, of each half a Dram; liquid Storax, and Balsam of *Peru*, of each four Grains; Oil of Rosemary, and Lavender, of each two Drops: make all into *Powder*.

This is to be dusted into the Hair every Night and combed out again twenty-four Hours after.

Cardialgic Powder. Take soft white Chalk (washed in Rose-water) half an Ounce; Crabs-eyes, Liquorice, and white Sugar, of each four Scruples; Oil of Cloves, and of Nutmegs, of each two Drops: mix them for eight Doses.

This agrees pretty well with the two *Troches for the Heartburn*; but they seem to be most useful.

Carminative Powder. Take Seeds of Annise and sweet Fennel, of each twenty

twenty-six Grains ; Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, of each eighteen Grains ; long Pepper, and Cloves, of each six Grains, and Mastic, a Scruple : mix for six Doses.

It serves for the same Uses with the *Peptic Powder*.

The common cathartic Powder. Take Resin of Jalap, and Scammony prepared, of each five Grains ; Sena, and Cream of Tartar, of each half a Scruple, and Oil of Cloves, a Drop : mix them.

This is a good purging *Powder*, nothing inferior to the *Pulvis Diaphenæ*, or *Pulvis sanctus* : The whole is one Dose.

Cephalic Powder. Take *Powder de Gutteta*, and native Cinnabar prepared, of each half an Ounce : mix them.

Although this *Powder* is greatly commended by Authors, yet it is very seldom used of late Years.

Chalybeat Powder. Take Rust of Iron powdered and searced, eight Scruples ; Salt of Steel, Saffron, and Ginger, of each one Scruple ; Anniseed, five Scruples ; white Sugar, ten Scruples ; Mace, four Scruples : make all into a *Powder* for twenty Doses.

If the Salt of Steel was left out, and the *Powder of Steel* well levigated, the Composition would be altogether as useful, and ten times more agreeable : One of these *Powders* may be taken every Morning and Evening, for the Green-sickness, Obstructions, Jaundice, and all Distempers that have their Rise in a cold Constitution and watry Blood.

The first cholic Powder. Take Zedoary, six Drams ; Balsam of *Ferru*, twelve Drops : mix for six Doses.

This is a good Remedy in *Bilious Cholics*, provided bleeding or vomiting has been first made use of : The best way of giving the *Powder* would be by mixing it in a Draught ; thus, Take one Dose of the above

Powder, and mix it with three Drams of Powder Sugar by well rubbing them together ; afterwards, gradually add two Ounces of Peppermint-water.

The second cholic Powder. Take Sperma Ceti washed, and white Sugar, of each half a Dram ; Castor, three Grains : mix them for a single Dose.

Comfrey Powder compound. Take the Root of *Comfrey* that bears a red Flower, Mouse-flesh dried in an Oven, Hog's Claws, and Buck's *Priapus*, of each as much as you please : make a *Powder* of all and mix.

It is said to be an experienced and almost infallible Secret against pissing a Bed : Give a Scruple or half a Dram in a Glass of White-wine, Evening and Morning for three or four Days about the time of the new and full Moon.

Powder of Crabs Eyes compound. Take *Crabs Eyes* ground on a Marble, a Dram ; Cream of Tartar, half a Dram ; Salt of Wormwood, and Prunel, of each twelve Grains ; Salt of Amber, six Grains : make all into a *Powder* for six Doses, to be given twice or thrice a Day.

Damask Powder. Take Roots of Orris, a Pound, *Calamus Aromatic*, and Cyperus, of each four Ounces ; Marjoram, one Ounce ; damask Roses, Nutmegs, Cloves, Storax Calamit, Benjamin, and Labdanum, of each two Ounces ; make all into a gross *Powder*.

It makes a most agreeable sweet scented *Powder*, fit to be put among Lincn.

Dentalgic Powder. Take Tobacco, a Scruple ; Ginger, and Flowers of Sulphur, of each half a Scruple : mix them.

Let the Patient snuff a little of this up the Nostril that is opposite to the Pain, and presently throw himself upon a Bed, for it will immediately give him a Twinge, as though he were shot through the Head, afterwards,

wards, it draws out a good deal of Water, and seldom fails of driving away the Tooth-ach for that time.

Schroder's Dentrifice. Take *Powder* of Tiles, half an Ounce; moisten it at several times with Oil of Tartar, till it has drank up its Weight, and is brought to the Consistence of Paste; then add white Tartar, three Drams, and Bread burnt black, two Drams: make it into a *Powder*.

When the Teeth are grown foul, yellow or black, they are to be rubbed with this *Powder*, and then washed with the *Gargle of Myrrh*.

Diaphoretic Powder. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, *Spanish* Angelica-root, and Contrayerva, of each five Grains; Myrrh, three Grains, and Saffron, two Grains: mix them together.

This is intended to cause a Sweat, the whole being one Dose.

The first diuretic Powder. Take Sal Prunel, a Dram; Egg-shells calcined, two Scruples; Salt of Amber, a Scruple, and white Sugar, two Drams: make it into a *Powder*.

It is intended to promote Urine, the Dose being half a Dram, or two Scruples.

The second diuretic Powder. Take Annised, a Dram and a half; Salt of Amber, half a Dram, and Oil of Nutmegs, three Drops: make a *Powder* for three Doses.

Edulcorating Powder. Take *Lemnian* Earth a Scruple; red Coral, Crabs Eyes, Egg and Oyster-shells, of each five Grains: Powder and mix all.

This is good for the Heart-burn, and being taken in some convenient Julep is proper for Wind and Gripes in Children.

Emmenagogue Powder. Take *Venetian* Borax, fifteen Grains; Myrrh, twelve Grains; Saffron three Grains, and Oil of Cloves, a Drop: mix them.

This is a powerful Medicine to hasten Delivery, and bring away the

After-birth; the whole being one Dose.

Epidemical Powder. Take Troches of Vipers, a Dram; *Virginian* Snake-root, and Contrayerva, of each half a Dram: mix them.

Dr. Fuller says, It is powerful against malignant Fevers, and being taken before the Fit, commonly drives away Agues: The Dose from one Scruple to two.

Eye-bright Powder compound. Take *Eye-bright*, three Drams, and Mace, one Dram: Make a fine *Powder*.

For the *Eyes*, take half a Dram before Meals in a Glass of Sack.

Eye-bright Powder more compound. Take *Eye-bright*, half an Ounce; sweet Fennel-seed, two Drams; Nutmeg, and Mace, of each one Dram, and white Sugar, an Ounce: make all into a *Powder*.

It is to be used like the former; dose a Dram twice a Day.

Febrific Powder. Take Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; diaphoretic Antimony, a Dram; Camomile-flowers, two Drams and a half: make a *Powder* for eight Doses, to be taken every three or four Hours between the Fits.

Mayern's Powder de gutteta. Take male Piony-root, Seeds of the same, white Amber, Crystal, and Hartshorn vitriolated, of each three Drams; human Skull, both crude and vitriolated, of each half an Ounce; Calamus Aromatic, Mistletoe of the Oak, and Box-wood, of each two Drams and a half; red Coral, Coralline, wild Valerian-root, and *Bedeguar* Sponge, of each two Drams; Nutmeg, and Lavender-flowers, of each one Dram; Secondine of a Woman, one Ounce, six Drams and a Scruple; Leaves of Gold and Silver cut small, twenty-four; Ambergrease, a Scruple to every Ounce: make all into a fine *Powder*.

Whether it was from this Receipt of Sir Theodore, or from that of Riverius,

verius, that the Authors of our former *London*, as well as of the *Edinburgh Dispensatories* took theirs, we cannot tell; but we are pretty sure the Composition was greatly depended on in former Days; At present the simple *Powder* of Valerian-root is thought to be as effectual.

Hæmoptoic Powder. Take Seeds of Henbane, and white Poppy, of each two Drams; sealed Earth, and Blood-stone, of each one Dram, and Sugar of Roses, six Drams: mix them.

This may be taken to the Quantity of a Dram every Morning and Evening for a Spitting of Blood, drinking a Draught of Asses Milk after it. It is much like Mr. Boyle's *Electuary*.

Powder against Hæmorrhages. Take astringent Saffron of Iron, half a Scruple; Dragon's Blood, five Grains; Alum, three Grains, and Sugar of Lead, two Grains: make all into a *Powder*.

It has the Virtues of the former.

Powder in an Hernia. Take of Solomon's Seal, Comfrey-roots and Anniseed, of each a Dram: make a *Powder*.

It expels Wind, eases Pain, and is strengthning: It is intended against Ruptures.

Hibernic Powder. Take *Irish* Slate, fifteen Grains; Salt of Amber, three Grains; Salt of Hartshorn, two Grains; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: mix them.

Hysteric Powder. Take Roots of white Briony, a Dram; Piony-root bearing a white Flower, two Drams; Castor, two Scruples; Salt of Amber, one Scruple, and Oil of Amber, four Drops: make a *Powder*.

It is good for hysteric Women when the Brain is principally affected: Dose twenty or thirty Grains.

Incrassating Powder. Take Marsh-mallow-roots, Gum Arabic, Dragon's Blood, and Liquorice, of each five

Grains: make all into a fine *Powder*.

It pretty much resembles the Compound *Powder* of Gum Tragacanth.

Gum-lack Powder compound. Take Gum-lack, two Drams; astringent Saffron of Iron, three Drams, and Dragon's Blood, one Dram: make all into a fine *Powder*.

Laxative Powder. Take Sena and Cream of Tartar, of each equal Quantities: make a fine *Powder*.

Marjoram Powder compound. Take Marjoram, Arabian Stæchas flowers, of each five Grains; Nutmeg, three Grains, Mustard-seed, two Grains, Oil of Sassafras, a Drop: make all into a *Powder*.

Dr. Fuller says, It is a most desirable Remedy for Palsies and sleepy Disorders; being taken Night and Morning.

Mastich Powder compound. Take Mastich, Olibanum, Japanic Earth, and Flowers of Sulphur, of each five Grains, and Sugarcandy a Scruple: Mix them together.

Powder of Millepedes compound. Take Millepedes prepared, twelve Grains; Saffron, three Grains; Flower of Benjamin, and Salt of Amber, of each, two Grains; Ginger, one Grain, and Oil of Annise, a Drop: Mix them.

This is a good Medicine to cut, divide, and discharge tough Phlegm out of the Breast; it is no less efficacious in purifying the Blood, by its increasing Urine: The above Dose may be taken every Morning and Evening.

Myrrh Powder compound. Take Myrrh, Savine, and Grains of Paradice, of each five Grains; Saffron, three Grains, Castor, two Grains, and Oil of Amber, a Drop: Make a *Powder*.

It has the same Uses with the *Women's Pills*: The whole is one Dose.

Nephritic Powder. Take Smallage and Saxifrage-roots, of each two
U u
Drams;

Drams; Crabs-eyes, a Dram; vitriolated Tartar, and Sal Prunel, of each two Scruples; Cream of Tartar, four Scruples, and Oil of Juniper, four Drops: Mix them all together.

Nitrous Powder. Take Sal Prunel, a Dram and a half; Cinnabar of Antimony, half a Dram, and white Sugar, half an Ounce: Mix all together.

Nutmeg Powder compound. Take Nutmegs, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, two Drams; Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony, Rosemary, and Lavender-flowers, of each a Dram: Mix all together.

This warm, cordial, spicy Powder is proper to be mixed in Electuaries designed to strengthen the Head and Stomach.

Odoriferous Powder. Take Rho-dium-wood, half an Ounce; yellow Saunders damask Roses, Florentine Orris, of each two Drams; Spanish Angelica root, four Scruples; Mace, half a Dram, apoplectic Balsam, half a Scruple, and Oil of Cloves, six Drops: Make all into a gross Powder.

It will serve for the same Uses as Damask Powder, viz. to scent Linen.

Orange-peel Powder compound. Take the thin yellow Peel of Orange, Cummin-seed, of each twelve Grains; Castor, five Grains; long Pepper, one Grain, and Oil of Juniper, a Drop: Make a Powder.

It comforts the Stomach and Bowels, disperses Wind, and is good in the Cholic, provided purging Medicines have first made the way.

Panchymagagogue Powder. Take Cream of Tartar, half an Ounce; Sena, an Ounce, Rhubarb, six Drams; Scammony, two Drams, and Mace, half an Ounce: Beat all into a Powder.

This may be taken as ordinary Physick: Dose half a Dram, or two Scruples.

Peacock Powder. Take the white Part of Peacock's Dung, fifteen Grains;

Salt of Amber, five Grains, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix all together.

It is accounted a good Remedy against a Vertigo and other Disorders of the Head: The above Dose may be taken Night and Morning for some time.

Pectoral Powder. Take Sulphur vive, Florentine Orris, Licourice, and Anniseed, of each five Grains, and Sugarcandy, a Scruple: Make all into a Powder.

Peptic Powder. Take Seeds of Coriander, half an Ounce; Annise, and sweet Fennel, of each four Scruples; Nutmeg, half a Dram; Cinnamon, and Cloves, of each a Scruple; long Pepper, half a Scruple, white Sugar, an Ounce: Make a Powder for sixteen Doses.

This spicy Powder is conveniently used, when after Meals there happens Nauseousness, Belchings, Heaviness, Wind, and Fulness of Stomach; also, Flushings in the Cheeks, and other Symptoms of a bad Digestion: The Way to give it is to sprinkle it upon Toast dipped in Wine, and so presently eaten after Dinner and Supper.

Pearl Powder compound. Take Eastern Pearl, and white Coral, of each half an Ounce, and Crabs Eyes, an Ounce: Make a fine Powder by levigating them on a Marble.

It has the same Uses with the Compound Powder of Crabs Claws.

Piony Powder compound. Take male Piony-root, human Skull, of each five Grains; Native Cinnabar, half a Scruple, and Oil of Nutmeg, a Drop: Make all into a fine Powder.

This is intended against Vertigoes, convulsive Fits, and other Disorders of the Head and Nerves.

Pleuritic Powder. Take Olibanum, half a Scruple; Crabs Eyes, and Flower of Sulphur, of each five Grains: Make a Powder.

Splanchnic Powder. Take Ash-tree-rind, half a Scruple; Rhubarb, five Grains; Spikenard, and Saffron, of each two Grains; long Pepper, one Grain: Make them into a *Powder*, to which Steel may be added if Occasion.

Sternutatory Powder. Take *Florentine* Orris, a Scruple; white Hel-lebore, half a Scruple, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Make a *Powder*.

Sneezing *Powders* purge and cleanse the Head by the Effects they produce on the inward Membranes of the Nostrils: But as to the Matter that is cast out by sneezing, it comes no further than from the neighbouring Glands and Caverns, and not from the Brain itself.

Stomach Powder. Take *Spanish* Angelica-root, Mint, and Cinnamon, of each a Scruple; Mace twelve Grains; Balaustines, long Pepper, of each four Grains; white Loaf-Sugar, four Scruples, and Oil of Wormwood, a Drop: Make all into a *Powder* for four Doses.

It warms, comforts, and strengthens the Stomach, expels Wind, and helps Digestion.

Bitter Stomach Powder. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, Zedoary, Gentian, and Elecampane, of each five Grains, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix and make a *Powder*.

Dr. Fuller says, It warms, cleanses, strengthens, and useth to bring considerable Advantage, when by reason of daily Hard-drinking, Sotting and Soaking, the Fibres of the Stomach being over washed become like Tripe; whence arise Loathing of Food, Morning Strainings, and Vomitings: A Dose is to be taken in a Draught of bitter Decoction every Morning half an Hour before rising.

A Powder for Sturmeæ. Take Rocket-seed, and Poultry Bones dried in an Oven, as much as you will; beat both into a *Powder* and mix them.

The first styptic Powder. Take Troches of *Lemnian* Earth, and Bole, of each a Dram; Blood stone, Dragon's Blood, Mastich, and Gum *Arabic*, of each half a Dram: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

This is intended to stop inward Bleedings.

The second styptic Powder. Take astringent Saffron of Iron, Seeds of white Poppy and Henbane, of each a Dram and twelve Grains, and Sugar of Lead, twenty-four Grains: Make a *Powder* for eight Doses.

This has the same Uses with the former.

Tartar Powder compound. Take Cream of Tartar, five Drams; Balaustines, a Dram, and Spirit of Vitriol, enough to make it pretty tart: Mix it into a *Powder*.

This is good to correct the Gaul flowing into the Stomach, and to restore a natural Acid there.

Tilingius's Powder. Take Chry-stals of Tartar, Peach-stone, and Crabs Eyes, of each a Dram; Salt of Amber, half a Dram; white Sugar, three Drams and a half, and Oil of Anniseed, five Drops: Make a *Powder*.

This is intended as a Remedy against the Stone: Dose from half a Dram to a Dram.

Treacle Powder. Take Roots of Tormentil, two Drams; *Spanish* Angelica, *Virginia* Snake-root, Contrayerva, Zedoary, Spikenard, and Saffron, of each a Scruple; Mace, half a Dram; Camphire, and Opium, of each fifteen Grains: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

This is a good warm, cordial, spicy Opiate, proper to promote Sweatings; and might reasonably supply the Place of *Venice*-treacle: Dose twenty Grains, wherein is one Grain of Opium.

Viper Powder compound. Take Troches of Vipers (or rather Viper's Flesh dried) fifteen Grains; Salt of
U u 2 Amber,

Amber, three Grains, and Saffron, two Grains: Mix and make a *Powder*.

It is said to be a good Medicine for the Jaundice.

Uvula Powder. Take *Japanic* Earth, and Balauftines, of each a Scruple; Alum, and long Pepper, of each half a Scruple: Powder and mix them.

In a Quinsey, when the *Uvula* is swoln, the *Gargle for the Uvula* is first to be used, then the Tongue is to be held down with an Instrument and the Powder blown upon the *Uvula* with a Pipe, or *Uvula* Spoon, and the Operation repeated as Occasion requires.

The Women's Powder. Take astringent Saffron of Steel, half a Scruple; Species of the Jacinth Stone, and Spikenard, of each five Grains: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

It is intended to strengthen the Fibres, prevent Miscarriages, and hinder too great Discharges of Blood of all kinds: The above Quantity is to be taken twice a Day, or oftner, in a Glas of rough red *Lisbon* Wine.

Ptisan. Take Quich-grass roots, three Ounces; Liquorice, Shavings of Hartshorn, and Ivory, of each two Drams; Raisins of the Sun, an Ounce and a half: Boil in clear Barley-water, three Pints till it comes to a Quart; in the strained Liquor dissolve Salt Petre, four Scruples, and Syrup of Violets, an Ounce.

It is a good, pleasant, agreeable, cooling Drink in Fevers; for it helps the Lungs, and promotes Urine.

A Quilt for a Cap. Take male Piony-root, two Drams; *Spanish* Angelica root, one Dram; *Florentine* Orris, and Lavender-Flowers, of each half a Dram; *Arabian* Stæchas flowers, one Dram; Cloves, Mace, and Nutmeg, of each a Scruple; Storax calamit, Labdanum, Amber, and Balsam of *Tolu*, of each one Dram; and Oil of Rosemary, five Drops: Reduce it to a gross Powder, which being mixed into Cotton, is to

be quilted in a Silk Cap according to Art.

Dr. Fuller advises this Cap to be fumed and warmed with Smoak of *Amber*, *Oibanum*, *Balsam of Tolu*, or the like, sprinkled upon Coals: That thereby it recreates the Spirits, strengthens the Brain, and is useful in cold, watry Disorders of the Head.

A cardiac Quilt. Take *Spanish* Angelica-roots, and Calamus Aromatic, of each half an Ounce; yellow Saunders, Lavender-flowers, Saffron, Carraway-seed, Cloves, Mace, Benjamin, and Storax calamit, of each half a Dram: Make all into a gross Powder to be quilted in Silk with Cotton, and hanged upon the Neck, upon the Region of the Heart.

A pectoral Quilt. Take yellow Saunders, *Florentine* Orris, and Calamus Aromatic, of each two Drams; Lavender-flowers, Coriander-seeds, Nutmeg, Mace, Benjamin, and Storax calamit, of each one Dram; Oil of Anniseed, and Cloves, of each three Drops: Make all into a coarse Powder.

The first Stomach Quilt. Take *Spanish* Angelica-root, and Calamus Aromatic, of each a Dram and a half; dried Mint, and Wormwood, of each two Drams; Seeds of Coriander, and Carraway, of each a Dram; Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Storax calamit, and Benjamin, of each half a Dram: Make all into a gross Powder.

The second Stomach Quilt. Take *Florentine* Orris, and Calamus Aromatic, of each two Drams; Cubebs, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Calamit Storax, and Benjamin, of each a Dram; Oil of Carraway, Mint, and Rhodium, of each two Drops, and Oil of Wormwood, one Drop: Powder grossly together.

Rob of Acacia. Take Sloes (not fully ripe) as many as you please; stew them in warm Water till soft, pass them through a pulping Sieve; boil away the Moisture, and add half
its

its Weight of fine Sugar ; then boil it to a due Thickness.

This, when prepared without Sugar is the *German Acacia*, and is said to be used for the *Egyptian*, or true : It is very binding and strengthening. See *Acacia vera*.

Sal volatile sudorific. Take Spirit of Treacle camphorated, ten Ounces ; volatile sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol rectified (which see in *Collectan. Chymic.* Page 491) three Ounces ; Spirit of Tartar, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each two Ounces and a half ; digest them all together three Days in a Bath-heat ; then distil almost to Dryness, and keep the Spirit close in a Glass Bottle.

Antiscorbutic Spirit. Take Bark of Guaiacum, seven Ounces ; Orange-peel, five Ounces ; Juniper-berries, a Pound ; Daucus-seeds, six Ounces ; Sugar, six Pounds ; Spring-water, twenty-five Quarts, and Yest, as much as needful : Let it stand fermenting, twelve Days ; after which add of each of the four greater hot Seeds, one Ounce ; (and when the Fermentation is almost finished) Scurvy-grass, twelve Handfuls ; Brooklime, three Handfuls ; *Indian.* and Water-creffes, of each four Handfuls ; Horse-radish-root, two Ounces, and Sassafras, three Ounces : Distil and rectify.

Spirit of Carraway compound. Take French Brandy, a Quart ; Carraway-comfits, half a Pound ; *Species of Aromaticum Rosatum*, and *Galen's Lætific*, of each two Scruples ; having let them stand steeping fourteen Days, strain, and add Musk and Ambergrease (tied up in a Piece of Muslin) each two Grains, and Orange-flower-water, four Ounces : At last, put to it as much Leaf-gold as you please.

Spirit of Wine rectified without Heat. Take good Brandy, ten Ounces ; Salt of Tartar calcined high, four Ounces ; shake them well to-

gether in a Glass-bottle, so will the Salt drink up the Phlegm of the Spirit and sink to the Bottom, and then the clear Spirit swim a-top, which pour off, and add to it more Salt, and do as before : Repeat this Operation again and again, till the Salt finding no more Phlegm to take hold off, remain dry at the Bottom : So that the Spirit swimming over it be purely rectified, as if it were done by Distillation.

Alexiterial Stone. Take Amber, and red Coral, of each half a Dram ; diaphoretic Antimony, Contrayervaroot, and Crabs-eyes, each a Dram ; Crabs-claws, half an Ounce : Levigate all upon a Marble till they become an exquisitely fine Powder, which make into little Balls with Jelly of Hartshorn : To these may be added Ambergrease, twelve Grains.

This resembles the *Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus*.

Our Sugar of Pearl. Take white Sugarcandy powdered and searced, three Ounces ; Pearl prepared, an Ounce ; make it into a subtile Powder.

This is intended for the Sake of making up *Pearl Juleps* speedily and easily, viz. Take what Waters you have Occasion for, twelve Ounces : Sugar of Pearl, half an Ounce : Mix.

Suppositories. Take common Salt (or Salt Gem) powdered, Aloes (or Species of Hiera) of each half a Dram ; Honey boiled up to a due Thickness (that is, till it will not stick to and daub the Fingers) a sufficient Quantity : Mix, and make out of it two *Suppositories*.

These are to be put up the Fundament to procure a Stool.

Our Syrup of Ammoniacum. Take Gum *Ammoniac* not strained, half an Ounce ; dissolve it in Water, an Ounce : Strain, and join it according to Art with *White Syrup*, eleven Ounces.

The Virtues of Gum *Ammoniac* correspond with those of Sugar ; however,

however, this appears to be no elegant *Syrup*.

Asthmatic Syrup. This is made after the same manner as the former, only *Syrup* of Fox glove-flowers is used instead of the White *Syrup*.

This *Syrup* is friendly to the Lungs, discharges tough Phlegm out of the Breast, and is good against a Phthific.

Balsamic Syrup. Take Balsam of *Tolu*, six Drams: Boil it without scumming in fine Spring, or Barley-water, twenty Ounces to twelve Ounces; then add triple refined Sugar, a Pound, and without any further boiling, as soon as it is melted, take it from the Fire, set it by to cool, and then strain it.

This is not made with so much Judgment as that made by the *London Receipt*.

Mr. Boyle's Syrup. Take Comfry-roots, six Ounces; Plantain Leaves, twelve Handfuls; cut, beat and press out the Juice; to which add an equal Weight of Sugar, and boil it up to a *Syrup*.

The great Mr. Robert Boyle informs us, That this *Syrup* is very useful for those who cough up Blood.

Chalybeate Syrup. Take White-wine, a Pint and a half; Filings of Iron, an Ounce and a half; powdered white Tartar, six Drams; Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, of each a Dram and a half; Mace, and Cloves, of each half a Dram: make a warm Infusion four Days in a large open Glass (else it will burst asunder) or (which is better, if time will permit) let them stand cold fourteen Days; pour off the clear Wine through a Strainer, and put to each Pint of it a Pound of fine Sugar: Make a *Syrup*.

The best way to make *Syrup of Steel* is to make it with *Steel-wine* and Sugar: This Method was directed in our former *London-Dispensatory*; our present College has entirely left it

out, nor is there any Reason for such a *Syrup* at all.

Diuretic Syrup. Take Arsmart-water, a Quart; Salt Prunella, two Ounces: Boil it into a *Syrup* with two Pounds of white Sugar.

Syrup of Elecampane. Take Roots of *Elecampane*, Polypodium, and Currants, of each two Ounces; Liquorice, half an Ounce; *Virginia Tobacco* dried, two Drams; Colts-foot, spotted Lungwort, Savory, and Calamint, of each a Handful: Boil them in *simple Hydromel* to a Pint and a half; strain, and with a Pound and a half of Sugar: Make a *Syrup*.

Elecampane alone made into a *Syrup* is equal to the best *Pectoral Syrup* we have: As to Tobacco it is not a proper Ingredient, nor should it be ever given inwardly.

Syrup of Garlic. Take *Garlic* (peeled and cut into Pieces) and Anniseed bruised, of each half an Ounce; *Elecampane*, three Drams; Liquorice, two Drams, and Brandy, a Pint and a half; Stop it up close and give it a warm Digestion two or three Days; then having strained the Liquor out clear, and put it in a Silver Porringer over hot Coals, make it ready to boil; then add of very fine Sugar, a Pound and a half; set it on fire, and as it flameth keep it constantly stirring as long as it will burn; at last, pass it through a Flannel Bag.

Syrup of Garlic made according to the *London Receipt* appears to be a more useful *Syrup*, as well as the easiest made.

Syrup of Hounds-tongue. Take Juice of *Hounds-tongue* clarified by boiling, and of fine Sugar, of each a Pound and a half: Boil it to *Syrup*.

Dr. Fuller says, That the Physicians had attributed a sleeping Quality to this Plant, yet he could never discover any such Virtues in it: That he had many times used this *Syrup*,
and

and found it to be a Remedy second to none for sharp thin Humours, and a Cough occasioned thereby.

Incrassating Syrup. Take Plantain-water, a Pint; Gum *Arabic*, an Ounce and a half; dissolve it at the Fire, and add fine Sugar, a Pound: Make it into a Syrup.

Syrup of Liguorice. Take Sweet Tincture, and Honey, of each a Pint; Oil of Anniseed, eight Drops: Make a Syrup.

This appears to be a most agreeable way of giving *Spanish Liguorice*: For its Virtues see *Glycirriza*.

Syrup of Mallows. Take the *Magisterial Decoction of Mallows*, a Pint; fine Sugar, a Pound: Make a Syrup.

This may justly be used for the same Purposes as *Syrup of Marshmallows*: It cools and promotes Urine.

Syrup of Moss. Take Moss called Oak-longs, four Handfuls; Comfrey-roots, six Ounces; *Malaga Raisins* stoned, two Ounces; Liguorice, three Drams; Balsam of *Tolu*, two Drams: Boil in *Hydromel simple* to a Pint and a half; and with Sugar, a sufficient Quantity, boil it into a thick Syrup.

This has been greatly extolled as a useful Remedy against a convulsive, or hooping Cough: A Spoonful or two being given often, both before and after every Fit of Coughing, either in Pennyroyal-water, or Pectoral Decoction.

Syrup of Myrrh. Take Myrrh, two Drams, or at most half an Ounce; grind it with brown Sugar-candy, four Ounces; dissolve it in hard boiled Whites of Eggs, just as Oil of Myrrh *per deliquium* is prepared.

This Syrup is good against Disorders of the Breast, a violent Cough and Phthysic.

Syrup of Salt of Steel. Take Succory-water, eight Ounces; Salt of Steel powdered, two Drams: Melt

it thoroughly over the Fire in a glazed Vessel, then set it by two Days, and there will fall to the Bottom a Sediment; pour off the clear Liquor, and with fine Sugar, eight Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each two Drops: Make a Syrup.

See *Chalybeat Syrup*,

The White Syrup. It is made in the same manner as the *Syrupus simplex*, in the former Part.

Alexiterial Tincture. Take Cochineal, two Scruples; *Virginia Snake-root*, Contrayerva, *Spanish Angelica-roots*, and *Venice-treacle*, each half an Ounce; Myrrh, two Drams; Saffron, four Scruples; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, a Pint: Steep them and filtre.

It is good to promote Sweat and increase Urine: Dose a Dram in a composing Draught.

Antiphthisic Tincture. Take Sugar of Lead, Salt of Steel powdered, of each one Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, four Ounces: Set it by till a red Tincture is made, then filtre it.

An Account of this Tincture is to be seen in the former Part among the Tinctures.

Balsamic Tincture. Take Balsam of Capivi, Peru, Tolu, and Gilead, of each two Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, half a Pint; steep them two Days in a Bath-heat, and filtre.

It is intended to heal the Lungs, expel Gravel, and promote Urine: Dose thirty or forty Drops twice a Day in any convenient Liquor.

An epileptic Tincture. Take *Russia Castor*, half an Ounce; yellow Amber powdered, *English Saffron*, of each two Drams; fresh Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, one Ounce; to these pour *Sal volatile sudorific* before mentioned, ten Ounces: Steep them without Heat six Days, then pour off and filtre.

This is recommended as a powerful Remedy against the *Epilepsy*, and *Hysteria*

Hysteric Passion; if given before and after the Fit: Dose from twenty Drops to a hundred in a little Black-cherry-water.

Tincture of Gentian. Take *Gentian* sliced thin, four Ounces; *Canary-wine*, a Quart: Steep three Days cold, and strain it off.

This is a good *Tincture* to strengthen the Stomach, and assist Digestion; but the best Preparations of this kind are the *Vinum Amarum*, and *Elixir Stomachicum*.

A martial Tincture. Take Salt of Iron of *Riverius*, described *Cap. de Melanch. Hypoch.* soluble Tartar, of which see *Collect. Chymic. Leydens.* Pag. 144. of each half an Ounce; expose them in a Cellar to the Air till melted; then add Saffron, two Drams; spirituous Cinnamon-water, eight Ounces; let them stand cold, and close stopped up for a good while, then filtre for Use.

Some of the *Tinctures of Steel* in the former Part are often used; but this hardly ever.

Purging Tincture. Take *Sena*, three Ounces; *Rhubarb*, one Ounce; *Scammony*, four Scruples, and *Brandy*, two Quarts: Steep them.

Purging cephalic Tincture. Take *Sena*, half an Ounce; *Rhubarb*, *Agaric* tied up, and *Species Hieræ*, of each two Scruples, and *White-wine*, a Pint: Steep them, and then strain.

If there be any Occasion for such a Mixture as this, the *Tinctures of Sena*, of *Rhubarb*, and of *Hiera Picra* may be mixed together in proper Proportions when wanted.

Tincture of Rhubarb. Take *Rhubarb* sliced thin, two Ounces, and *Brandy*, a Quart: Infuse cold.

Stomachic Tincture. Take *Cinnamon*, two Drams; *Mace*, and *Nutmegs*, of each a Dram and a half; *Cloves*, forty-five Grains; *Grains of Paradise*, a Scruple; yellow *Paring of Orange-peel* not dried, a

Dram; *Saffron*, two Scruples; *Cochineal*, fifteen Grains; *Tincture of Salt of Tartar*, twelve Ounces: Steep them.

Aromatic Tincture appears to be a more useful *Tincture* than this.

Stomatic Tincture. Take *Gum Lac* powdered, half an Ounce; burnt *Alum*, a Dram; small Spirit of *Scurvy-grass*, eight Ounces: Stop up close in a Glass bottle; steep till a good *Tincture* appear, and carefully pour it off.

It is intended against bleeding putrified Gums, and stinking Breath thereby occasioned.

Sweet Tincture. Take *Spanish Juice of Liquorice* cut thin, one Ounce; *Cochineal*, two Scruples, and *Canary-wine*, a Quart: Steep them. To these may be added *Saffron*, a Dram.

This seems to be made chiefly for the Sake of making *Syrup of Liquorice*.

A Tobacco for Catarrhs. Take *Pistachio-peels*, six Drams; *Tobacco*, two Drams; *Colts-foot*, one Ounce, and *Oil of Anniseed*, eight Drops: Cut, and mix them.

This is directed to be taken in a Pipe like *Tobacco*, in order to prevent a Consumption, or stop a *Catarrh*: A *Catarrh* is a Falling down of Rheum, which by its tickling occasions a continual Cough.

A Tobacco for Consumptions. Take *Pistachio-peels*, three Drams; dried *Hyssop*, white *Horehound*, and *Rosa Solis*, of each two Drams; *Auripigment*, and *Tobacco*, of each half an Ounce; reduce them all into a fine Powder, which grind on a Marble with Yolks of Eggs till it becomes just like *Painter's Paint*: This lay upon the rough Side of *Colts-foot-leaves* with a Pencil or Knife, and hang them by single; when they are dry cut them with Scissars, fit for a Pipe.

Smoke it like *Tobacco* Morning and Evening, and as you are smoking, draw

draw it into your Lungs with your Breath, and cough it out again.

A diuretic Vapour. Take Horseradish-root pounded, eight Ounces; put it into a Bottle with Strong-beer, two Quarts; stop it up close, boil it in a Kettle of Water, and then putting it in a Close-stool-chair, sit over it as hot as may be endured.

Our Author says, when Stoppage of Urine happens, by reason of Pain of the Stone (either cramping up the Fibres of the Bladder or paralytically relaxing them) such a smart sort of Vapour brings good Relief: But when the Water is suppressed by a Stone plugging up the Passage, then, it is quite otherwise.

A Vapour for the Ear. Take Hellebore-roots white and black, of each an Ounce; Juniper, and Bayberries, of each six Drams; Cummin-seed, half an Ounce; Rue, Wormwood, and Cammomile-flowers, of each a Handful; Water, three Pints, and Vinegar, a Pint and a half: Boil to two Quarts for a *Vapour*.

It is said this subtle, piercing, and very sharp Vapour, penetrates the most distant Windings of the Ear, thins and cleanses the Ear-wax and Filth, and notably strengthens the Tone of the Ear.

A Vapour for the Hemorrhoids. Take Mullein, and Henbane, of each four Handfuls: Boil in four Quarts of Water to three Quarts, and let the *Vapour* be received hot through a Chair with a Hole in it.

When the Swelling and Pain of the Piles becomes immoderate, this is recommended as a useful Remedy.

A pectoral Vapour. Take Balsam of Tolu, and Benjamin, of each two Drams; Hyssop, and Pennyroyal, of each a Handful; Anniseed, half an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of Milk to a Quart; at last, add Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams: Mix.

This *Vapour* is said to be useful to consumptive People, because it comforts and refreshes the Parts, and for that it thins and divides fizy Phlegm, and helps to discharge it.

A Vapour for a Quinsy. Take Pepper powdered, an Ounce, and Milk, a Quart: Boil it to a Pint and a half, put it into a Glass-bottle with a small Neck, and let the Reek be received as hot as can be endured with open Mouth.

Dr. Fuller says, This is more powerful than any Gargle whatever; because it thins, melts down, and draws forth tough Phlegm, which, by obstructing the Glands and spongy Flesh, hinders the free Passage of the Blood and Humours through them, and thereby occasions the Inflammation and Swelling.

Aloetic Unguent. Take powdered Aloes, two Drams; Scammony, and Troches of Alhandal, of each half a Dram; Ox-gall, a Dram, and Butter, as much as needful: Make an Ointment.

This is designed to be rubbed into Children's Navels to destroy Worms:

Aperitive Unguent. Take Oil of Lillies, and of Tamarisk, of each two Ounces; Juice of white Briony-roots, and Smallage, of each an Ounce: Boil to the Consumption of the Juices, adding Ointment of Marshmallows, and fresh Butter, of each an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac strained, half an Ounce, and Wax, as much as needful: Make an Ointment.

Dr. Fuller says, This Ointment is powerful in a tense Swelling of the Liver, Spleen, and Belly; but not in a watry, glandulous, or hard Swelling.

Unguent de Bills. Take white Ointment, half an Ounce; Camphire (ground with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds) and Flowers of Sulphur, of each twenty-four Grains; Flowers of Benjamin, twelve Grains;

Hungary Water, forty Drops; Oil of Rhodium, eight Drops; of Cloves, four Drops: Make an Ointment.

It is designed to take away Pimples and Blemishes in the Face.

Cordial Unguent. Take Orange-flower-butter, and Palm-oil, of each two Drams; apoplectic Balsam, a Scruple; Oils of Cinnamon, of Cloves, and of Nutmegs, of each four Drops: Mix them.

Crinific Unguent. Take Bees burnt, and Mouse-dung, of each half an Ounce; Balsam of Peru, two Drams, and Honey, a sufficient Quantity: Mix them.

This is designed to be rubbed into any Part, in order to make the Hair grow.

An Erysipelas Ointment. Take Juice of Elder-leaves (or Rinds) Linseed Oil, of each two Ounces: Boil to the Consumption of the Juice, and then add powdered Litharge, a sufficient Quantity to make an Ointment.

The first Step to be taken in a *St. Anthony's Fire*, is bleeding, then Nitrous Powders should be given inwardly, using, at the same time, some cooling Ointment to the Part.

A frontal Unguent. Take Ointment of Alabaster, a Dram and a half; Oil of Mace, by Expression, a Scruple, and Opium (dissolved in a little Rose-water) half a Scruple: Mix them.

In Head-achs attended with Throbings, this Ointment is to be rubbed into the Forehead and Temples.

Hemorrhoidal Unguent. Take Poplar Ointment, an Ounce; Oil of Amber, two Drams: Mix them.

When the Piles are outwardly, swollen and painful, this Ointment is to be applied.

Ointment to drive back Milk. Take powdered Alum, half an Ounce; Butter, two Ounces, and Wax, two Drams: Mix them.

Pectoral Unguent. Take yellow Wax, six Drams; Sperma Ceti, and

Oil of Mace expressed, of each two Drams; Oil of sweet Almonds, three Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, sixteen Drops, and of Cloves, eight Drops: Mix them.

It has the Virtues of *Pectoral Plaister*.

The first pleuritic Ointment. Take Ointment of Marshmallows, an Ounce; Linseed Oil, half an Ounce; Oil of Cummin, half a Dram, and Camphire, half a Scruple: Mix them.

The second pleuritic Ointment. Take Ointment of Marshmallows, an Ounce; Oil of sweet Almonds, three Drams; Camphire, a Scruple, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Dram: Mix them.

These are intended to be applied to the Part affected, for *pleuritic Pains*.

Podagoric Unguent. Take black Soap, four Ounces; Barbadoes Tar, and Honey, of each an Ounce and a half, and the White of one Egg: Mix them.

This is intended to moderate the violent Pains of the Gout, but neither this nor any other outward Application has been yet found successful.

Renale Unguent. Take Ointment of Poplar, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Scorpions, and Juice of Lemons, of each half an Ounce; Opium, a Scruple, and Camphire, half a Scruple: Make an Ointment to be used to the Reins in a Fit of the Stone.

Saponaceous Unguent. Take Castile Soap, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Tartar per deliquium, an Ounce; Fuller's Earth, three Drams, and Roots of white and black Hellebore, of each a Dram and a half; Elder-ointment (prepared with a Mixture of Broom-flowers in it) two Ounces: Mix them.

It is designed to take away Scabs, Spots, and all manner of Breakings out, as well as Foulness of the Face and Skin.

Unguent for shrinking of the Sinews.

Take Nerve-ointment, an Ounce; Neats-foot-oil, Oil of Earth-worms, Bullocks-fat, and Marrow (that dropeth out of a boiled Marrow-bone) of each half an Ounce; fine Turpentine, two Drams: liquid Storax, and Sperma Ceti, of each one Dram, and Oil of Anniseed, twelve Drops: Mix and make an Ointment.

Our Author says, When a Limb is struck with a Dead Palsy, begins to grow cold, waste away, lose its Motion and shrink up; then, such a Remedy as this, used with good Rubbing, is sometimes helpful: For, by means of its suppling oily Substance, it softens and relaxes the dry, hard, and contracted Fibres; and at the same time revives and strengthens the weak benumbed Part: However, it is pretty well known now, that bathing in the hot Baths at Bath is sometimes used with more Success than all other Means whatever.

Splanchnic Ointment. Take Ointment of Marshmallows, two Ounces; strained Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce, and Oil of Juniper, twenty Drops: Mix them together.

Splenetic Unguent. Take Gum Ammoniac strained, half an Ounce; Labdanum, two Drams; Hens-grease, an Ounce; Oil of Roses, four Ounces; Juice of Hemlock, three Ounces: Boil to the Consumption of the Juice; at last, when it groweth cold, add Balsam of Peru, two Drams.

Stomachic Unguent. Take fine Venice-turpentine, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each a Dram; Wax, and Oil of Juniper, of each two Drams; Oil of Cloves, a Dram; of Mint, two Scruples, and of Wormwood, one Scruple: Mix all together.

If any outward Applications are useful to warm, comfort, and strengthen a cold Stomach; proper Fomen-

tations, or warm Plaisters seem to be the best.

Unguent for the Stone. Take Ointment of Marshmallows, an Ounce; Oil of Turpentine, and Annise, of each a Scruple: Mix them.

In grievous Fits of the Stone in the Bladder, this Ointment is to be rubbed into the Sides and Bottom of the Belly.

Wafers of Tamarinds. Take Tamarinds, an Ounce; mash them in a Mortar with thin Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth; pass them through a pulping Sieve; dissolve also Spanish Juice of Liquorice, two Drams, in the same sort of Mucilage: Mix, and make Troches as thin as Wafers to seal Letters; which dry in an Oven according to Art.

These are very useful Things to hold in the Mouth to quench Thirst, and take away an ill Taste in Fevers.

Burdock Water compound. Take Roots of Burdock, Avens, Tormentil, and Hound's Tongue fresh gathered, of each four Ounces; Herbs of Ragwort, Herb Robert, Plantain, Celandine, Agrimony, Speedwel, Ground-ivy, Housleek, of each two Handfuls; Seeds of sweet Fennel, and Coriander, of each two Ounces, and Whey, two Gallons: Distil in a cold Still as long as it runs good.

Chalybeat Water. Take clean Filings of Needles, and white Tartar powdered, of each four Ounces; Spring-water, a Gallon: Stir them well together and let it stand cold fourteen Days; or, (if you want it sooner) let them stand three Days in a moderate Heat in an Oven; then carefully pour off the Clear, and keep it for Use in Bottles, not corked close; but tied over with a Paper only; for if it be close corked, or too long, it will corrupt and stink, and be unfit for Use: but if it should, that Inconvenience is not great, since it is not very chargeable still to make fresh.

If six Drams of crude Tartar commonly called Argol be dissolved in a

Quart of Smith's Forge-water, and the Liquor be filtered it makes as good a Preparation as the former. Dr. Fuller advises the above *Chalybeat-water* to be used thus,

Take *Chalybeat-water*, a Pint; Waters of Mint, and Wormwood compound, of each two Ounces; magisterial Worm-water, Gentian compound, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces: Mix and give six Spoonfuls twice a Day.

For the Virtues of this Preparation, see *Chalybs*.

Horse-dung-water. Take Brooklime, Water-creffes, and Hart's Tongue, of each three Handfuls; Juicy Orange-peels, three; Nutmeg, six Drams; frein, moist *Horse-dung*, three Pounds; Whey, nine Pints; Juice of Scabious, of Dandelion, and Hyssop-water, of each a Pint: Draw off the Water gently in a cold Still, for in an Alembic (which is used for Expedition Sake) they are apt to urge it with too much Fire, and then the Water is not so pleasant.

The principal Ingredient in this Composition is the *Horse-dung*, which is very improperly committed to the Still: Being given in Infusion in some pectoral Liquor, it is a powerful Remedy for the Pleurisy. See *Stone-horse-dung*. Page 113. 2

Juniper-water compound. Take *Juniper-berries* well bruised, twelve Ounces; Seeds of Annise, Carraway, and Coriander, of each one Ounce; Brandy, six Quarts; Water (boiled half away) two Quarts; decrepitated Salt, four Ounces: Distil in an Alembic.

It pretty much resembles the former *Compound Juniper-water*.

Water of Millepedes. Take live *Millepedes*, a Pint and a half; fresh Orange and Lemon-peel, of each three Ounces; white Bread, twelve Ounces; Nutmegs, six Drams; Juice of Scabious, and Cleavers, of each a Pint, and Whey, three Quarts: Distil them.

This makes a very agreeable and pleasant *Water*; but it receives no Virtues from the *Millepedes*.

Scelotyrhic-water. Take Horseradish, Arum-root, and Orange-peel, of each three Ounces; Scurvy-grass, and Arsmart, of each six Handfuls; Water-creffes, Brooklime, Sage, and Mint, of each three Handfuls; Nutmegs, three Drams, and stale Strong-beer, six Quarts: Distil in an Alembic.

This resembles the *Compound Horseradish-Water*.

Pectoral Snail-water. Take *Snails* beaten to mash with their Shells, three Pounds; Crumb of white Bread new baked, twelve Ounces; Nutmegs, six Drams; Ground-ivy, six Handfuls; Whey, three Quarts: Distil in a cold Still without burning.

Scorbutic Snail-water. Take *Snails* bruised with their Shells, three Pounds; Fresh Orange-rinds, three Ounces; Brooklime, Water-creffes, and Cleavers, of each three Handfuls; Whey, three Quarts: Distil in a cold Still.

Animal Substances should never be distilled; they are best taken in Substance or Decoction.

Deopilating Whey. Take Roots of sharp pointed Dock, and Polypodium, of each four Ounces; Herbs, Liver-wort, Agrimony, Succory, and Hop-tops, of each two Handfuls; Juice of Fumitory, a Pint; Sena, an Ounce; Tamarinds, two Ounces; Whey, three Gallons: Boil to two Gallons, and strain.

Purging Whey. Take white Briony-roots, an Ounce; Sena, and Agaric, of each half an Ounce: Infuse in a Luke-warmth for a Night, in Whey, a Pint and a half; in the Morning boil to a Pint, adding at last, Carraway-seeds, half an Ounce; Manna, two Ounces; in the strained dissolve Syrup of Mugwort, two Ounces: Mix for four Doses.

It

It purges Phlegm, and is recommended in a Green-sickneſs, and after lying-in.

Scorbutic Whey. Take Scurvy-graſs, and Plantain, of each two Handfuls, Brook-lime, Water-creeſes, Fumitory, and Sorrel, of each a Handful: Beat them in a Marble Mortar, pour on them *Whey*, a Quart: Strain out, and boil till it be well clarified.

Bitter Wine. Take *White-wine*, a Quart; Brandy, four Ounces; Gentian-root, four Scruples; Tops of Carduus, Centaury, and Cammille-flowers, of each eight Scruples: thin yellow Parings of Oranges, two Drams; Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cochineal, each two Scruples: Steep them cold till the Virtues of the Ingredients are drawn out, then ſtrain.

A Glaſs of this warm Stomach-wine may be taken every Day an Hour before Dinner, and three Hours after, to promote Diſteſtion, and ſtrengthen the Appetite.

Bitter cathartic Wine. Take *Bitter-wine*, a Pint; Sena, an Ounce; Rhubarb, two Drams: Infuſe cold, and ſtrain.

Rhubarb appears to be a proper Ingredient to be added to *Bitter-wines* on certain Occaſions; but Sena is not ſo well ſuited.

Bitter Chalybeate-wine. Take *Bitter-wine*, and *Chalybeate-wine*, of each a Quart: Mix them.

A moderate Glaſſful is to be taken twice a Day: See the Virtues of *Steel* under *Chalybs*.

Cathartic-wine. Take Sena, two Ounces; white Tartar powdered, eight Scruples; *White-wine*, a Quart; Brandy, four Ounces: Steep them cold three Days, then ſtrain.

The beſt and moſt uſeful purging Tincture is the *London Tincture of Sena*, which is kept ready made in all the Shops.

Chalybeate-wine. Take clean Filings of Needles (without Mixture of Pin-duſt) two Ounces; Juice of eight four Oranges; let it ſtand twenty-four Hours, then add *White-wine*, two Quarts; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves, two Drams; Mace, four Scruples: Steep, and then ſtrain. If it be done cold, the *Wine* will be freſher, but the longer in doing.

This makes an excellent *Steel-wine*: For its Virtues and Method of taking it, ſee the former *Steel-wine*.

Diuretic-wine. Take *White-wine*, a Quart, and Salt of Wormwood, two Drams: Mix them.

It is a uſeful Remedy againſt a Dropſy, Nauſeouſneſs, Vomiting, and Intermittent Fevers: Doſe a midling Glaſſful, two or three times a Day.

Elecampane-wine. Take green *Elecampane-root*, white Sugar, and Currants cut ſmall, of each four Ounces; *White-wine*, two Quarts: Infuſe cold.

This is an excellent Medicine to ſtrengthen the Lungs, help the Stomach, purify the Blood, and open Obſtructions: Doſe a midling Glaſſful twice a Day.

The firſt Hydropic-wine. Take *Florentine Orris*, two Ounces; *Elecampane*, and Squills, of each half an Ounce; Elder, and dwarf Elder-rind, of each one Ounce; *Winter's Bark*, two Drams; Sena, two Ounces; black Hellebore, Agaric, and Jalap, each two Drams: *White-wine*, two Quarts: Infuſe cold.

This is certainly an excellent *Wine* for the Dropſy, for it greatly promotes Perſpiration, and carries off the offending Water both by Urine and Stool: Doſe a Glaſſful twice a Day.

The ſecond Hydropic-wine. Take dwarf Elder-rind, and *Florentine Orris-root*, of each two Ounces; inner Rind of black Alder dried, one Ounce

Ounce and a half; Elecampane, and Squills, of each half an Ounce; Juniper-berries, two Drams and a half; Jalap, half an Ounce; black Hellebore, two Drams; Sena, two Ounces; Salt of Wormwood, four Scruples, and White-wine, two Quarts: Steep them cold, then filtre.

This is recommended for an universal Dropsy; to be taken like the former.

Icteric-wine. Take Turmeric powdered, two Ounces; Saffron, two Scruples; Cochineal, four Scruples; Millepedes, three hundred and twenty; Canary Wine, two Pints and a half: Infuse them cold, then strain.

This is a most efficacious *Wine* for the Jaundice: It must be steadily taken twice a Day for some time.

Wine called Mirabile. Take Canary, or rather Sherry Wine, a Quart; Cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Galangal, Cochineal, and Saffron, of each a Dram: Steep them cold, then strain.

It makes a warm, comfortable, spicy Cordial, proper to comfort the Head, and raise the Spirits.

Pectoral-wine. Take Spanish Juice of Liquorice, an Ounce; Saffron, a Scruple; Seeds of Coriander, Carraway, and Annise, of each two Drams; Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Pennyroyal, and Hyssop-water, of each four Ounces; Canary Wine, a Quart: Steep them cold.

This is good for the Breast and Lungs, beneficial in Asthmas, and useful for a Cold: Dose a small Glassful three or four times a Day.

Scorbutic-wine. Take Garden Scurvy-grass (dry gathered and whole) a Handful; Horle-radish root scraped, half an Ounce; Winter's Bark powdered grossly, two Drams; Arum-water, and White-wine, of each

a Pint: Let them stand cold three Days.

A Glassful may be taken two or three times a Day.

Stomach-wine. Take Roots of Virginia Snake-weed, and Gentian, of each three Drams; Galangal, Cloves, Mace, Cubebs, Nutmeg, and Saffron, of each a Dram; Cochineal, half a Dram, and Canary Wine, three Pints: Steep them cold.

This is good to warm a cold and weak Stomach, assist the Appetite, and promote Digestion: Dose a Glassful twice a Day.

Several Compositions mentioned in Dr. Fuller's Dispensatory being now not to be found in the Shops, we have proposed the following Substitutes in lieu of them.

For *Aromaticum Rosatum*, a Powder made with Powder of red Rose-Leaves, three Parts; Aromatic Powder, two Parts; compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, one Part.

For Conserves of *Archangel* Flowers, of Borage-flowers, of Cloves, Marjoram, stinking Orach, Wood-sorrel, &c. in Case the dry Leaves or Flowers can be got, to observe the Rules laid down for this Purpose, Page 119.

For Electuary of Sassafras, an Electuary made with four Parts of Powder of Sassafras, one of Powder of Cinnamon, and a proper Quantity of Syrup of Cloves.

For *Loboc sanans*; Syrup of Marshmallows, for Troches of Alhandal, a Powder made with ten Scruples of the Powder of bitter Apple, and fifteen Grains of each of the Gums Bdellium, Arabic, and Tragacanth.

For *London Laudanum*, Opium. For Spirit of Clary, a Tincture made by steeping the Plant in Brandy.

For Ointment of Alabaſter, white Ointment made with Ceruse, and without Camphire. For Poplar-ointment,

ointment, Elder-ointment. For *Martiatum*, green Ointment.

For Syrup of Apples, Syrup of Orange-juice. For Syrup of Citron-juice, the same. For the Syrups of Colt's Foot, of Comfrey, of Ground-ivy, of Horehound, of Hyssop, of Hounds-tongue, and of Mugwort; Syrup of Marshmallows. For Syrup of white Water-lillies, the same. For Syrup of Pionies, and of *Stæchas*; Syrup of Orange-peel. For Syrup of Coral, Syrup of Quinces. For Syrup of Myrtle-berries, the same. For Syrup of Jujubes, Syrup of Elder.

For *Species lætificans Galeni*; the aromatic Powder, with Musk, Am-

bergrease, and Camphire, of each a Grain in every Dram of it.

For the Waters of Borage, of Celandine, Cleaver, Cuckowpint, Colt's Foot, Bugloss, Corn-poppay, Purslane, Fumitory, Arsmart, Lime-flowers, Goat's Rue, Mugwort, Oak-bud, Plantain, Meadowsweet, Succory, Scabious, and Wood-forrel; a Tea made with the Plants, either green or dry. For Frog-spawn-water, Rose-water. For *Aqua Cælestis*, compound Piony, *Langius's* Epileptic, magisterial Worm-water, compound Gentian, and pectoral Snail-waters; *Aqua Mirabilis*, or Nutmeg-water.



From VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Mrs. Stephen's Medicine for the Stone.

IT consists of a *Powder*, a *Decoction*, and *Pills*.

The Powder is thus prepared.

Take Hens Egg-shells well drained from the Whites, dry and clean; crush them small with the Hand, ~~and~~ and fill a Crucible of the twelfth Size (which contains nearly three Pints) with them lightly; place it in the Fire, and cover it with a Tile; then heap Coals over it, that it may be in the Midst of a very strong, clear Fire, till the Egg-shells be calcined to a greyish white, and acquire an acrid salt Taste: This will take up eight Hours at least, after they are thus calcined, put them into a dry, clean, earthen Pan, which must not be above three Parts full, that there may be Room for the Swelling of the Egg-shells in flaking. Let the Pan stand uncovered in a dry Room for two Months and no longer. In this time the Egg-shells will become of a milder Taste, and that Part which is sufficiently calcined will fall into a Powder of such a Fineness, as to pass through a common Hair-sieve, which is to be done accordingly.

In like Manner,

Take Garden-snails with their Shells, cleaned from the Dirt; fill a Crucible of the same Size with them whole; cover it, and place it in a Fire as before, till the Snails have done smoking, which will be in

about an Hour, taking Care that they do not continue in the Fire after that; they are then to be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubbed in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark-grey Colour.

Note, If Pit-coal be made use of, it will be proper, in order that the Fire may the sooner burn clear on the Top, that large Cinders, and not fresh Coals, be placed on the Tiles which cover the Crucibles.

These *Powders* being thus prepared, take the Egg-shell Powder of six Crucibles, and the Snail-powder of one: Mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them through a Cypress-sieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put into Bottles, which must be close stopped, and kept in a dry Place for Use. I have generally added a small Quantity of Swines-creffes burnt to a Blackness, and rubbed fine, but this was only with a View to disguise it.

The Egg-shells may be prepared at any Time of the Year; but it is best to do them in Summer. The Snails ought only to be prepared in *May, June, July, and August*; and I esteem those best that are done in the first of those Months.

The Decoction is thus prepared.

Take four Ounces and a half of the best *Alicant* Soap, beat it in a Mortar with a large Spoonful of Swines-creffes burnt to a Blackness, and as much Honey as will make the whole of the Consistence of Paste; let

let this be formed into a Ball. Take this Ball, and green Cammomile, or Cammomile-flowers, sweet Fennel, Parsley, and Burdock-leaves, of each an Ounce; when there are not Greens, take the same Quantities of Roots; cut the Herbs or Roots, slice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of soft Water half an Hour; then strain it off, and sweeten it with Honey.

The Pills are thus prepared.

Take equal Quantities, by Measure, of Snails calcined as before; of wild Carrot-seeds, Burdock-seeds, Asplen-keys, Hips and Haws; all burnt to a Blackness, or, which is the same thing, till they have done smoking: Mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them through a Cypress-sieve; then take a large Spoonful of this Mixture, and four Ounces of the best *Alicant* Soap, and beat them in a Mortar, with as much Honey as will make the whole of a proper Consistence for Pills, sixty of which are to be made of every Ounce of the Composition. When there is a Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three times a Day, *viz.* in a Morning after Breakfast, in the Afternoon about five or six, and at going to Bed. The Dose is a Dram *Averdupois*, or fifty-six Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea-cupful of White-wine, Cyder, or small Punch; and half a Pint of the Decoction is to be drank, either cold or milk-warm, after every Dose.

These Medicines do frequently cause much Pain at first, in which Case it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occasion.

If the Person be costive during the Use of them, let him take as much Lenitive Electuary, or other laxative Medicine, as may be sufficient to remove that Complaint, but not

more; for it must be a principal Care at all times to prevent a Looseness, which would carry off the Medicine; and if this does happen, it would be proper to increase the Quantity of the Powder, which is astringent, or lessen that of the Decoction which is laxative; or take some other suitable Means by the Advice of Physicians.

During the Use of these Means, the Person ought to abstain from salt Meats, Red-wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids, and use little Exercise; that so the Urine may be the more strongly impregnated with the Medicines, and the longer retained in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a sixth Part of the Ball made into Pills must be taken after every Dose of the Powder.

Where the Person is aged, of a weak Constitution, or much reduced by Loss of Appetite, or Pain, the Powder must have a greater Proportion of the calcined Snails, than according to the foregoing Directions; and this Proportion may be increased suitable to the Nature of the Case, till there be equal Parts of the two Ingredients. The Quantity also of both Powder and Decoction may be lessened for the same Reasons. But as soon as the Person can bear it, he should take them in the above mentioned Proportions and Quantities.

Instead of the Herbs and Roots above mentioned, I have sometimes used others, as Mallows, Marshmallows, Yarrow, both red and white, Dandelion, Water-creffes, and Horseradish-root; but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief Use is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back, and Vomiting, and in Suppression of Urine, from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In these Cases, the

Person is to take five Pills every Hour, Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be removed: They will also prevent the Formation of the Gravel, and Gravel-stones, in Constitutions subject to breed them, if ten or fifteen be taken every Day. These are Mrs. Stephens's Directions.

Tar-water. Pour a Gallon of cold Water on a Quart of Tar, and stir and mix them thoroughly with a Ladle or flat Stick for the Space of three or four Minutes, after which the Vessel must stand eight and forty Hours, that the Tar may have time to subside, when the clear Water is to be poured off for Use, no more being made from the same Tar which may still serve for common Purposes.

This is that very Water, whose Virtues were every where about seven Years ago so greatly extolled, and about which Dr. Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, wrote a learned Treatise of about 150 Pages: It contains, in some Degree, the Virtues of Tar.

Eau de Carmes. Carmelite-water. Take of the fresh Leaves of Balm, four Ounces; of the fresh outer Rind of Lemons, two Ounces; of Nutmegs and Coriander-seeds, each an Ounce; of aromatic Cloves, Cinnamon, and the Roots of *Bohemian Angelica*, each half an Ounce. Bruise the Leaves and the other Ingredients, and put them in a Glass Cucurbit; then pour on them a Quart of Brandy; stop the Mouth of the Cucurbit, and leave them to steep two or three Days in a warm Place; then add a Pint of the best simple Balm-water, shake them together, fix a Head to the Cucurbit, and to that a Receiver; then distil in a Bath-heat so as to make one Drop follow another; continue this till the Ingredients are almost dry; when cold, take away the distilled Water and keep it in Glasses well stopped.

In this Composition all the Ingredients are well suited to Distillation, and, no doubt, they make a most reviving Cordial: The Carmelites in France make no small Advantage by selling it, where it is made use of against all sorts of Fits, even Apoplexies, and sometimes for the Gout in the Stomach: Dose two or three common Spoonfuls. It is so fragrant and delightful that it must needs be of use to bathe the Temples with in Faintings.

Eau de Arquebusade. Take of the Leaves and Roots of Comfrey, of the Leaves of Sage, of Mugwort, and of Bugle, each four Handfuls; of the Leaves of Betony, Sanicle, Ox-eye, Daisy, of the greater Figwort, of Plantain, of Agrimony, Vervain, Wormwood and Fennel, of each two Handfuls; of St. John's Wort, of long Birthwort, of Orpine, Paul's Betony, of the lesser Centaury, Yarrow, Tobacco, Mouseear, Mint and Hyssop, of each one Handful: Cut and bruise these, then put them into a large earthen Vessel and pour twenty Pints of White-wine on them; stir them with a Stick; stop the Vessel close, and let them steep three Days in a Dung-hill, or any other such Heat; afterwards, pour them into a large copper Cucurbit, whose Inside is covered with Tin; then having fitted a Head and Refrigeratory to it distil with a moderate Heat.

By these Means you obtain a most inestimable Water, of mighty Importance among the Ladies; who well knowing how to put a true Value upon Things, are furnished with Stopple bottles to keep close the Virtues of Ingredients abounding with such volatile Parts

Sir Hans Sloane's Ointment for the Eyes. Take Tutty prepared, one Ounce; Blood-stone prepared, two Scruples; best Aloes prepared, twelve Grains; Pearls prepared, four Grains; rub them with a Stone-pestle in a Marble-

Marble-mortar very carefully, adding Viper's Grease, or Viper's Fat, enough to make an Ointment.

Sir *Hans* says, The Way to make this Ointment most effectual is to bleed and blister in the Neck and behind the Ears, the better to draw off the Humours from the Eyes; afterwards, if the Inflammation be great, to make a Drain by a perpetual Blister, or Issues between the Shoulders: As to washing the Eyes, he thinks Spring-water best, and much preferable to any thing spirituous: For inward Medicines, he recommends Conserve of Rosemary-flowers; the Powder called *ad Guttetam*, Betony, Sage, Rosemary, Eye-bright, wild Valerian-root, &c. washed down with Tea made of some of the same Ingredients; as also Drops of Spirit of Lavender, and Sal volatile. If the Inflammation returns, six Ounces of Blood is to be taken from the Temples by Leeches, or by cupping between the Shoulders. The *Doctor* says, He has sometimes been surpris'd at his Want of Success in curing sore Eyes, till at length he found that the Cause was a lurking intermittent Fever, every Fit of which affected the Eyes; but upon taking away the Fever by the Bark, the Cure has been effectually performed.

This Ointment is to be used to Eyes covered with Films and Scars occasioned by Inflammations and Impostumes of the Coats of the Eyes: This Disorder happens to People of all Conditions, but most commonly to poor People, many of whom it totally deprives of Sight: The Ointment is to be applied with a small Hair-pencil, the Eye winking or a little open, and this to be repeated Night and Morning.

The *Doctor* also says, That *mercurial* Purges are hurtful in Diseases of the Eyes; and that hoodwinking them as soon as possibly they can bear the Light is not to be practis'd, be-

cause it keeps them too hot.

The *London* Receipt for Extract of *Guaiacum-wood*, soft and hard. Take a Pound of Shavings of *Guaiacum-wood*; boil it four times, or oftner, in a Gallon of Water to half; when strained, unite all the Liquors, and boil away to a due Thickness; but before it is quite finished, add a small Quantity of rectified Spirit, that the Mass may be uniform and stiff.

Gum Guaiacum, of which we have spoken, Page 53, richly contains all the Virtues of this Wood, and will operate in small Quantities; so that this Preparation appears unnecessary.

As a Confirmation of the extraordinary Virtues of *Musk*, of which we have spoken, Page 70. ii. We shall here add a Receipt brought by Sir *George Cobb* from *Tonquin* in the *East-Indies*; and which has been found to be no less effectual against the Bite of a mad Dog here in *England* than it was in *China*.

Take native and factitious Cinnamon, of each twenty four Grains; best *Musk*, sixteen Grains; white Sugar, a Dram: Rub them well together, then add of Plague and Rue-waters, each half an Ounce: Mix and make a Draught to be taken going to Bed.

Magnesia alba. Take any Quantity of the Mothers which remain after the Shooting of the Salt Petre in the Refinement of Crude Nitre: Add to them gradually a Solution of fixed alkaline Salt, as long as any Turbidity of the Fluid appears to be produced: By these Means a Powder will be precipitated, which being separated from the Fluid, first by filtering or Decantation, and afterwards by the common Methods of drying is the *Magnesia alba*.

An easy Receipt to make it, by many thought to be not less effectual.

Take three Pounds of *Epsom* Salt, and dissolve it in a Gallon of Water; then

then add of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, a Quart; let them stand a Night, whereby a white Powder will be thrown down to the Bottom; the Liquor being then poured off, the Powder is to be washed three or four times, and dried on Paper.

This Powder is highly extolled by some for blunting and purging off that Sourness commonly found in Children's Stomachs and Bowels, and which produces a Variety of Diseases; but whether it will answer the great *Encomiums* given of it is greatly to be questioned. From one Dram to two Drams may be given in a Day, by a little at a time, mixing it with their Food.

Mr. Lisle's Powder for Fevers sent by a Friend from Italy. Take a Pound of Hartshorn-shavings: Boil them in a large Quantity of Water for six Hours, then strain out the Water, and dry the Hartshorn by a slow Fire; rub it into a fine Powder, then put an equal Weight of the Hartshorn and Antimony into a Crucible, and set it on a moderate Fire, keeping it stirring all the while with a long Iron for eight Hours, or as long as it smoaks.

This Powder is now in great Reputation, and has been so some Years, having been successfully given sometimes in Fevers when the Case was desperate, and hardly any Hopes left: Twenty Grains is a moderate Dose

for a Man; sometimes it is given to thirty: It is seldom repeated above three or four times, and never at less than six Hours Distance between each Dose: The first or second Dose will often occasion Sickness and a slight Vomiting, it will sometimes purge, but more frequently occasion a plentiful Sweat. This is not recommended in Fevers attended with a Lowness of Spirits, or Dejectedness: It has been given with most Success in full Habits, in Lightheadedness, when the Tongue has been parched and black, the Pulse high, great Heat, &c. But even here it has been hardly ever allowed of, till Bleeding, Glysters, Pulices with Mustard-seeds, and all other Means have been tried.

Antimony has at all times, since its medicinal Virtues were first discovered, afforded the *Quacks* their most boasted Secrets, as may be known by the Irregularity of their Operations; for *antimonial Remedies* have this singular Property, that they will sometimes operate with great Violence; and sometimes, even in the same Dose and same Person, without any visible Alteration of Circumstances, shall have no sensible Operation at all; prudent and skillful *Physicians* do not care to trust to Remedies so uncertain, and oftentimes so very dangerous in their Effects.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage, Sparrowgrass, Fennel, Parsley, Butcher's-broom.

The four lesser hot Seeds.

Bishops-weed, Smallage, Stone-parsley, and wild Carrot.

The four cordial Flowers.

Borage, Bugloss, Roses, Violets.

The four lesser cold Seeds.

Endive, Lettuce, Purflane, Succory.

The four greater hot Seeds.

Anise, Carraway, Cummin, Fennel.

The four greater cold Seeds.

Cucumbers, Gourds, Melons, and Water-melons.

The five emollient Herbs.

Marshmallows, Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Mercury, and Violets.

I N D E X.

We have here united three Indexes together, but we have every where in the Names of the Medicines followed the *English*, except when the *Latin* Names happen to be better understood than the *English* ones, as in *Calamus Aromaticus*, *Asa foetida*, &c. Under the Names of Diseases we have put a few Remedies of *real Merit*, in order to save Trouble, and avoid deceiving our Readers.

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Sulcified Spirit of Nitre 144

A Receipt for a Consumption & Consumptive Cough

Put a new laid Egg with the Shell into a Glass, then take a
good Lemon and press the juice over it, its remain will be the

whole is dissolved, afterwards beat it up with a little Honey or
Sugar Candy so it may best suit the Constitution of the Body
of so it takes on Sea soon full when the Cough is troublesome.

Recd

S^r F

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3

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da

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to be

Per. tag

Red

Ba Ga

for the Ague Communicated by
us Sloan -

3 Cortex peru.

3 Venis Treacle

Large Spoon full of the Juice of Scilleorange

Spoon full of Mountain Wine

going to rest
+ take $\frac{1}{3}$ Cal: night for three
right, when the fit is off

Healed in 14 days from the first taking
of W. Drowett the 13th 1764

~~63 Cortex peru.~~

ip Salve

R^t. 2. 3 Bees wax $\frac{1}{4}$ pint Olive Oil
f. Peru. 13 - Colour it wth alkanet root

